



Fourth Edition

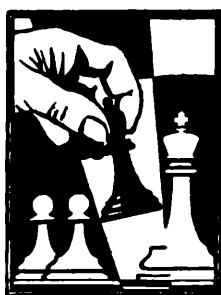
R.D.Keene FLANK OPENINGS

FLANK OPENINGS

**A STUDY OF RÉTI'S OPENING,
THE CATALAN, ENGLISH and
KING'S INDIAN ATTACK COMPLEX**

by

R.D.KEENE



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Preface to Fourth Edition

The fourth edition of *Flank Openings* continues with the format which has been so successful in the first three editions. It consists of illustrative games which explain general themes and strategies, complemented by extracts from theoretically important games. In the nine years since publication of the third edition, there have been a number of interesting advances. Much less so than in other highly volatile openings, such as the Sicilian Defence, but still important. The main ones have been assembled for this new edition at the end of the volume in a clearly indicated supplement which brings this book up to date to the beginning of 1988. I would point out that the most exciting development is probably the switch to *Flank Openings* by none other than the dynamic young world champion, Gary Kasparov himself. For his Seville world title defence in 1987, Kasparov adopted the English Opening 1 c4 and produced some fascinating clashes with his arch-rival, Anatoly Karpov. The best of these will be found in the supplement and I look forward to many further masterpieces from Kasparov with his new-found investigations into the subtle *Flank Openings*.

The combination of theoretical references enhancing full games, with deep notes as a method of explaining an opening, already constituted a revolutionary approach towards the teaching of openings when the first edition of this book was published in 1968. Two decades further on, this method still contrasts strikingly with the encyclopaedic reference works on openings which tend to be the norm. I would stress, however, that the real value of this work does not hang on the most recent theoretical variations, but in the presentation of learnable strategies which are explained in the illustrative games.

Raymond Keene
London April 1988.

I would like to add a dedication: In memory of Freddy Reilly, who first suggested to me that this book should be written.

Explanation of Symbols

×	Captures
+	Check
dbl. +	Double Check
!	Good move
!!	Outstanding move
?	Inferior move
??	Blunder
!?	Risky move
+	White has better chances
+	Black has better chances
±	White has a distinct advantage
±	Black has a distinct advantage
++	White (Black) has a winning advantage
=	The position offers equal chances to Black and White
∞	The position is unclear
△	With the intention of ...
1-0 40	White won in 40 moves. (A similar indication is given at the end of almost all variations as an aid to the extent of a particular advantage).

A note on Variations — The main line is given as a game with notes. A move in **bold** in the variations which follow each game indicates a divergence from the Main Line. Thereafter each variation refers to the one directly above, or the nearest one above to which it is possible to refer.



A Note on Transpositional Possibilities

The hallmark of the flank or hypermodern complexes is their flexibility which results in the creation of a multiplicity of transpositional possibilities in the early stages of the game. Thus the initial moves of the symmetrical English and the Réti v. King's Indian can be identical to those of the King's Indian Attack although the middle game positions may differ widely. The majority of these possibilities have been indicated in the variations in the text but it has not been practicable to incorporate these transpositions into the indexing system, which is rather more a general indication than a complete list.

NB. The material has been divided into sections, each dealing with a different variation. Sections include one or more illustrative games with notes followed by listed variations. Some also have illustrative extracts explaining distinctive middle or endgame features which arise from certain variations. In this way I have attempted to give an overall picture of the opening from the first moves right down to the correct strategy to adopt in the endgame.

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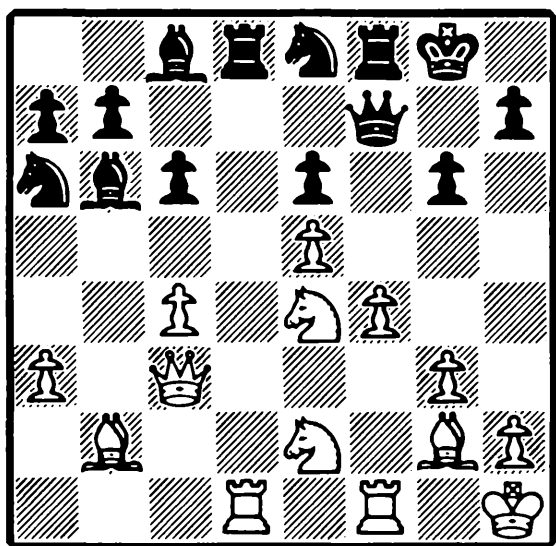


INTRODUCTION

The material which I have chosen to discuss in this book embraces not only Réti's Opening, but also the Catalan, the King's Indian and Nimzowitsch/Larsen Attacks, Benkő's Opening, and certain closed lines of the English.

Since the strategic thought of the Réti is germane to all, and since Réti 'started it all' I have decided to regard his opening as the father figure of the group. The five games which follow place the opening in its historical perspective from the days when the English master, Howard Staunton, first essayed a crude form of the double fianchetto, to the period when Réti elaborated this basic idea into a strategic system.

Staunton-Horwitz, London 1851 — 1 c4, e6; 2 ♖c3, f5; 3 g3, ♘f6; 4 ♗g2, c6; 5 d3, ♘a6!?!; 6 a3, ♗e7; 7 e3, 0-0; 8 ♘ge2, ♘c7; 9 0-0, d5; 10 b3, ♖e8; 11 ♗b2, ♖f7; 12 ♖c1, ♗d7; 13 e4, f×e; 14 d×e, ♖ad8; 15 e5, ♘fe8; 16 f4, d×c; 17 b×c, ♗c5+; 18 ♖h1, ♗e3; 19 ♖b1, g6; 20 ♖b3, ♗c8; 21 ♘e4, ♗b6; 22 ♖bd1, ♘a6; 23 ♖c3,

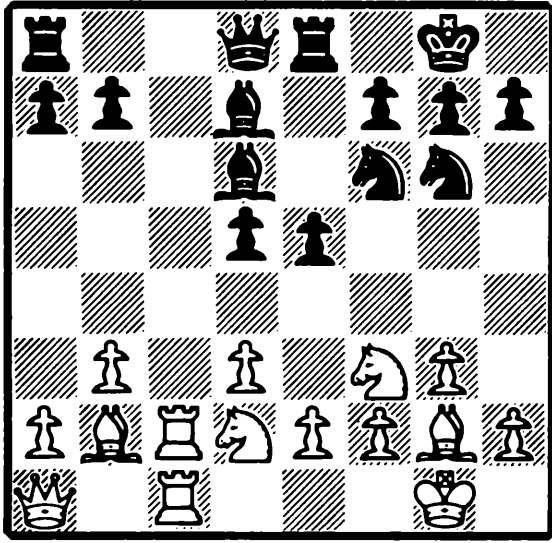


23 ..., ♖×d1; 24 ♖×d1, ♘c5; 25 ♘d6, ♖c7; 26 ♖c2, ♘g7; 27 g4, ♖e7; 28 ♗d4, ♖c7; 29 a4, ♘a6; 30 c5, ♗a5; 31 ♖b3, b6; 32 ♘e4, b×c; 33 ♘f6+, ♖h8; 34 ♖h3, ♘e8; 35 ♗a1, ♘×f6; 36 e×f6, ♖g8; 37 ♗e5, ♖b7; 38 ♗e4, ♖f7; 39 ♘g1, ♗d8; 40 g5, ♗b7; 41 ♘f3, ♖e8; 42 ♗d6, ♗×f6; 43 g×f6, ♖×f6; 44 ♘g5, ♖g7; 45 ♗e5, ♖e7; 46 ♗×g6 1-0.

In the 1920's Réti wrote: 'As the opening is in general a struggle for domination in the centre the characteristic feature of every such new system (He had previously been discussing the defects of the traditional opening moves 1 e4 and 1 d4) will be a desire to direct pressure against the centre without fixing the middle pawns too soon. The natural opening move in such a system is 1 ♘f3 which directs pressure against the centre, prevents e5, and keeps open almost all possibilities for the first player.' (*Masters of the Chessboard, R. Réti, English ed., published by G. Bell & Son Ltd.*)

This was the original idea behind the 'hypermodern' flank openings — a struggle for the centre, but a centre dominated initially by pieces operating from the sidelines. Only at a later stage will the pawns advance and occupy the front line. The next game is an example of gross exaggeration of this theory concerning central control.

Réti-Yates, New York 1924 — 1 ♘f3, d5; 2 c4, e6; 3 g3, ♘f6; 4 ♗g2, ♗d6; 5 b3, 0-0; 6 0-0, ♖e8; 7 ♗b2, ♘bd7; 8 d3?, c6; 9 ♘bd2, e5!; 10 c×d, c×d; 11 ♖c1, ♘f8; 12 ♖c2, ♗d7; 13 ♖a1, ♘g6; 14 ♖fc1,



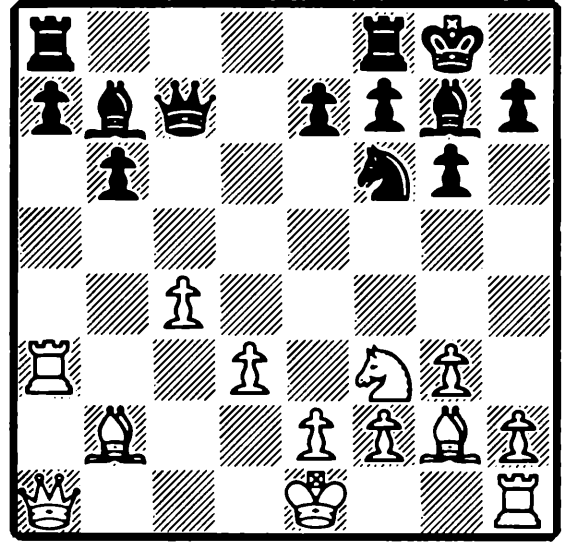
14 ... , ♖c6? (Nimzowitsch recommended 14 ... , b5! followed by ♜b8 and a5 - protecting e5 and gaining space on the ♜ wing. Black then has the better game. Now White strikes at the sensitive point e5.) 15 ♜f1, ♜d7; 16 ♜e3, h6; 17 d4!, e4; 18 ♜e5, ♙×e5; 19 d×e5, ♜h7; 20 f4, e×f e.p. 21 e×f, ♜g5; 22 f4, ♜h3+; 23 ♜h1, d4; 24 ♙×d4, ♞ad8; 25 ♞×c6, b×c6; 26 ♙×c6, ♜f2+; 27 ♜g2, ♜×d4; 28 ♜×d4, ♞×d4; 29 ♙×e8, ♜e4; 30 e6, ♞d2+; 31 ♜f3 1-0.

This game must have horrified the classically minded Dr Tarrasch in much the same way as Keats' early poetry horrified the critic Jeffrey! Despite the exaggeration here many of the hypermodern tenets still remain valid *cf*: games Filip-Euwe and Smyslov-Borisenko later in the book.

There follow three classic thematic games by Réti in which his more exotic theories did not obscure the clarity and strength of his play. All three have become anthology pieces and could almost have been played in the 1960's — a tribute to the timeless quality of Réti's play at its best.

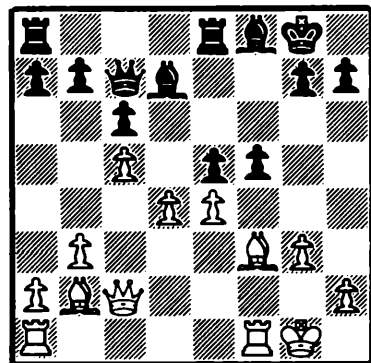
Réti-Rubinstein, Carlsbad 1923 — 1 ♜f3, d5; 2 g3, ♜f6; 3 ♙g2, g6; 4 c4, d4; 5 d3, ♙g7; 6 b4, 0-0; 7 ♜bd2, c5; 8 ♜b3!, c×b; 9 ♙b2, ♜c6; 10 ♜b×d4,

♜×d4; 11 ♙×d4, b6; 12 a3, ♙b7; 13 ♙b2, b×a; 14 ♞×a3, ♜c7; 15 ♜a1!



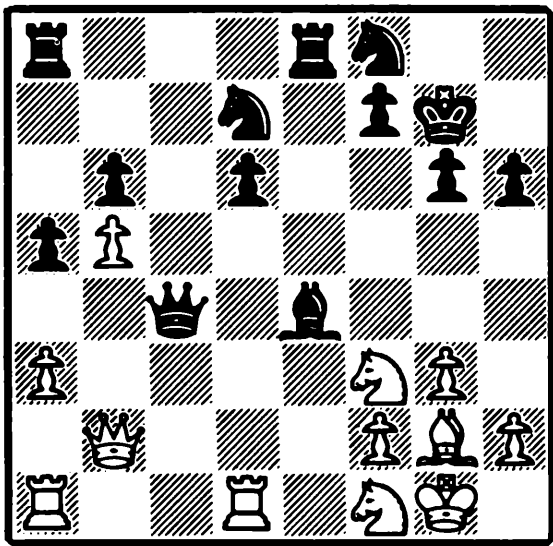
15 ... , ♜e8; 16 ♙×g7, ♜×g7; 17 0-0, ♜e6; 18 ♞b1, ♙c6; 19 d4, ♙e4; 20 ♞d1, a5; 21 d5, ♜c5; 22 ♜d4, ♙×g2; 23 ♜×g2, ♞fd8; 24 ♜c6, ♞d6; 25 ♞e3, ♞e8; 26 ♜e5, f6; 27 ♜b2, e5; 28 ♜b5, ♜f7; 29 ♞b1, ♜d7; 30 f3, ♞c8; 31 ♞d3, e4; 32 f×e, ♜e5; 33 ♜×b6!, ♜×c6; 34 c5!, ♞d7; 35 d×c6, ♞×d3; 36 ♜×c7+, ♞×c7; 37 e×d3, ♞×c6; 38 ♞b7+, ♜e8; 39 d4, ♞a6; 40 ♞b6, ♞a8; 41 ♞×f6, a4; 42 ♞f2, a3; 43 ♞a2, ♜d7; 44 d5, g5; 45 ♜f3, ♞a4; 46 ♜e3, h5; 47 h4, g×h; 48 g×h, ♜e7; 49 ♜f4, ♜d7; 50 ♜f5 1-0

Réti-Bogoljubow, New York 1924 — 1 ♜f3, ♜f6; 2 c4, e6; 3 g3, d5; 4 ♙g2, ♙d6; 5 0-0, 0-0; 6 b3, ♞e8; 7 ♙b2, ♜bd7; 8 d4!, c6; 9 ♜bd2, ♜e4; 10 ♜×e4, d×e4; 11 ♜e5, f5; 12 f3, e×f; 13 ♙×f3, ♜c7; 14 ♜×d7, ♙×d7; 15 e4, e5; 16 c5, ♙f8; 17 ♜c2,



17 ... , e×d; 18 e×f, ♖ad8; 19 ♗h5, ♜e5; 20 ♗×d4, ♜×f5; 21 ♜×f5, ♗×f5; 22 ♜×f5, ♜×d4; 23 ♜f1, ♜d8; 24 ♗f7+, ♜h8; 25 ♗e8!! 1-0

Réti-Capablanca, New York 1924 — 1 ♖f3, ♗f6; 2 c4, g6; 3 b4, ♗g7; 4 ♗b2, 0-0; 5 g3, b6; 6 ♗g2, ♗b7; 7 0-0, d6; 8 d3, ♗bd7; 9 ♗bd2, e5; 10 ♜c2, ♜e8; 11 ♜fd1, a5; 12 a3, h6; 13 ♗f1, c5; 14 b5, ♗f8; 15 e3, ♜c7; 16 d4, ♗e4; 17 ♜c3, e×d; 18 e×d, ♗f6d7; 19 ♜d2, c×d; 20 ♗×d4, ♜×c4; 21 ♗×g7, ♜×g7; 22 ♜b2+ (A typical position for the ♜ in Réti's Opening)



22 ... , ♜g8; 23 ♜×d6, ♜c5; 24 ♜ad1,

♜a7; 25 ♗e3, ♜h5; 26 ♗d4!, ♗×g2; 27 ♜×g2, ♜e5; 28 ♗c4, ♜c5; 29 ♗c6, ♜c7; 30 ♗e3, ♗e5; 31 ♜1d5 1-0

Nowadays theoretical variations have largely superseded the strategic ideas in the openings (Even 30 years ago Dr Tartakower complained bitterly to Flohr '*Man spielt nicht mehr Schach, man spielt Varianten*') and, while choosing an element of the original hypermodern strategy, a player of the 1970's might prefer to combine this with more immediate aggression based on concrete theory cf: Geller's variation of the Catalan, and the Queen's Indian variation - lines where the King's Fianchetto is axiomatic, but where the centre pawns are not held back in the early stages. The most significant developments to have arisen from original hypermodern thought are those lines where the centre remains closed for long periods and the initial action occurs on the flanks, e.g. the symmetrical English and the Réti - King's Indian set-ups where b4 and h4 are the important advances to achieve in the early stages. All of these play a major role in modern tournament practice.

FLANK OPENINGS

PART I

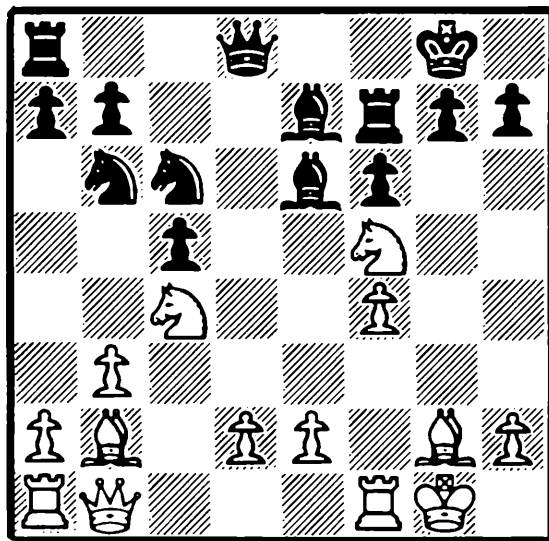
RÉTI'S OPENING

In modern practice this variation usually transposes into lines of the Queen's Gambit accepted - *e.g.* :

Smyslov-Santa Cruz, Havana 1964 —
 1 ♖f3, d5; 2 c4, d×c; 3 e3, c5; 4 ♗×c4, e6; 5 0-0, ♘c6; 6 ♘c3, ♘f6; 7 ♜e2, a6; 8 d4, c×d; 9 ♞d1, 1-0 24.

Here I have only dealt with lines that retain their individuality as genuine Réti's.

Botvinnik-Fine, Nottingham 1936 —
 1 ♘f3, d5; 2 c4, d×c; 3 ♘a3 (Réti's original plan - White intends to recapture on c4 with his ♘ to increase the pressure on e5, but this is now considered too artificial.) 3 ... , c5; 4 ♘×c4, ♘c6; 5 b3, f6 (A logical counter-measure. Black overprotects e5 and prepares to build up a barrier on the centre to reduce the activity of White's pieces.) 6 ♗b2, e5; 7 g3, ♘ge7; 8 ♗g2, ♘d5 (Alekhine recommends 8 ... , ♘f5 as a superior alternative.) 9 0-0, ♗e7; 10 ♘h4! (The position now reached bears a marked resemblance to the Maroczy Bind, with colours reversed, and the standard method of undermining such central formations is the flanking blow f4.) 10 ... , 0-0; 11 ♜b1 (Controlling f5.) 11 ... , ♞f7; 12 ♘f5, ♗e6; 13 f4, e×f; 14 g×f, ♘b6;



15 ♗e4 (The complications resulting from this lead only to a draw. It might have been better to try 15 ♘×e7+, ♞×e7; 16 ♘×b6, ♜×b6; 17 e3 when White would have the ♗ pair, and chances in the 'c' and 'g' files to compensate him for his backward centre.) 15 ... , ♗×c4; 16 b×c4, ♘×c4; 17 ♗c3, ♘d4 (17 ... , ♘×d2?; 18 ♗×d2, ♜×d2; 19 ♜×b7 wins.) 18 ♘×d4, c×d4; 19 ♗×h7+, ♜f8 (19 ... , ♜h8?; 20 ♗g6 and ♜f5) 20 ♗b4, d3! (A pawn sacrifice which neutralises White's attack. The threat is ♜b6+ so White must allow a general exchange.) 21 ♗×e7+, ♞×e7; 22 ♜×d3, ♜×d3 23 e×d3 (Thus White wins a pawn - 23 ... , ♘×d2?; 24 ♞f2 - but its value is

precisely nothing and the draw could have been agreed now.) 23 ... , $\text{c}6$; 24 $\text{e}4$, $\text{a}8$; 25 $\text{a}1$, $\text{d}5$; 26 $\text{a}3$, $\text{e}7$; 27 $\text{g}2$, $\text{b}6$; 28 $\text{f}3$, $\text{c}7$; 29 $\text{e}3$, $\text{a}6$; 30 $\text{c}3$, $\text{c}5$; 31 $\text{f}2$, $\text{d}4$; 32 $\text{f}5$, $\text{a}4$; 33 $\text{g}2$, $\text{a}4$; 34 $\text{c}4$, $\text{d}6$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Nikolac-Buljovic, Novi Sad 1965 — 4 $\text{g}3$, $\text{g}6$; 5 $\text{g}2$, $\text{g}7$; 6 $\text{c}4$, $\text{c}6$; 7 $\text{d}3$, $\text{f}6$; 8 $\text{e}3$, $\text{d}4$; 9 $\text{c}4$, $\text{c}4$; 10 $\text{d}2$, 0-0; 11 0-0, $\text{d}5$; 12 $\text{b}3$, $\text{b}8$; 13 $\text{a}5$, $\text{b}6$; 14 $\text{a}3$, $\text{e}8$; 15 $\text{a}1$ \pm 1-0 27

Petrosian-Keres, Buenos Aires 1964 — 3 ... , $\text{f}6$; 4 $\text{c}4$, $\text{c}5$; 5 $\text{g}3$, $\text{c}6$; 6 $\text{g}2$, $\text{g}6$; 7 $\text{b}3$, $\text{g}7$; 8 $\text{b}2$, 0-0; 9 0-0, $\text{e}6$; 10 $\text{c}1$, $\text{c}8$; 11 $\text{d}4$, $\text{c}d$; 12 $\text{c}4$, $\text{c}4$ = $\frac{1}{2}$ 19

Polugaevsky-Novopashin, U.S.S.R. Championship, Semi-Final 1963 — 3 $\text{a}4$ +, $\text{c}6$; 4 $\text{c}4$, $\text{f}6$; 5 $\text{g}3$, $\text{g}6$; 6 $\text{g}2$, $\text{g}7$; 7 0-0, 0-0; 8 $\text{d}3$, $\text{h}6$; 9 $\text{c}3$, $\text{a}5$; 10 $\text{d}2$, $\text{h}5$; 11 $\text{a}1$, $\text{a}6$; 12

$\text{b}3$, $\text{e}8$; 13 $\text{d}4$ \pm but 1-0 20
Black allowed his $\text{h}5$ to be trapped!

Polugaevsky-Novopashin, U.S.S.R. Championship Leningrad 1963 — 3 ... , $\text{d}7$; 4 $\text{g}3$, $\text{f}6$; 5 $\text{g}2$, $\text{g}6$; 6 $\text{c}4$, $\text{g}7$; 7 $\text{d}4$, $\text{b}6$; 8 $\text{b}3$, $\text{e}6$; 9 $\text{d}1$, $\text{c}8$; 10 0-0, $\text{h}3$ = $\frac{1}{2}$ 42

Geller-Keres, Spartakiad Moscow 1963 3 $\text{e}3$, $\text{e}6$; 4 $\text{a}3$, $\text{f}6$; 5 $\text{c}4$, $\text{g}6$; 6 $\text{b}3$, $\text{g}7$; 7 $\text{b}2$, 0-0; 8 $\text{e}2$, $\text{c}5$; 9 0-0, $\text{c}6$; 10 $\text{c}1$, $\text{c}8$; 11 $\text{d}4$, cd (11 ... , $\text{e}4$!) 12 $\text{c}4$, $\text{d}5$; 13 $\text{c}6$, $\text{c}6$; 14 $\text{d}4$, $\text{b}8$; 15 $\text{a}3$, $\text{e}6$? \pm (15 ... , $\text{e}8$ \pm) 1-0 39

Darga-Keres, Beverwijk 1964 — 4 $\text{g}5$!?, $\text{d}5$; 5 $\text{e}4$, $\text{c}6$; 6 $\text{c}4$, $\text{e}6$; 7 $\text{d}4$!?, (7 $\text{d}3$!), $\text{e}7$; 8 $\text{h}4$, $\text{f}6$; 9 $\text{c}3$, $\text{h}6$; 10 $\text{c}6$, $\text{f}6$; 11 $\text{e}5$, $\text{d}5$; 12 $\text{g}4$, $\text{b}5$; 13 $\text{b}3$, $\text{b}4$; 14 $\text{c}6$? (14 $\text{c}7$, $\text{d}7$; 15 $\text{c}5$, $\text{d}5$; 16 $\text{c}5$, $\text{e}5$; 17 $\text{c}6$, $\text{g}8$! \bar{f}) 14 ... , $\text{b}3$ ++ 0-1 25

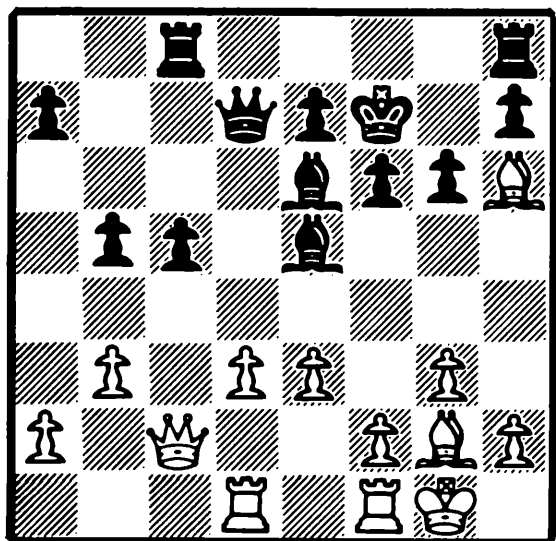
Delayed capture

Olafsson-Keres, Bled 1959 — 1 $\text{f}3$, $\text{d}5$; 2 $\text{g}3$, $\text{g}6$; 3 $\text{g}2$, $\text{g}7$; 4 $\text{c}4$, dc ; 5 $\text{a}3$, $\text{e}6$; 6 $\text{c}2$, $\text{c}5$; 7 $\text{c}4$, $\text{c}6$; 8 0-0, $\text{c}8$; 9 $\text{d}3$, $\text{h}6$! (To control $\text{d}4$ from $\text{f}5$.) 10 $\text{ce}5$, $\text{ce}5$; 11 $\text{c}5$, $\text{e}5$; 12 $\text{c}6$, $\text{d}7$; 13 $\text{a}1$, $\text{f}6$; 14 $\text{b}3$, $\text{f}7$; 15 $\text{e}3$, $\text{b}5$ \bar{f} Black has a

grip on the centre that compensates for his loss of castling. 0-1 40

Olafsson-Korchnoi, IBM 1976 — 1 ... , $\text{f}6$; 2 $\text{g}3$, $\text{d}5$; 3 $\text{c}4$, dc ; 4 $\text{a}4$ +, $\text{c}6$!; 5 $\text{c}4$!?, $\text{e}5$; 6 $\text{g}2$, $\text{e}6$; 7 $\text{a}4$ (7 $\text{c}2$!?) 7 ... , $\text{d}7$; 8 $\text{d}3$ (8 $\text{h}4$!?, $\text{g}5$; 9 $\text{c}6$, $\text{bc}6$; 10 $\text{g}2$, $\text{d}5$; 11 0-0, $\text{c}5$ \bar{f}) 8 ... , $\text{b}6$; 9 $\text{d}1$, $\text{e}7$; 10 $\text{c}3$, $\text{f}5$ \bar{f} but 1-0 40

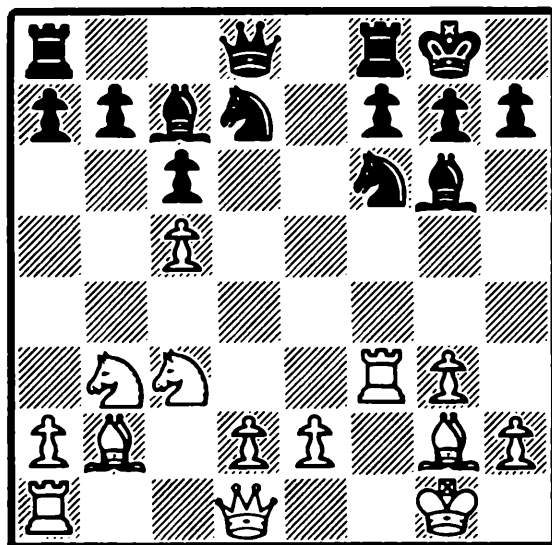
Markland-Keene, National Club Championship 1973 — 1 $\text{c}4$, $\text{f}6$; 2 $\text{g}3$, $\text{c}6$; 3 $\text{f}3$, $\text{d}5$; 4 $\text{b}3$, dc ?; 5 bc , $\text{e}5$! (An entirely new plan introduced in this game. White's next move is a mistake: he should play 6 $\text{c}3$! as in Bilek-Keene, Woolacombe 1973, after which the position is \pm .) 6 $\text{b}2$? (Of course White must not play 6 $\text{c}5$? on account of 6 ... , $\text{d}4$ and 6 $\text{d}3$ is strongly met by 6 ... , $\text{e}4$!) 6 ... , $\text{e}4$; 7



♖d4, ♗c5; 8 ♜b3, ♗b6; 9 ♗g2 (9 ♗a3? is impossible due to 9 ... ♜g4! followed by 10 ... ♝f6) 9 ... 0-0; 10 0-0, ♗f5; 11 c5 (Either this or White's next move must be an error.) 11 ... ♗c7; 12 f3, ♜bd7; 13 ♜c3, e×f!; 14 ♗×f3, ♗g6!

See diagram opposite

(Black threatens both 15 ... ♜e4 and 15 ... ♜×c5!; 16 ♜×c5, ♝d4+. White is thus forced to make a horrible positional concession.) 15 d4, ♜e4; 16 ♜×e4, ♗×e4; 17 ♗f2, ♗×g2; 18 ♝×g2, ♜f6; 19 ♝d3, ♝d5+; 20 ♗f3 and now 20 ... ♗ae8 followed by doubling rooks on the e-file would have led to a decisive advantage to



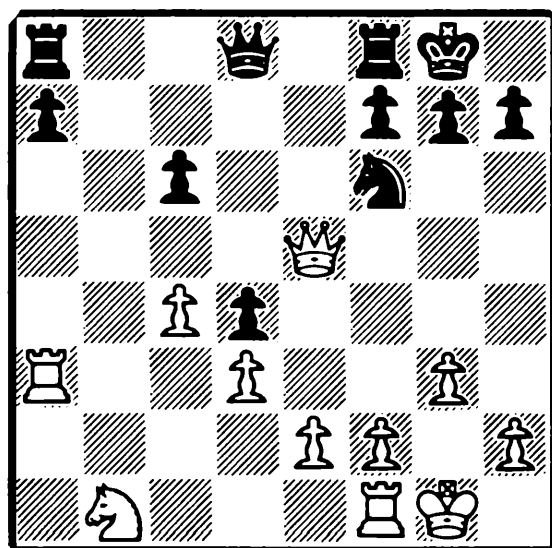
Black. Played was 20 ... ♜e4? 0-1 40

The advance variation

The traditional method of meeting the advance variation: 1 ♜f3, d5; 2 c4, d4; 3 e3, ♜c6! leads to a premature clearance of the centre and rapid equalisation of chances. Undoubtedly White's best is to transpose into a reversed Benoni with 3 g3 and the following game is typical of the dynamic chances White obtains with his extra move.

Geller-Mikenas, USSR Championship 1955 — 1 ♜f3, d5; 2 c4, d4; 3 g3, c5 (This leads to a Benoni with colours reversed. 3 ... ♜c6 would transpose into Larsen-Geller cf page 155) 4 ♗g2, ♜c6; 5 0-0, e5; 6 d3, ♗e7 (6 ... ♜f6 would have been more accurate in view of what now occurs.) 7 b4! (White could also continue with ♜a3-c2 or e3, but with an extra move this gambit variation is very powerful, since Black has insufficient time to execute the standard counterplay in the centre with e4.) 7 ... c×b; 8 a3, b×a (If 8 ... ♗f5 then White can employ the well-known combination 9 a×b, ♗×b4; 10 ♜×e5! and 11 ♝a4+) 9 ♝a4, ♗d7;

10 ♗×a3, ♜f6 (Better is 10 ... ♝c7 when White can increase the pressure with ♗×e7 followed by ♜a3 and ♗fb1, but at least Black would stay on the board. Now White regains his pawn with interest.) 11 ♝b5!, 0-0 (And now 11 ... ♗×a3; 12 ♜×a3, ♝e7; 13 ♝×b7, 0-0 would give some chances of survival.) 12 ♜×e5, ♜×e5; 13 ♝×e5, ♗×a3; 14 ♗×a3, ♗c6; 15 ♗×c6, b×c6;



16 Ee1 , Wb6 ; 17 Qd2 , Wb4 ; 18 Wa5 ! (Black's weak pawns on a7, c6 and d4 should guarantee a loss, but instead of seeking desperate complications Mikenas would have done better to acquiesce in a bad ending after 18 ... Efb8 .) 18 ... Wd6 ; 19 Eb3 , Efe8 ; 20 Eb7 , Ee5 ; 21 Wc7 , We6 ; 22 Qf3 , Eh5 ; 23 Qxd4 , We8 ; 24 Eeb1 , 1-0. A good example of a Reversed 'Benkő Gambit'.

Lein-Rytov, Semi-Final U.S.S.R. Championship 1961 — 6 ... Qf6 ; 7 b4 , cxb ; 8 a3 , bxa ; 9 Qxa3 , Qe7 ; 10 e3? , 0-0; 11 exd , exd ; 12 Ee1 , Qb4 ; 13 Qd2 , Qc5 ; 14 Qe5 , Qxe5 ; 15 Exe5 , Qd6 ; 16 Ee1 , a6 ; 17 Qc2 , Qc5 ; 18 Qf4 , Ea7 ; 19 Wb1 , Qf5 \mp 0-1 44

van Scheltinga-Flohr, Amsterdam 1966 — 7 Qa3 , Qd6 ; 8 Qc2 , 0-0; 9 a3 (9 e3 !) 9 ... Ee8 ; 10 e4 , dxe *e.p.*; 11 Qxe3 (11 Qxe3 !) 11 ... Qf5 ; 12 Qg5 , Qe7 ; 13 Qe4 , Qxe4 ; 14 dxe4 , Qe6 ; 15 b3 , Qa5 ; 16 Eb1 , b5 ! \mp 0-1 27

Capablanca-Janowski, New York 1924 6 ... Qd6 ; 7 e3 , Qge7 ; 8 exd , cxd ; 9 a3 , a5 ; 10 Qbd2 , Qg6 ; 11 Ee1 , 0-0; 12 Wc2 , Ee8 ; 13 b3 , h6 ; 14 Eb1 , Qe6 ; 15 h4 , Ee8 ; 16 c5 , Qb8 ; 17 Qc4 , f6 ; 18 Qd2 , Wh8 ; 19 b4 \pm 1-0 46

Korchnoi-Mecking, 3rd game, Candidates' Match, Augusta 1974 — 4 e3 , Qc6 ; 5 exd , Qxd4 ; 6 Qxd4 , Wxd4 ; 7 Qc3 , Qg4 ; 8 Qe2 , Qxe2 ; 9 Wxe2 , e6 ; 10 d3 , Wd7 ; 11 Qe3 , Qf6 ; 12 0-0-0, Wc6 = $\frac{1}{2}$ 54

Geller-Novopashin, Ukraine 1962 — 3 ... g6 ; 4 d3 , Qg7 ; 5 Qg2 , Qf6 ; 6 b4 , 0-0; 7 Qb2 , c5 ; 8 bxc , Qc6 ; 9 Qbd2 ,

Qd7 ; 10 Qb3 , Qxc5 ; 11 Qxc5 , Wa5+ ; 12 Qd2 , Wxc5 ; 13 0-0, Wh5 ; 14 Ee1 , Qh3 ; 15 Qh1 \pm 1-0 37

Savon-Korchnoi, Moscow 1972 — 4 b4 , Qg7 ; 5 d3 , b6 ; 6 Qg2 , Qb7 ; 7 0-0, Qf6 ; 8 Qb2 , c5 ; 9 bxc , bxc ; 10 Qbd2 , Wc7 ; 11 Eb1 , 0-0; 12 Qc1 , Qc6 ; 13 Qb3 , Qbd7 ; 14 Qf4 \pm 1-0 69

Euwe-Loman, Rotterdam 1924 — 3 b4 , g6 ; 4 Qb2 , Qg7 ; 5 Qa3 , e5 ; 6 Qc2 , Qg4 ; 7 e3 , Qe7 ; 8 exd , exd ; 9 h3 , Qxf3 ; 10 Wxf3 , c6 ; 11 h4 , 0-0; 12 h5 \pm 1-0 17

Napolitano-Balogh, 3rd Correspondence Olympiad — 3 ... f6 ; 4 e3 , e5 ; 5 Wb3 ! (5 exd? , e4 !) 5 ... c5 ; 6 bxc , Qxc5 ; 7 exd , exd ; 8 Qa3 , We7+ ; 9 Qe2 , Qc6 ; 10 0-0, b6 ; 11 Ee1 , Wd6 ; 12 Qxc5 , bxc5 ; 13 Qa3 , a6 ; 14 Qh4 , Qge7 ; 15 Qf3 , 0-0; 16 Qb5 , axb5 ; 17 cxb+ , Wh8 ; 18 Qxc6 , Qxc6 ; 19 bxc6 , Wxc6 ; 20 Ee7 \pm

Alekhine-Euwe, World Championship 1937 — 3 e3 , Qc6 ; 4 exd , Qxd4 ; 5 Qxd4 , Wxd4 ; 6 Qc3 , Qf6? ; 7 d3 , c6 ; 8 Qe3 , Wd7 ; 9 d4 , g6 ; 10 Qe2 , Qg7 ; 11 h3 , 0-0; 12 0-0, b6 ; 13 Qf3 , Qb7 ; 14 a4 ! \pm 1-0 62

Pfleger-Lee, Hastings 1965-66 — 6 d3 , e5 ; 7 Qc3 , c6 ; 8 Qe3 , Wd6 ; 9 d4 , exd ; 10 Wxd4 , Wxd4 ; 11 Qxd4 , Qe7 ; 12 0-0-0, Qf5 ; 13 Qe5 , f6 ; 14 Qc7 , Qe6 = $\frac{1}{2}$ 60

Panno-Polugaevsky, Interzonal, Petropolis 1973 — 7 ... Qf6 ; 8 Qe2 , c6 ; 9 Qe3 , Wd8 ; 10 d4 , exd ; 11 Wxd4 !, Wxd4 ; 12 Qxd4 , Qe7 ; 13 0-0-0, 0-0; 14 h3 !, Qe6 ; 15 Ehe1 , a6 ; 16 f4 ! \pm 1-0 43

The delayed advance

Korchnoi-Bronstein, USSR Championship 1967 — 1 c4 , e6 ; 2 g3 , d5 ; 3 Qg2 , d4 ; 4 Qf3 , Qc6 ; 5 0-0, Qf6 ; 6

d3 , Qe7 ; 7 e3 , 0-0; 8 exd , Qxd4 ; 9 Qxd4 , Wxd4 ; 10 Qc3 , e5 ; 11 Qb5 , Wd7 ; 12 d4 , a6 ; 13 dxe , axb5 ; 14

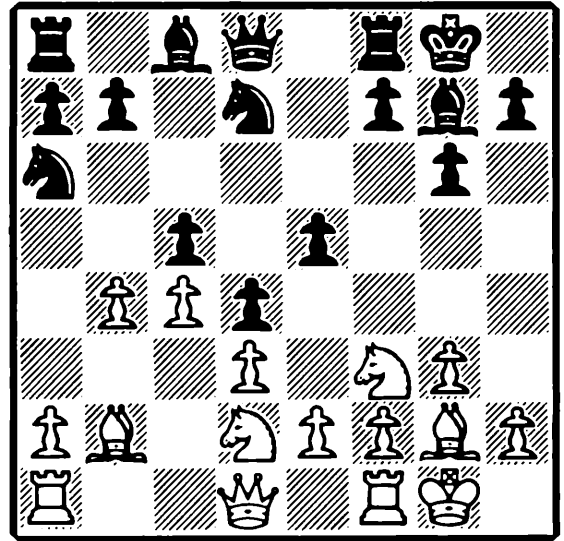
c × f6, ♖ × f6 = ½ 22

Heinicke-Stahlberg, Hamburg 1955 —
5 ... , e5; 6 d3, a5; 7 e3, ♗e7; 8 e × d,
c × d; 9 ♖a3, ♖ × a3?; 10 b × a3,
♗ge7; 11 ♖b1! ± 1-0 19

Botvinnik-Buslaiev, Spartakiad 1963
Moscow — 2 ... , ♗f6; 3 ♗g2, d5; 4
♗f3, c5; 5 0-0, d4; 6 e3, ♗c6; 7 e × d,
c × d; 8 d3, ♗e7; 9 ♖a3, 0-0; 10 ♗c2,
a5; 11 ♖e1, ♖e8; 12 b3, ♗f8; 13 ♗e5,
♗ × e5; 14 ♖ × e5, ♗d7; 15 ♖b5, ♗c5;
16 ♗a3 ± 1-0 35

Doda-Szabo, Havana 1965 — 1 g3, d5;
2 ♗f3, g6; 3 c4, d4; 4 b4, ♗g7; 5 d3,
c5; 6 ♗g2, ♗e7; 7 0-0, ♗d7; 8 ♗bd2,
0-0; 9 ♗b3, ♖e8; 10 ♖b1, ♗f8; 11
♗c2, h6; 12 e3, g5; 13 e × d, e × d; 14
♗b2, ♗f5; 15 ♖fe1, ♖ × e1+; 16
♖ × e1, ♗e6; 17 ♗e2, c6; 18 ♗h3,
♗c7; 19 ♗ × f5, ♗ × f5; 20 ♗ × d4 ±
1-0 44

Wirthensohn-Gheorghiu, Vraca 1975
1 ♗f3, ♗f6; 2 g3, g6; 3 ♗g2, ♗g7;
4 b3, c5; 5 ♗b2, d5; 6 c4, d4; 7 b4, 0-0;
8 0-0, ♗fd7!; 9 d3 (9 b × c, ♗ × c5 ♞) 9
..., e5; 10 ♗bd2, ♗a6!



11 b × c (11 b5, ♗c7 ♞) 11 ... ,
♗d × c5; 12 ♖b1, ♖e8!; 13 ♗a1, ♗d7;
14 ♗b3, ♗a4; 15 ♗c1, ♖b8; 16
♗ × c5, ♗ × c5; 17 ♗d2, ♗c7; 18
♗e4, ♗ × e4; 19 ♗ × e4, ♗c6! ♞ 0-1
55. A very important game.

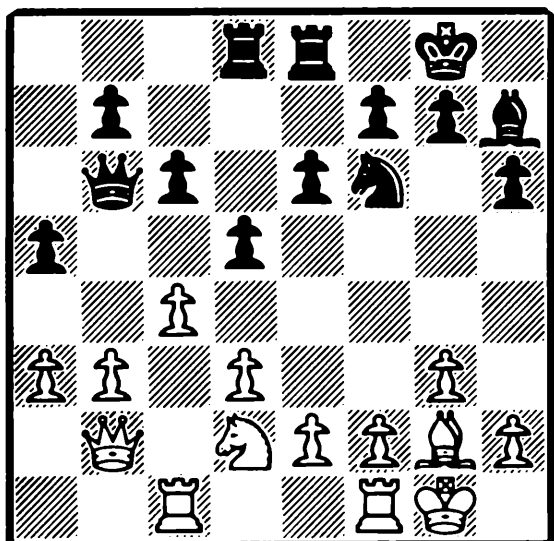
Timman-Enklaar, Amsterdam 1973 —
9 ... , ♗c6; 10 a3, a5; 11 b5, ♗ce5; 12
♗bd2, f5; 13 ♗c2, ♗f7 (13 ... , ♗g4
=) 14 e3, d × e; 15 f × e, e5; 16 ♖ae1,
♗b6 (16 ... , ♖e8!) 17 e4 ± 1-0 32

The New York System

The basic strategic motif in the New York System where Black adopts the central pawn structure c6-d5-e6 is the struggle to free the respective light-squared bishops. Once it was thought that the resulting middlegame was favourable for White, since the mobility of Black's ♖ is severely restricted by White's ♗d3, and can consequently take little part in ♗-side operations, whereas White can organise a liberating attack on the solid triangle of infantry facing his ♖ by means of b4-b5 and e4. However, this is not entirely clear, since Black can also

advance with e6-e5 and create new possibilities for the ♗h7, although he must then guard against 'over-exposure' of his central pawns. The positions that arise are complex and heavyweight, and the modern view is that they tend towards equality.

The illustrative extract is a classic example of the Bishop-freeing theme. White's strategy succeeds with consummate simplicity, yet it should be observed that Black falls in rather meekly with his opponent's plans and fails to take positive counter-measures in the centre.



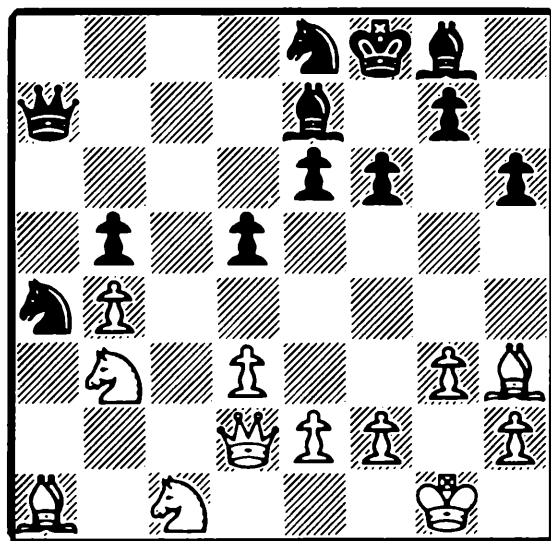
Capablanca-Lilienthal Moscow 1936

Black has already declined to initiate positive action on his own part by means of e6-e5 and now White takes over the controls.

25 b4!, a×b; 26 ♖×b4, ♗×b4; 27 a×b4, ♞a8; 28 ♞a1, ♜d7 (Attempting to reduce White's hold on c5.) 29 ♜b3, ♖f8; 30 ♞a5, d×c? (A gross positional error, after which the winning process, though elegant and pleasing, is no longer difficult. Black should strive to maintain his barrier of pawns against White's ♞ and play 30 ..., ♖e7, although it is doubtful whether the game can be saved in the long run.) 31 d×c, ♜b6; 32 ♞×a8, ♞×a8; 33 ♜a5, ♞a7; 34 ♞d1 (Threatening 35 ♞×c6 followed by ♞d8+) 34 ..., ♖e8; 35 ♜×b7 (The logical culmination of White's strategy, completely destroying the obstacles in the path of White's ♞. Note that Black's Q♞ has merely performed the function of an on-looker.) 35 ..., ♞×b7; 36 ♞×c6+, ♞d7; 37 c5, ♖e7; 38 ♞×d7, ♜×d7; 39 c6, ♜b6; 40 c7, ♞f5; 41 ♞d8 ++ 1-0 54

Botvinnik-Smyslov, 12th game, World Championship Match 1958 — 1 c4, ♜f6; 2 g3, c6; 3 ♜f3, d5; 4 b3, ♞f5; 5 ♞g2, e6 6 ♞b2, ♜bd7; 7 0-0, h6; 8 d3, ♞e7 (A safer square for the ♞ than d6) 9 ♜bd2, 0-0; 10 a3, a5; 11 ♖c2 (White intends to prepare a battery along the

a1-h8 diagonal. The more usual method of achieving this is 11 ♞c1-c2 followed by ♖a1) 11 ..., ♞h7; 12 ♞c3 (In this position b4 is more desirable than e4.) 12 ..., b5! (Forestalling White's intended ♖-side advance) 13 c×b, c×b; 14 b4 (Botvinnik criticises this and recommends 14 ♞d4, ♜e8; 15 ♞h3) 14 ..., ♖c7; 15 ♖b2 (It is pointless to capture on a5.) 15 ..., ♜b6; 16 ♞e5, ♖d7; 17 ♜b3, a×b; 18 a×b, ♞×a1; 19 ♞×a1, ♜a4 (Naturally not 19 ..., ♞×b4; 20 ♖d4!) 20 ♖d2, ♞c8; 21 ♞c1, ♞×c1+; 22 ♜×c1, ♜e8 (Black has conceived an original method of bringing his ♞h7 into play. After ♖f8 and ♞g8 he intends to overrun the centre with f6, e5 and d4. However, this plan is not entirely correct, since it weakens e6 and eventually leaves Black's central pawns exposed to attack. Simple and satisfactory was 22 ..., ♖c8 followed by ♜f6-d7-b8-a6 intensifying the pressure on b4.) 23 ♜d4, ♖f8; 24 ♞h3, ♞g8; 25 ♜db3, f6; 26 ♞a1, ♖a7;



27 d4! (White correctly judges that e5 must not be allowed, even at the price of weakening c4.) 27 ..., ♜d6; 28 ♖a2, ♜c4; 29 ♜c5 (Premature. This should have been prefaced with ♞c3-e1 and only then ♜c5. The ♞a1 is now severely limited in its scope) 29 ..., ♞×c5; 30

d×c5 (Not 30 b×c5?, ♖a5!; 31 ♖f1, ♘d2+; 32 ♖g2, ♘c4; 33 ♘d3, ♖d2. After the text move Black's central pawns have become mobile, but instead of advancing them impatiently Black should have been content with the equality resulting from 30 ..., ♖f7 or ♖a6. Unfortunately, Black refuses to adjust his original plan to the changed situation arising from the creation of a passed pawn on c5 and the consequent offside position of the ♘a4.) 30 ..., e5?; 31 ♖b1, d4; 32 ♖f5, ♖c7; 33 ♘d3, ♖f7; 34 ♖h7, ♖g8; 35 ♖c4 (As a result of his 30th move Black's central pawns have congealed and are an easy prey to any undermining operation. What is worse, his minor pieces have been driven into defensive positions.) 35 ..., ♖f7; 36 ♖a8+, ♖e8; 37 ♖g2, ♖e7; 38 f4, (This represents the culmination of White's strategy. The King's ♖ has at last broken free and controls a whole diagonal, while the undermining manoeuvre f4 also heralds a decisive attack against Black's unsheltered ♖) 38 ..., ♘e3? (In time pressure Black accelerates his loss. Best was 38 ..., ♘c3; 39 f×e, f×e; 40 c6, but according to some fine analysis by Prins White can still win:

I - 40 ..., ♘e2+; 41 ♖f2, ♘c3; 42 ♖b7, ♖d6; 43 ♖×c3, d×c3; 44 ♘c5

(a) 44 ..., ♖g6; 45 ♖×b5, ♖f7+; 46 ♖f3, e4; 47 ♘×e4+, ♖×e4; 48 ♖c5+

(b) 44 ..., ♖f7+; 45 ♖e2, ♖h5+; 46 ♖e1, c2; 47 ♖b8+, ♖e7; 48 ♖c7+, ♖f6; 49 ♖d8+

(c) 44 ..., ♖×c6; 45 ♖×c6, ♖×c6; 46 ♘e4+, ♖d5; 47 ♘c3, ♖d6; 48 ♘×b5, ♖d5; 49 ♖f7+

II - 40 ..., ♘d6; 41 e3, e4; 42 ♘c5, ♖×c6; 43 ♖a7+, ♖f6; 44 h4)

39 f×e, f×e; 40 ♖e4, ♘×g2; 41 ♘×e5! 1-0. 41 ♘×e5 is a temporary piece sacrifice which completely demolishes Black's centre. The game was

adjourned at move 40 and Smyslov resigned without resuming. After 41 ..., ♘e3; 42 ♖×d4, ♘d1; 43 ♘c4+ followed by ♘d6 White wins easily.

Reshevsky-Ivkov, Buenos Aires 1960 — 12 ..., ♖d6; 13 b4, a×b; 14 a×b, ♖e7; 15 c5 ± ½ 24

Petrosian-Furman, USSR Championship 1975 — 12 ..., ♖e8; 13 ♖b2, ♖d6; 14 ♘e5!, ♘×e5; 15 ♖×e5, ♖×e5; 16 ♖×e5, ♖b6; 17 h3, ♖ad8; 18 ♖fb1, ♘d7; 19 ♖c3, ♖a8; 20 b4 ± ½ 41

Andersson-Lombardy, Orense 1975 — 12 ♖ac1, ♖b8; 13 c×d?!, e×d; 14 e4?!, ♖d8; 15 ♖fe1, ♖a7!; 16 ♘d4, ♖c5; 17 ♖c3, ♘e5!; 18 ♖e3, ♖b6; 19 e×d, ♖×d5!; 20 ♘×c6, ♘×c6; 21 ♖×d5, ♖d4!; 22 ♖×f7+, ♖f8; 23 ♖×d4, ♘×d4; 24 ♖c7, ♘f5 ++ 0-1 30.

Smyslov-Durasevic, Belgrade 1956 — 11 ..., ♖b6?; 12 ♖c3, ♖fd8; 13 ♖b2, ♘c5; 14 ♖d4, d×c; 15 d×c, ♖c7; 16 b4 ±

Olafsson-Tal, Reykjavik 1964 — 11 ♖c3?, c5!; 12 ♖e1, d4; 13 ♖b2, ♖c7; 14 h3, e5; 15 e4, ♖e6; 16 ♘h4, g6; 17 ♖c1, ♘h7; 18 ♘df3, ♘g5; 19 ♘h2, ♘×h3+; 20 ♖×h3, ♖×h3; 31 ♖×h6, ♖×h4; 22 g×h4, ♖d8; 23 ♖g5, f6; 24 ♖d2, ♖f7 ♯

Wright-Whiteley, Churchill Memorial Bognor 1967 — 11 ♖a2!?, ♖h7; 12 ♖a1, ♖b6; 13 ♘e5, ♘×e5; 14 ♖×e5, ♘e8; 15 ♖c1, ♖f6; 16 ♖b2, ♖×e5; 17 ♖×e5, ♘f6; 18 c5, ♖a7; 19 ♘f3, ♖fe8; 20 ♖h3 ± 1-0 46

Capablanca-Lilienthal, Moscow 1936 — 10 ♖c1, a5; 11 a3, ♖e8; 12 ♖c2, ♖h7; 13 ♖a1, ♖f8; 14 ♖e1, ♖b6; 15 ♖h3 ± 1-0 54

Nikitin-Goldenov, Armed Forces Zonal USSR 1965 — 11 ..., ♖h7; 12 ♖c2, ♘e8!; 13 ♖a1, ♖f6; 14 ♘e5, ♘×e5; 15 ♖×e5, ♖×e5; 16 ♖×e5, ♖d6; 17 ♖b2, ♘f6; 18 ♖fc1, ♖fe8; 19 b4, a×b; 20 a×b, e5 = 0-1 41

Andersson-Chekhov, Banja Luka 1976
17 ♖×d6, ♗×d6; 18 ♖fc1 ± but 0-1
41.

Hasdan-Novikov, Armed Forces
Championship USSR 1964 — 10 ...,
♖c8; 11 ♖c2, c5; 12 c×d, e×d; 13
♖a1, ♗h7; 14 e4!, d×e; 15 d×e,
♗×e4; 16 ♗×e4, ♘×e4; 17 ♖d2, f6;
18 ♖fd1, ♖c7; 19 ♗g5!, f×g5; 20
♘×e4 ++ 1-0 25

Litvinov-Makarov, USSR 1963 — 10
..., ♖c7; 11 ♖c2, ♖ac8; 12 ♖a1, ♖b8;
13 ♖e1, ♗d6; 14 e4, d×e; 15 ♗×e4,
♘×e4; 16 d×e4, e5; 17 c5, ♘c7; 18
♗d2, ♖fe8; 19 ♖d1, ♖cd8; 20 ♗f1,
♗f8; 21 ♗e3 ± 1-0 56

Bilek-Hort, Harrachov 1966 — 10
♖b1!?, ♗h7; 11 ♘c3, c5!; 12 c×d,
♗×d5; 13 ♘b2, ♖c8 = ½ 20

Donner-Bisguier, Bled 1961 — 8 ...,
♘c5; 9 a3, a6; 10 b4, ♘a7; 11 ♗bd2,
0-0; 12 ♖c2, ♗h7; 13 ♘c3, b5; 14
c×d, c×d; 15 ♗b3, ♗b6; 16 ♗c5,
♗fd7; 17 ♘d4, ♗×c5; 18 ♘×c5,
♖c7; 19 ♖fc1, ♖fc8; 20 ♖d2, ♗a4; 21
♘×a7, ♖×a7; 22 ♖a2, ♖b7; 23 ♖ac2
± 1-0 78

Smyslov-Keres, USSR Championship
1951 — 9 ♗c3, 0-0; 10 ♖c2, ♗h7; 11
e4?, d×e; 12 ♗×e4, ♗×e4; 13
d×e4, ♗f6; 14 ♗e5, ♖b6; 15 ♗d3,
♗×e4; 16 ♗×c5, ♗×c5; 17 ♖c3, f6;
18 ♖e3, ♗d3 ♖ 0-1 52

Kolarov-Padevsky, Play-off for
Bulgarian Championship 1964 — 8 ...,
♘d6; 9 ♗bd2, ♗h7; 10 e4, d×e; 11
d×e?, e5!; 12 ♖e2, ♖e7; 13 a3, 0-0; 14
b4, b6 ♖ 0-1 50

Donchenko-Klovan, Tallinn 1965 —
11 ♗×e4!, ♗e7; 12 ♗×f6+, ♘×f6;
13 d4, 0-0; 14 ♖e2, ♖e8; 15 b4, a5; 16
a3, ♗b6 = ½ 26

Réti-Lasker, New York 1924 — 7 ...,
♘d6; 8 d3, 0-0; 9 ♗bd2 (9 ♗c3, ♖e7;
10 ♖c2 followed by a3 and e4 seems
more likely to retain the initiative.) 9
..., e5!; 10 c×d, c×d; 11 ♖c1, ♖e7; 12

♖c2, a5; 13 a4, h6; 14 ♖a1, ♖e8; 15
♖fc1, ♗h7 ♖ 0-1 45

Ivkov-Ree, Amsterdam 1974 — 9 ...,
♖e7?!; 10 a3, a5; 11 ♖e1, e5; 12 ♗h4,
♘e6 (12 ..., ♘g4; 13 h3, ♘e6) 13 c×d,
c×d; 14 e4, d×e; 15 ♗×e4, ♗×e4;
16 ♘×e4, ♗c5; 17 ♗f5, ♘×f5; 18
♘×f5 ± 1-0 39

Smyslov-Bronstein, Candidates' Tour-
nament, Zürich 1953 — 7 ..., ♘e7; 8
♗c3, 0-0; 9 ♗h4!?, ♘g4; 10 h3, ♘h5;
11 g4, d4!; 12 ♗b1, ♘×g4; 13 h×g4,
♗×g4; 14 e4, ♗×f2; 15 ♖×f2,
♘×h4; 16 ♖f3, ♗e5; 17 ♖h3, ♘g5 ∞
½ 41.

Stein-Geller, Ukrainian Championship
1959 — 7 ..., ♘c5; 8 d4, ♘e7; 9 ♗bd2,
0-0; 10 ♗e5, ♗×e5; 11 d×e5, ♗d7;
12 e4, d×e; 13 ♘×e4, ♗c5!; 14
♘×f5, e×f5; 15 ♗f3, ♖d3 ♖

Clarke-Fairhurst, Olympiad Havana
1966 — 8 ..., ♘d6; 9 ♗bd2, h6; 10 e3!,
♖b8; 11 ♖e2, ♗h7; 12 ♗e1, 0-0; 13
♗d3, ♖e8; 14 ♖ac1, b5; 15 c×d, c×d;
16 ♗f3, ♖b6; 17 ♗fe5, ♖ac8; 18 ♖d2,
♖a6; 19 ♖×c8, ♖×c8; 20 ♖c1,
♖×c1+; 21 ♗×c1, ♗b8; 22 ♘f1,
♖b7; 23 f3! ± 1-0 37

Etruk-Ney, Estonian Championship
1963 — 6 d3, ♗bd7; 7 ♘b2, ♘c5; 8
0-0, 0-0; 9 ♗c3, h6; 10 ♖e1!?, ♘g4; 11
♖d1, ♖e7; 12 e4, d4; 13 ♗b1, e5; 14
h3, ♘×f3; 15 ♘×f3, a5; 16 a3, b5; 17
♖c1, ♖fb8 ♖ 0-1 41

Pelz-Zacharov, Ukrainian Champion-
ship 1964 — 1 ♗f3, ♗f6; 2 g3, d5; 3
♘g2, c6; 4 0-0, ♘f5; 5 b3, h6; 6 ♘b2,
e6; 7 c4, ♘e7; 8 d4, 0-0; 9 ♗bd2, a5;
10 ♗e5, a4; 11 ♘c3, b5; 12 c5, ♖c7; 13
b4, ♗bd7; 14 f3, ♗×e5; 15 d×e5,
♗d7 ♖ 0-1 41

Yuchtman-Zeshkovsky, Spartakiad
Moscow 1966 — 1 d4, ♗f6; 2 g3, d5; 3
♘g2, ♘f5; 4 ♗f3, e6; 5 0-0, h6; 6 c4,
c6; 7 ♗c3, ♘e7; 8 b3, 0-0; 9 ♘b2,
♗bd7; 10 ♗d2, ♖c8; 11 e4, d×e; 12
♗d×e4, ♗×e4; 13 ♘×e4, ♘×e4; 14
♗×e4, ♗f6; 15 ♗c5 ± 1-0 41

Smejkal-Hübner, Wijk aan Zee 1975

1 $\text{c}4$, $\text{f}6$; 2 $\text{g}3$, $\text{d}5$; 3 $\text{g}2$, $\text{c}6$; 4 0-0 , $\text{f}5$; 5 $\text{d}3$, $\text{e}6$; 6 $\text{bd}2$, $\text{e}7$; 7 $\text{b}3$, 0-0 ; 8 $\text{b}2$, $\text{a}5$; 9 $\text{a}3$, $\text{h}6$; 10 $\text{c}4$, $\text{h}7$; 11 $\text{c}2$, $\text{a}6!$?; 12 $\text{c}3$, $\text{b}5$; 13 $\text{c} \times \text{b}$, $\text{c} \times \text{b}$; 14 $\text{b}2$, $\text{b}4$; 15 $\text{a} \times \text{b}$, $\text{c} \times \text{b}4$; 16 $\text{fc}1$, $\text{b}6$; 17 $\text{d}4 \pm 1-0$ 38

Bellon-R.Byrne, Montilla 1975 — 1

$\text{c}4$, $\text{d}5$; 2 $\text{b}3$, $\text{f}5$; 3 $\text{b}2$, $\text{e}6$; 4 $\text{g}3$, $\text{h}6$; 5 $\text{g}2$, $\text{f}6$; 6 0-0 , $\text{e}7$; 7 $\text{d}3$, 0-0 ; 8 $\text{bd}2$, $\text{c}5$; 9 $\text{c}4$, $\text{c}6$; 10 $\text{c} \times \text{d}$, $\text{e} \times \text{d}$; 11 $\text{c}1$, $\text{b}6$; 12 $\text{e}4!$? and now best would be 12 ..., $\text{e}6$; 13 $\text{e}2$, $\text{ad}8 =$.

Capablanca's Variation

Petrosian-Keres, Semi-Final, USSR

Team Championship 1964 — 1 $\text{c}4$, $\text{f}6$; 2 $\text{g}3$, $\text{c}6$; 3 $\text{b}3$, $\text{d}5$; 4 $\text{c}4$, $\text{g}4$ (This was first played by Capablanca against Réti at Moscow 1925); 5 $\text{g}2$, $\text{bd}7$; 6 $\text{b}2$, $\text{e}6$; 7 0-0 , $\text{d}6$; 8 $\text{d}4$, $\text{b}8$; 9 $\text{bd}2$, 0-0 ; 10 $\text{c}1$, $\text{e}8$; 11 $\text{fc}1$, $\text{e}5$; 12 $\text{c} \times \text{d}$, $\text{c} \times \text{d}$; 13 $\text{d} \times \text{e}$, $\text{c} \times \text{e}5$; 14 $\text{c}2$, $\text{d}8 = \frac{1}{2}$ 24

Iivitsky-Lein, Tchigorin Memorial,

Sochi 1965 — 10 $\text{e}1$, $\text{e}8$; 11 $\text{e}4$, $\text{d} \times \text{e}$; 12 $\text{c} \times \text{e}4$, $\text{c} \times \text{e}4$; 13 $\text{e} \times \text{e}4$, $\text{f}6$; 14 $\text{e}1$, $\text{c}7$; 15 $\text{c}1$, $\text{b}4$; 16 $\text{e}2$, $\text{e}7$; 17 $\text{h}3$, $\text{d} \times \text{f}3$; 18 $\text{d} \times \text{f}3$, $\text{ad}8$; 19 $\text{e}3$, $\text{d}7$; 20 $\text{ae}1$, $\text{f}6$; 21 $\text{c}3 \pm 1-0$ 37

Korchnoi-Lutikov, USSR Champion-

ship, Kiev 1965 — 8 ..., 0-0 ; 9 $\text{c}3$, $\text{c}7$; 10 $\text{c}1$, $\text{ac}8$; 11 $\text{e}1$, $\text{c}5$; 12 $\text{c} \times \text{d}$, $\text{d} \times \text{f}3$; 13 $\text{d} \times \text{c}$, $\text{c} \times \text{c}5$; 14 $\text{d} \times \text{f}3$, $\text{ce}4$; 15 $\text{d} \times \text{e}4$, $\text{c} \times \text{e}4$; 16 $\text{c}3$, $\text{c} \times \text{c}3$; 17 $\text{d} \times \text{c}3$, $\text{e} \times \text{d}$; 18 $\text{d}4 \pm 1-0$ 30

Darga-van Scheltinga, Enschede 1963

— 3 $\text{c}4$, $\text{d}5$; 4 $\text{c}2$, $\text{g}4$; 5 $\text{g}2$, $\text{e}6$; 6 0-0 , $\text{bd}7$; 7 $\text{b}3$, $\text{d}6$; 8 $\text{b}2$, 0-0 ; 9 $\text{d}3$, $\text{fe}8$; 10 $\text{c}3$, $\text{e}5$; 11 $\text{h}3$, $\text{d}4!$?; 12 $\text{h} \times \text{g}4$, $\text{d} \times \text{c}3$; 13 $\text{d} \times \text{c}3$, $\text{c} \times \text{g}4$; 14 $\text{h}3$, $\text{h}5$; 15 $\text{e}4$, $\text{f}8$; 16 $\text{d} \times \text{g}4$, $\text{h} \times \text{g}4$; 17 $\text{h}2$, $\text{c}5$; 18 $\text{e}2 \pm 1-0$ 27

Korchnoi-Zacharov, USSR Champ-

ionship, Kiev 1965 — 1 $\text{g}3$, $\text{d}5$; 2 $\text{c}4$, $\text{f}6$; 3 $\text{g}2$, $\text{c}6$; 4 0-0 , $\text{g}4$; 5 $\text{b}3$, $\text{bd}7$; 6 $\text{b}2$, $\text{e}6$; 7 $\text{d}3$, $\text{c}5$; 8 $\text{bd}2$,

0-0 ; 9 $\text{h}3$, $\text{d} \times \text{f}3$; 10 $\text{c} \times \text{f}3$, $\text{a}5$; 11 $\text{a}3$,

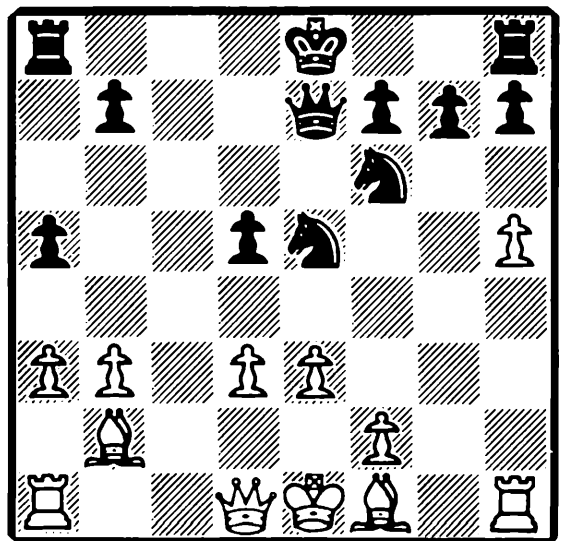
$\text{c}7$; 12 $\text{c}4$, $\text{fd}8$; 13 $\text{c}1$, $\text{b}6$; 14 $\text{c}2$, $\text{e}7$; 15 $\text{b}1$, $\text{h}6$; 16 $\text{fc}1$, $\text{h}7$; 17 $\text{e}3$, $\text{f}6$; 18 $\text{d}4$, $\text{e}7$; 19 $\text{c}5 \pm 1-0$ 75

Spiridonov-Basman, Örebro 1966 — 1

$\text{c}4$, $\text{c}6$; 3 $\text{b}3$, $\text{d}5$; 4 $\text{b}2$, $\text{g}4$; 5 $\text{d}3$, $\text{bd}7$; 6 $\text{bd}2$, $\text{e}6$; 7 $\text{g}3$, $\text{c}5$; 8 $\text{g}2$, 0-0 ; 9 0-0 , $\text{fe}8$; 10 $\text{fe}1$, $\text{e}5$; 11 $\text{c} \times \text{d}$, $\text{c} \times \text{d}$; 12 $\text{d}4$, $\text{e} \times \text{d}$; 13 $\text{d} \times \text{d}4$, $\text{b}6$; 14 $\text{d} \times \text{c}5$, $\text{c} \times \text{c}5$; 15 $\text{f}1$, $\text{h}5$; 16 $\text{ac}1$, $\text{e}6$; 17 $\text{d}2$, $\text{ad}8$; 18 $\text{e}3$, $\text{e}4$; 19 $\text{b}2$, $\text{a}6$; 20 $\text{f}1\text{d}2$, $\text{c}6\text{c}5$; 21 $\text{f}1 \pm 1-0$ 53

Shamkovich-Trifunović, Palma de

Mallorca 1966 (A curiosity!) — 5 ..., $\text{d} \times \text{f}3!$; 6 $\text{g} \times \text{f}3$, $\text{bd}7$; 7 $\text{h}4!$?, $\text{e}6$; 8 $\text{d}2$, $\text{c}5$; 9 $\text{e}3$, $\text{e}7$; 10 $\text{a}3$, $\text{a}5$; 11 $\text{f}4$, $\text{d}6$; 12 $\text{c}4$, $\text{e}5$; 13 $\text{f} \times \text{e}$, $\text{d} \times \text{e}5$; 14 $\text{c} \times \text{e}5$, $\text{c} \times \text{e}5$; 15 $\text{c} \times \text{d}$, $\text{c} \times \text{d}$; 16 $\text{h}5?$ $\mp \frac{1}{2}$ 41



**New York System with g6
(The 'Bled Variation' Euwe)**

Dr Euwe's justification for calling this the 'Bled Variation' is the following game:

Kostić-Spielmann, Bled 1931 — 1 ♖f3, d5; 2 c4, c6; 3 b3, ♗f6; 4 g3, g6; 5 ♗g2, ♗g7; 6 ♗b2, 0-0; 7 0-0, ♗bd7; 8 d3 (8 d4 leading into the Neo-Grünfeld is more active), ♞e8; 9 ♗bd2, e5; 10 c×d, ♗×d5; 11 ♗c4, ♜c7; 12 ♜d2, b5; 13 ♗e3, ♗×e3 =

Konstantinopolsky-I.Zaitsev, Moscow Championship 1966 — 8 ..., b5!?!; 9 c×d, c×d; 10 ♗c3, b4; 11 ♗a4, ♗b7; 12 ♞c1, ♗h6; 13 e3, a5; 14 ♗e5 ± 1-0 24.

Polugaevsky-Trifunović, Sarajevo 1965 - 7 ..., ♗f5; 8 d3, ♜c8; 9 ♞e1, ♗h3; 10 ♗h1, ♞d8; 11 ♗bd2, ♗a6; 12 ♞c1, ♜f5; 13 a3, ♗h6; 14 b4, ♗g4 (This whole manoeuvre seems suspect. Black should have played more conservatively) 15 c×d, ♜×d5; 16 ♜c2, ♜f5; 17 e4, ♜h5; 18 ♞ed1, ♗g7; 19 ♗×g7, ♜×g7; 20 d4 ± 1-0 59

Barcza-Uhlmann, Leipzig 1965 — 8 ..., a5; 9 ♗a3, ♗a6; 10 ♗c2, a4; 11 c×d, c×d; 12 b4, ♗c7; 13 a3, ♗g4; 14 ♞a2!?, ♗×f3; 15 ♗×f3, ♜d7; 16 ♜a1, ♞fc8; 17 ♞c1, ♗e6; 18 ♗d4, ♗g5; 19 ♗g2, ♗h3+ ♯ 0-1 34

Larsen-Uhlmann, 1st match game, Las Palmas 1971 — 6 ..., ♗g4; 7 0-0, 0-0; 8 d3, ♗×f3; 9 ♗×f3, ♗bd7; 10 ♗g2?! , ♞e8?!; 11 ♗d2, a5; 12 ♜c2, e6; 13 e3, ♜e7; 14 a3, ♗h5 = 1-0 44

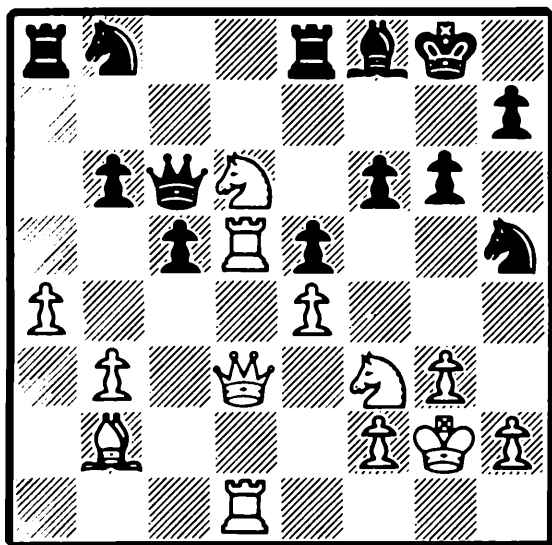
Larsen-Uhlmann, 7th match game, Las Palmas 1971 — 10 ♗d2, e6; 11 b4, ♜e7; 12 ♜b3 (12 a4!?), b5! = ½ 44

Osnos-Pinyagin, 'Trud' Championship, USSR 1964 — 4 ♗b2, ♗bd7; 5 g3, g6; 6 c×d, c×d; 7 ♗c3, ♗b6; 8 a4!?, ♗g4; 9 a5, ♗c8; 10 ♗e5, ♗e6;

11 ♗b5, ♗d6; 12 ♗d4, ♗c8; 13 ♗g2, ♗g7; 14 0-0, 0-0; 15 f4, a6 ♯ 0-1 49

Keene-Hartston, Slater Tournament, Southend 1968 — 1 ♗f3, ♗f6; 2 g3, g6; 3 c4, ♗g7; 4 ♗g2, 0-0; 5 0-0, c6; 6 ♜c2. At Marlow two weeks prior to this game, Hollis had continued with d4 against Hartston and achieved nothing. Here I decided to adopt a less committal course. 6 ..., d5; 7 b3, ♗f5; While it would be difficult to castigate this move as an error I still believe that the most logical plan open to Black in this position is 7 ..., ♗g4 followed by the exchange of this piece for White's K♗, e.g. 8 ♗b2, ♗bd7; 9 d3, ♗×f3; 10 ♗×f3, e6; 11 ♗d2, ♗e8; 12 ♗×g7, ♗×g7; 13 b4, ♗e5; 14 ♗g2, ♗f5; 15 ♜b2, ♜f6; 16 ♞ab1, h5! as the young German master Teufel played against Petrosian at Bamberg earlier in the year. 8 d3, ♜c8; rather a passive manoeuvre which allows White to seize the initiative in the centre. More active would be 8 ..., a5 or even 8 ..., e5!?. 9 ♗b2, ♗h3; 10 ♗bd2, ♗×g2; 11 ♜×g2, ♗bd7; Here too 11 ..., a5 combined with ..., ♗a6 would give Black more freedom of action. 12 ♞ac1, ♞e8; 13 ♞fe1. Setting up disagreeable latent pressure on the King's file. 13 ..., e6; On principle ..., e5 is a move Black would like to avoid, since it impedes his Bishop and creates a target in the centre, e.g. 13 ..., e5; 14 c×d, c×d; 15 ♜b1, followed by 16 e4 - or 14 ..., ♗×d5; 15 ♗c4 again followed by e4. However, since White soon forces Black to make this concession it would have been better to play ..., e5 at once rather than waste a move with the text. 14 e4! With the serious threat of e5. 14 ..., d×e; 15

dxc, e5; 16 c5. Now threatening ♖c4-♗d6, with an overpowering game. 16 ... , b5!?!; a most radical solution to the problem of his weakness on d6, but now Black experiences extreme difficulties with the defence of his 'c' pawn, and these eventually lead to his ruin. 17 cxb *e.p.*, axb; 18 a3! And not 18 a4?, b5! 18 ... , c5; (or 18 ... , ♗f8; 19 b4) 19 ♗c4, ♖c7; 20 a4, ♗h5; 21 ♖cd1, ♗f8. Setting a trap; for if now 22 ♖xd7?, ♖xd7; 23 ♗xb6, then 23 ... , ♗f4+, etc., White prefers to increase his central pressure and complete the incarceration of Black's ♗. 22 ♖d5, f6; 23 ♖ed1, ♗b8; 24 ♖d3, ♖c6; 25 ♗d6,



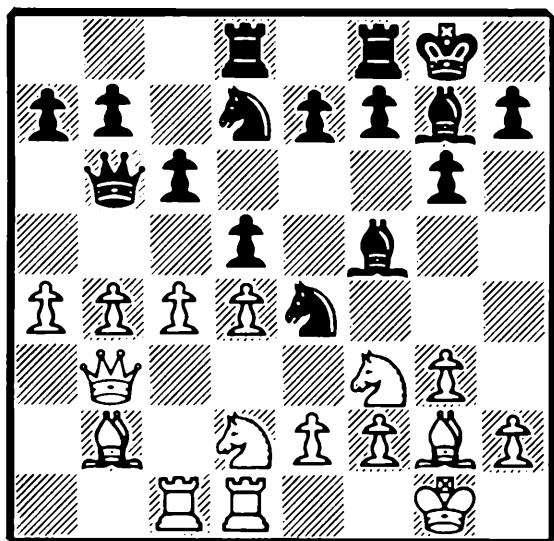
25 ... , ♖e6; 26 ♖c4, ♗g7; 27 ♗b5, ♗a6; 28 ♖d7, ♖h8. Black has completely run out of sensible moves and must perforce sit back and watch as White gradually eats his position alive, starting on the left wing and moving by stages to the right. If Black should try 28 ... , ♗e8, then 29 ♖ld6! is a most effective method of shattering the opposing defences. 29 ♗a7. Winning the exchange, after which Black could quite happily resign. 29 ... , ♖xa7; 30 ♖xa7, ♗c7; 31 b4, b5; 32 axb, ♗xb5; 33 ♖d8, ♖e8; 34 ♖aa8, ♗d6; 35 ♖xc5, ♖xa8. The only possible method of putting up any further

resistance. The rest needs no comment. 36 ♖xa8, ♖xa8; 37 ♖d5, ♖b8; 38 ♗c3, ♖b5; 39 ♖a8, ♖g8; 40 ♖a2+, ♖h8; 41 ♗d2, ♖b8; 42 ♖b3, ♗b5; 43 ♗a1, ♗e8; 44 ♗c4, ♗ed6; 45 ♗xd6, ♗xd6; 46 ♖e6, ♖g7; 47 f4, ♗xe4; 48 fxe, f5; 49 ♖d7+, ♖h6; 50 e6, ♖a8; 51 ♗d4, ♖a2+; 52 ♖g1, ♗xb4; 53 ♖g7+, ♖g5; 54 ♖xh7, Resigns. He loses all his pieces.

Petrosian-Tal, Candidates' Tournament, Curacao 1962 — This game is one of the most celebrated examples of Réti's system. Played in the first round of the '62 Candidates' Tournament, it was the first indication that Petrosian had finally summoned up the energy and determination to become the official challenger to Botvinnik's throne. The game is included for its historic interest, the subtle manner in which Petrosian weakens his opponent's formation in the middle game, and the technical precision of the endgame. The opening is a hybrid between the pure New York System and the Neo-Grünfeld.

1 c4, ♗f6; 2 g3, c6; 3 ♗f3, d5; 4 b3, ♗f5; 5 ♗a3 (Petrosian condemns the usual 5 ♗b2 as 'too quiet' in his notes to the game. Now Black must change his plans since 5 ... , e6 would forfeit the right to castle) 5 ... , g6 (Black adopts a system akin to what Euwe has described as the 'Bled Variation') 6 d3, ♗g7; 7 ♗bd2, ♖b6 (The most sensible way to counter the pressure along the a3-f8 diagonal is 7 ... , 0-0 followed by ♖e8 and e5 with an acceptable position. With the text Tal introduces a tactical adventure which fails miserably against Petrosian's calm defence. Possibly he was attempting to unsettle his opponent who is noted for his strategic bias) 8 ♗g2, ♗g4!?!; 9 d4! (A splendid pawn sacrifice which cuts right across Black's plans. If now 9 ... , ♗xd4; 10 ♗xd4, ♖xd4; 11 0-0 and

the weakness of the dark squares, his backward development and inability to castle leave Black with a difficult task) 9 ... , ♖a6; 10 0-0, ♖b4 (Threatening ♖c2, but more important blocking the line of fire of the ♔a3 and allowing Black to castle) 11 ♔b2, 0-0; (Not 11 ... , ♖c2; 12 ♖c1, ♖x d4; 13 c5! but more accurate was Averbakh's suggestion in the tournament bulletin 11 ... , a5) 12 a3, ♖a6; 13 ♖c1, ♖ad8; 14 b4, ♖b8; 15 ♖b3, ♖f6; 16 a4 (White has won the opening struggle and the logical method of exploiting this is to advance on the ♖-side where Black's pieces are in a compromised and cramped state. In a higher strategic sense this advance also serves the purpose of undermining Black's pawn chain and increasing the range of the ♔g2) 16 ... , ♖e4; 17 ♖fd1, ♖d7



18 c x d (Also possible was 18 c5, but this would give Black the chance of hitting back with a later e5. Petrosian prefers to pursue his policy of harrasing Black's pieces (♖b6 ♔f5) and surrounding static weaknesses ♔d5) 18 ... , c x d; 19 a5 (As Golombek pointed out in the *B.C.M.*, White cannot capture on d5 while his ♔b4 is loose, but sooner or later the ♔d5 will fall since Black cannot contemplate e6 with his ♔ on f5) 19 ... , ♖d6 (19 ... , ♖b5?; 20 e3 and ♔f1) 20 b5, ♖x d2;

21 ♖x d2, ♖c8 (That Tal should actually seek exchanges is a significant sign that he feels uncomfortable in his position) 22 ♖h4! (An echo of the note on move 19. Black is now faced with the dual problem of the ♔f5 and ♔d5 for if the natural 22 ... , ♔e6 then 23 ♖dc2 followed by ♔a3, and Black is asphyxiated. Tal seeks a tactical solution, but Petrosian has an answer to this as well) 22 ... , ♖x c1 +; 23 ♔x c1, ♖c7 (or 23 ... , ♖c8; 24 ♔a3, ♖c7; 25 ♖x f5, g x f5; 26 ♔x e7 and Black's pawns are wrecked) 24 ♖x f5 (A neat reply to Black's double attack. 24 ... , ♖x c1 +; 25 ♖d1 loses material) 24 ... , g x f5; 25 ♔a3, ♖x a5; 26 ♖b4! (Offering Black an ending where his shattered pawns would fall like rotten fruit to White's tree-shaking clerics) 26 ... , ♖b6; 27 ♔x d5, e6; 28 ♔f3, ♖c8; 29 ♖a4, ♖c7; 30 ♖g2, a6 (With this move Tal seems to acquiesce in an ending one pawn down, relying on drawing chances from the fact that all the pawns are on one side of the board. Against less drastic measures White will first strengthen his centre with e3 and then turn his attention to a7 with ♖a2 and ♔b4) 31 b x a, ♖x a6; 32 ♖x a6, b x a6; 33 e3 (White's advantage is clear: one 'pawn island' v three, and the ♔ pair in an open position) 33 ... , a5 (Tal was probably glad to lose this pawn if it meant he could also exchange off White's ♔) 34 ♖a2, ♖a7; 35 ♔b4, a4; 36 ♔c6, ♔f8; 37 ♔x f8, ♖x f8; 38 ♖x a4, ♖c7 (With his pawns locked on white squares Black could hope for little in the ♔ v ♖ ending after 38 ... , ♖x a4) 39 ♔x d7, ♖x d7; 40 ♖f3, ♖g7; 41 ♖f4, ♖f6; 42 h3, h5 (Generally condemned as a mistake, yet to allow White to play g4, followed by e4 and d5, would scarcely be better) 43 ♖a8, ♖b7? (Here is the real error. 43 ... , ♖g6 is necessary and Black's position is still capable of stiff resistance. Now he loses another pawn for which the temporary indisposition

of White's B is insufficient compensation) 44 $\text{B}g8!$, $\text{B}b2$; 45 $\text{C}f3$, $\text{B}d2$; 46 $h4$, $\text{C}e7$; 47 $\text{B}g5$, $\text{C}f8$; 48 $\text{B} \times h5$, $\text{C}g7$; 49 $\text{B}g5+$, $\text{C}h7$; 50 $h5$ (A more fitting finale would have been provided by Fischer's suggestion: 50 $g4$, $f6$; 51 $\text{N}h5+$, $\text{C}g6$; 52 $g \times f+$, $\text{C} \times h5$; 53 $f \times c$, $\text{C}g6$; 54 $h5+$ etc.) 50 ..., $\text{B}a2$; 51 $g4$, $\text{C}h6$; 52 $\text{B}g8$, $\text{C}h7$; 53 $\text{B}e8$, $f \times g+$; 54 $\text{C}g3$, $\text{C}h6$; 55 $\text{B}e7$, $\text{C}g7$; 56 $\text{N}c7$, $\text{B}b2$; 57 $\text{B}c5$, $\text{C}f6$; 58 $d5$, $\text{B}b4$;

59 $h6$, $e \times d$; 60 $\text{B} \times d5$, $\text{C}g6$; 61 $\text{B}d6+$, $\text{C}g5$; 62 $h7$, $\text{B}b8$; 63 $\text{B}d1$, $\text{B}h8$; 64 $\text{B}h1$. Black lost on time. He is *Zugzwang*.

Benkö-Addison, USA Championship 1966 — 5 ..., $a5$; 6 $\text{B}g2$, $\text{C}a6$; 7 0-0, $\text{C}b4$; 8 $d3$, $h6$; 9 $\text{B}b2$, $e6$; 10 $a3$, $\text{C}a6$; 11 $\text{C}bd2$, $\text{B}h7$; 12 $\text{C}b1!$?, $\text{B}e7$; 13 $\text{B}c3$, 0-0; 14 $\text{C}b2$, $b5$; 15 $c \times b$, $c \times b$; 16 $a4$, $b4 = 0-1$ 45

The Neo-Grünfeld

Basically this is a Bled Variation where White plays $d4$ instead of $d3$. He then has a choice between continuing along the lines of the Réti with a double fianchetto, or exchanging on $d5$.

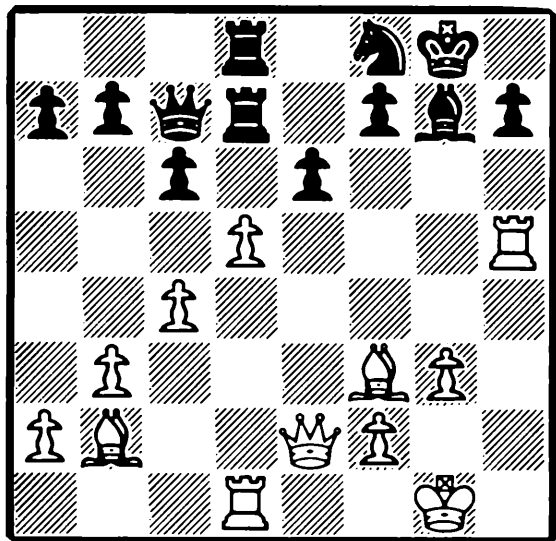
I - The Double Fianchetto

Portisch-Pachman, Moscow 1967 — 1 $\text{C}f3$, $\text{C}f6$; 2 $g3$, $g6$; 3 $\text{B}g2$, $\text{B}g7$; 4 $c4$, $c6$; 5 $d4$, $d5$; 6 $\text{C}bd2$, 0-0; 7 0-0, $\text{B}f5$; 8 $b3$, $\text{C}e4$ (The immediate struggle now turns on White's attempt to dominate the centre by advancing $e4$. An amusing alternative suggested by I.Zaitsev is 8 ..., $\text{C}c8$; 9 $\text{B}e1$, $\text{B}h3$; 10 $\text{B}h1$, $\text{C}f5$; 11 $\text{B}b2$, $\text{B}h6$ and if now: 12 $\text{C}h4$, $\text{C} \times f2+$; 13 $\text{C} \times f2$, $\text{C}g4+$; 14 $\text{C}f3$, $\text{C} \times h2+$ with perpetual check!) 9 $\text{B}b2$, $\text{C}bd7$

(This cuts off the retreat of the $\text{B}f5$ — more aggressive moves are 9 ..., $\text{C}a6$ and 9 ..., $\text{C}a5$) 10 $\text{C}h4!$, $\text{C} \times d2$; 11 $\text{C} \times d2$, $\text{B}e6$ (or 11 ..., $\text{C}f6$; 12 $\text{C} \times f5$, $g \times f5$; 13 $f3!$, $e6$; 14 $\text{B}ae1$ and $e4$ is not to be prevented) 12 $e4$, $d \times e$ (12 ..., $d \times c$; 13 $d5$) 13 $\text{B} \times e4$, $\text{B}h3$; 14 $\text{B}fe1$, $e6$? (In the face of White's massive central build-up $\text{B}h1$ - $\text{C}f3$ - $\text{B}ad1$ followed by $d5$ - Black adopts an over-defensive attitude. Instead he

should seek active counterplay with 14 ..., $\text{B}b8$ and if 15 $\text{B}h1$, $b5!$; 16 $\text{B} \times c6$, $b \times c$; 17 $b \times c$, $\text{C}e5!$ with a most dangerous counterattack. After 14 ..., $\text{B}b8$ White's best course is to re-centralise his C with 15 $\text{C}g2$) 15 $\text{B}h1$, $\text{B}f6$; 16 $\text{C}f3$, $\text{B}g4$; 17 $\text{B}ad1$, $\text{C}c7$ (The opening battle has resulted in Black's defeat. White controls the centre and can now organise an attack on Black's C without being disturbed) 18 $\text{B}e4$, $\text{B} \times f3$ (18 ..., $\text{B}f5$; 19 $\text{B}f4!$ threatening $g4$, is too dangerous: 19 ..., $e5$; 20 $\text{B} \times f5$, $g \times f5$; 21 $d \times e$, $\text{C} \times e5$; 22 $\text{C} \times e5$, $\text{B} \times e5$; 23 $\text{C}g5+$, $\text{C}h8$; 24 $\text{C} \times f5$, $\text{B} \times b2$; 25 $\text{B}e4$, $\text{C}g7$; 26 $\text{B}d7$ when Black must give up his C and remains with an exposed C - or 19 ..., $g5$; 20 $\text{B} \times f5$, $e \times f5$; 21 $\text{C} \times g5$ with excellent attacking chances - or finally 19 ..., $h5$; 20 $d5!$ All these variations demonstrate the latent power in White's well centralised position) 19 $\text{B} \times f3$, $\text{B}fd8$; 20 $\text{C}e2$, $\text{C}f8$; 21 $h4$, $\text{B}g7$; 22 $h5$, $g \times h$ (If Black ignores the

h pawn with 22 ... ♞d7 then 23 $\text{h} \times \text{g}$, $\text{h} \times \text{g}$; 24 ♞h4 followed by d5) 23 ♞h4 , ♞d7 ; 24 $\text{♞} \times \text{h5}$, ♞ad8 ; 25 d5 ,



25 ... $\text{e} \times \text{d}$; 26 $\text{♞} \times \text{g7}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{g7}$; 27 $\text{c} \times \text{d}$, $\text{c} \times \text{d}$; 28 $\text{♞d} \times \text{d5}$, ♞c3 (To prevent White's ♞ occupying the a1-h8 diagonal) 29 ♞g2 , b6 ; 30 ♞hf5 , ♞g6 ; 31 $\text{♞} \times \text{d7}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{d7}$; 32 ♞d5 , ♞e7 (The net result of the liquidation in the centre is that Black's ♞ is now more open than ever - he has vulnerable points on f7 and h7 - his ♞ is tied to the defence of his ♞ and his ♞ must remain on c3 to guard against diagonal checks. Portisch now switches his pieces on to the right flank, beginning a direct attack which Black's scattered forces are powerless to hinder) 33 ♞g4 , f6 ; 34 ♞h5! , ♞c7 ; 35 ♞e4 , ♞d7 (Black cannot prevent the coming combination) 36 $\text{♞} \times \text{h7} +!$ $\text{♞} \times \text{h7}$; 37 $\text{♞} \times \text{g6} +$, ♞h8 ; 38 $\text{♞} \times \text{f6} +$ ♞g8 ; 39 $\text{♞g5} +$, ♞f8 ; 40 ♞d5 1-0.

Vukić-Pietsch, Sarajevo 1967 — 14 ... ♞e8 ; 15 ♞h1 , ♞c7 ; 16 d5 , $\text{♞} \times \text{b2}$; 17 $\text{♞} \times \text{b2}$, $\text{c} \times \text{d}$; 18 $\text{♞} \times \text{d5}$, ♞f6 ; 19 ♞h1 , ♞d7 ; 20 $\text{♞e5} \pm$ 1-0 46

Keene-Whiteley, 'Varsity Match 1969 — 10 ♞c1 , ♞df6 ; 11 $\text{♞} \times \text{e4}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{e4}$; 12 ♞e1 , $\text{♞} \times \text{g2}$; 13 $\text{♞} \times \text{g2}$, ♞c8 ; 14 ♞d3 , ♞e4 ; 15 e3 , ♞d6 ; 16 $\text{c} \times \text{d5}$, $\text{c} \times \text{d5}$; 17 $\text{♞} \times \text{c8}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{c8}$; 18 ♞a3 , ♞d7? ; 19 $\text{♞} \times \text{d6}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{d6}$; 20 $\text{♞c2} \pm$ 1-0 43.

Spassky-Najdorf, Santa Monica 1966 — 9 ... a5 ; 10 ♞h4 , $\text{♞} \times \text{d2}$; 11 $\text{♞} \times \text{d2}$, ♞c8 ; 12 e4 , $\text{d} \times \text{e}$; 13 $\text{♞} \times \text{e4}$, ♞h3 ; 14 ♞fe1 , ♞d7 ; 15 ♞h1 , ♞e8 ; 16 ♞f3 , h6 ; 17 d5 , e5! ; 18 $\text{♞e3!?$, a4 ; 19 b4 , a3 ; 20 ♞c3 , ♞b6! $\frac{1}{2}$ 36

White's central advance was premature and he experienced difficulty in defending his ♞ -side pawns.

Pachman-Gligorić, Havana 1967 — 9 ... ♞a5 ; 10 $\text{♞} \times \text{e4}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{e4}$; 11 e3 , ♞d7 ; 12 $\text{c} \times \text{d5}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{d5}$; 13 ♞e1 , $\text{♞} \times \text{g2}$; 14 $\text{♞} \times \text{g2}$, ♞fd8 ; 15 ♞e2 , $\text{e5} = \frac{1}{2}$ 34

Olafsson-Uhlmann, Olympiad, Havana 1966 — 7 ... $\text{a5!?$; 8 ♞e5! (8 b3 could be met by a4) 8 ... ♞bd7 ; 9 ♞df3 , $\text{♞} \times \text{e5}$; 10 $\text{d} \times \text{e5!}$ (Creating a strong point on d4 and muffling the ♞g7) 10 ... ♞e4 ; 11 $\text{c} \times \text{d}$, $\text{c} \times \text{d}$; 12 ♞e3 , ♞e6 ; 13 ♞c1 , ♞d7 ; 14 $\text{♞d4} \pm$ but 0-1 38. White played an unsound sacrifice in time pressure.

Spassky-Uhlmann, Hastings 1965/66 — 7 b3 , ♞f5 ; 8 ♞b2 , a5 ; 9 ♞c3 , ♞e4 ; 10 ♞c1 , $\text{♞} \times \text{c3}$; 11 $\text{♞} \times \text{c3}$, ♞e4 ; 12 e3 , ♞d7 ; 13 ♞h3 , $\text{♞} \times \text{f3}$; 14 $\text{♞} \times \text{f3}$, ♞f6 ; 15 ♞e2 , a4 ; 16 ♞b4 , $\text{a} \times \text{b}$; 17 $\text{a} \times \text{b}$, ♞e8 ; 18 ♞g2 , $\text{e6} = \frac{1}{2}$ 30

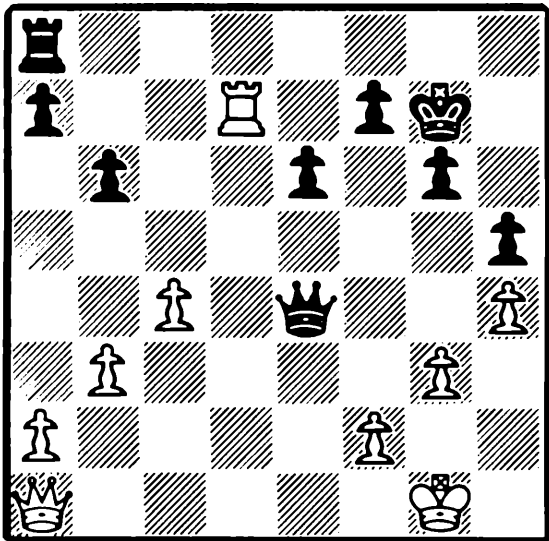
Furman-Gufeld, Spartakiad, Moscow 1963 — 7 ... ♞e6 ; 8 ♞bd2 , ♞e4 ; 9 ♞b2 , $\text{♞} \times \text{d2}$; 10 $\text{♞} \times \text{d2}$, $\text{d} \times \text{c}$; 11 ♞g5! , $\text{c} \times \text{b}$; 12 $\text{♞} \times \text{e6}$, $\text{f} \times \text{e6}$; 13 ♞b4 (13 $\text{a} \times \text{b!?$) 13 ... ♞d7 ; 14 $\text{♞} \times \text{b3}$, ♞a6 ; 15 ♞ab1 , ♞ab8 ; 16 ♞c1 , b5 ; 17 $\text{♞f4} \pm$ 1-0 38

Tal-Botvinnik, World Championship 1960 — 10 ... ♞a6 ; 11 ♞ac1 , ♞d6 ; 12 ♞e5 , ♞fd8 ; 13 ♞fd1 , ♞ac8 ; 14 ♞a5 (14 c5! and b4) 14 ... $\text{d} \times \text{c?}$; (14 ... $\text{♞b4!} \pm$) 15 $\text{♞} \times \text{c4}$, ♞c7 ; 16 ♞e1! , ♞b8 ; 17 $\text{e4} \pm$ 1-0 72

Pirć-Osnos, Budapest 1965 — 3 b3 , d5 ; 4 ♞b2 , ♞g7 ; 5 c4 , c6 ; 6 ♞g2 , 0-0; 7 0-0, ♞g4 ; 8 d4 , $\text{♞} \times \text{f3}$; 9 $\text{♞} \times \text{f3}$, e6 ; 10 ♞c3 , ♞bd7 ; 11 e3 , a6 ; 12 a4 , a5! ; 13 ♞b1 , ♞e8 ; 14 ♞g2 , ♞b8 ; 15 ♞c2 , $\text{♞a6} = \frac{1}{2}$ 36

Botvinnik-Stahlberg, Olympiad, Moscow 1956 — 7 ... , ♖bd7; 8 ♜c2, ♞e8; 9 ♖c3, ♖f8; 10 d4, ♙f5; 11 ♜c1, ♖e4; 12 ♞d1, ♖×c3; 13 ♙×c3, ♙e4; 14 ♖e1, ♙×g2; 15 ♜×g2 ± 1-0 55

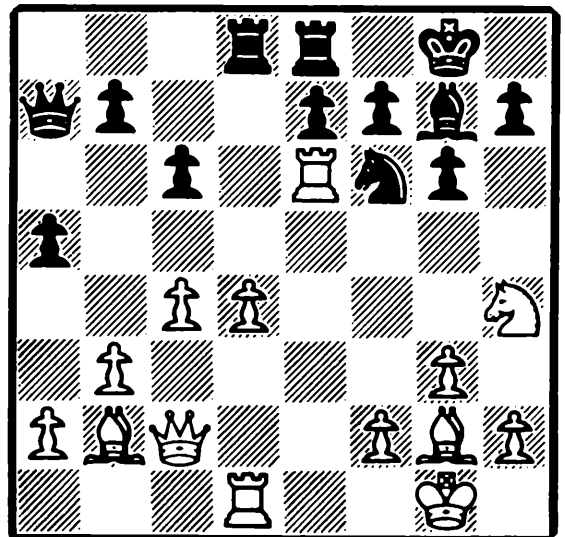
Keene-Clarke, British Championship, Bristol 1968 — 3 c4, c6; 4 b3, ♙g7; 5 ♙b2, d5; 6 ♙g2, 0-0; 7 0-0, ♖bd7? (7 ... , ♙g4!) 8 ♜c2, b6; 9 d4, ♙b7; 10 ♖bd2, e6; 11 e4, ♖×e4; (11 ... , d×e4; 12 ♖×e4, c5!) 12 ♖×e4, d×e4; 13 ♜×e4 ♜e7; 14 ♞ad1, ♞ad8; 15 ♞fe1, ♞fe8; 16 ♜c2, ♜f6; 17 ♙a1, ♜f5; 18 ♜c1, ♜h5; 19 ♞e4, ♜a5; 20 ♞e2, ♜b4; 21 ♙c3, ♜f8; 22 ♖e1, ♙a8; 23 ♖d3, c5; 24 ♙×a8, ♞×a8; 25 d×c5, ♖×c5; 26 ♖×c5, ♜×c5; 27 ♙×g7, ♜×g7; 22 ♞d7, ♞ed8; 29 ♞ed2, ♞×d7; 30 ♞×d7, ♜e5; 31 ♜d1, ♜e4; 32 h4, h5; 33 ♜a1 +



33 ... , e5; 34 ♜d1, ♜c6; 35 ♜d3!, a5 (A necessary concession - but now any ♞ ending will be hopeless for Black in view of the leprous b pawn) 36 ♞d6, ♜c5; 37 ♞d5, ♜e7; 38 ♜e3, ♜f6; 39 ♜×e5, ♜×e5; 40 ♞×e5, a4; 41 ♞b5, a×b3; 42 a×b3, ♞a6; 43 ♜g2, ♜f6; 44 ♜f3, ♜e6; 45 ♜f4, f6; 46 f3, ♜d6; 47 g4, h×g4; 48 f×g4, ♜c6; 49 h5, g×h5; 50 g×h5, ♞a1; 51 ♜f5, ♞f1 +; 52 ♜g6, Resigns.

Keene-Pollak, BUCA v. West German Students, Erlangen 1968 — 1 ♖f3,

♖f6; 2 g3, d5; 3 ♙g2, g6; 4 c4, c6; 5 b3, ♙g7; 6 ♙b2, 0-0; 7 0-0, ♞e8; Black wished to provoke White into playing d4, but since I was intending this in any case it would have been better to continue with 7 ... , a5 or 7 ... , ♙g4. 8 d4, ♖e4; If White is allowed to play e4 he will obtain a marked central preponderance, thus the immediate struggle turns around occupation of this square. 9 ♖bd2, ♙f5; 10 ♖h4, ♖×d2; 11 ♜×d2, ♙e6; 12 ♞ac1. 12 e4, d×c; 13 d5 is not convincing for White. After the text e4 cannot be prevented by rational means, but Black will always have counterchances against White's slightly weakened d pawn. 12 ... , ♖d7; 13 e4, d×e; 14 ♙×e4, ♜b6; Here I expected 14 ... , ♙h3; 15 ♞fd1, ♙g4; 16 ♙f3! with a grip on the centre. 15 ♞cd1, ♞ad8: 16 ♜e2, ♖f6; 17 ♙g2, a5; A logical plan to attack White's ♜-wing, but more active is 17 ... , ♜a6! and if 18 ♙a1, b5! fighting for control of d5. 18 ♞fe1, ♜a6; 19 ♜c2, ♜a7; Intensifying the pressure against White's d pawn, but in view of the game continuation 19 ... , ♙g4 would have been more prudent, especially since Black was now beginning to run short of time. 20 ♞×e6!?.

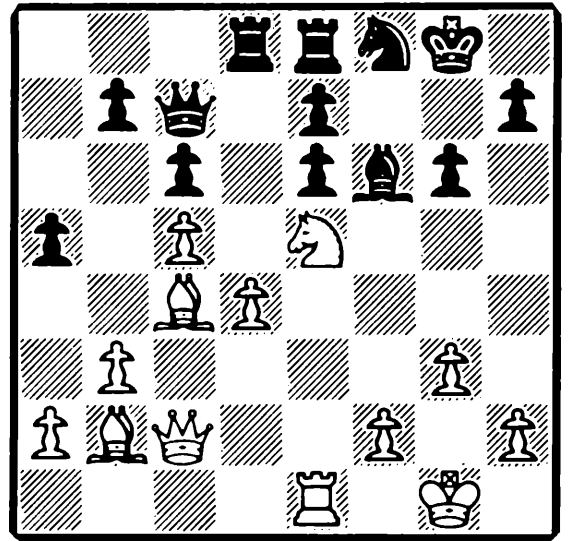


I spent half an hour considering this sacrifice before playing it. I

felt that a more positional method, such as 20 h3 followed by a central regrouping would allow Black to untangle his pieces and possibly introduce simplification along the a file. 20 $\text{B} \times \text{e}6!$? is a purely positional offer based on the weakness of Black's pawns and the isolated position of his Queen.

20 ... , $\text{f} \times \text{e}6$; 21 $\text{B} \text{e}1$. Underlining the positional nature of the exchange sacrifice. A more violent course, such as 21 $\text{A} \text{h}3$ fails to 21 ... , $\text{e}5!$ e.g. 22 $\text{d} \times \text{e}$, $\text{B} \times \text{d}1 +$; 23 $\text{C} \times \text{d}1$, $\text{A} \text{e}4$; or 22 $\text{A} \text{e}6 +$, $\text{C} \text{h}8$; 23 $\text{A} \text{f}3$, $\text{e} \times \text{d}$; 24 $\text{A} \text{g}5$, $\text{B} \text{f}8$ with good chances for Black. 21 ... , $\text{A} \text{d}7$; Black has a difficult choice: if he returns the exchange with 21 ... , $\text{B} \times \text{d}4$; 22 $\text{A} \times \text{d}4$, $\text{C} \times \text{d}4$ then 23 $\text{A} \text{f}3!$ leaves White with a plus - or if he attempts to open files for his rooks with 21 ... , $\text{c}5$ then 22 $\text{d}5!!$, $\text{e} \times \text{d}5$; 23 $\text{c} \times \text{d}5$, $\text{A} \times \text{d}5$; 24 $\text{A} \times \text{g}6!$, $\text{A} \times \text{b}2$; 25 $\text{A} \times \text{d}5 +$, $\text{B} \times \text{d}5$; 26 $\text{A} \times \text{e}7 +$, $\text{B} \times \text{e}7$; 27 $\text{B} \times \text{e}7$, $\text{A} \text{g}7$; 28 $\text{C} \text{c}4$, $\text{C} \text{f}8$; 29 $\text{B} \times \text{g}7$, $\text{B} \text{d}1 +$; 30 $\text{C} \text{g}2$, $\text{C} \times \text{g}7$; 31 $\text{C} \text{g}4 +$ (++) or 23 ... , $\text{b}5$; 24 $\text{A} \times \text{g}6!$, $\text{h} \times \text{g}6$; 25 $\text{C} \times \text{g}6$, $\text{B} \text{f}8$; 26 $\text{B} \text{e}5$, $\text{C} \text{d}7$; 27 $\text{B} \text{g}5$, $\text{B} \text{f}7$; 28 $\text{h}4$ (\pm). Black, therefore, relies on solid defensive play. 22 $\text{A} \text{f}3$, $\text{A} \text{f}8$; 23 $\text{c}5$. Further shutting out Black's C and preparing to transfer the A to c4. 23 ... , $\text{A} \text{f}6$; 24 $\text{A} \text{e}5$, $\text{C} \text{b}8$; Should Black play 24 ... , $\text{A} \times \text{e}5$ then 25 $\text{B} \times \text{e}5$ followed by $\text{C} \text{e}2$ and $\text{A} \text{h}3$ would cause severe embarrassment. 25 $\text{A} \text{f}1$, $\text{C} \text{c}7$; 26 $\text{A} \text{c}4$, *See diagram* $\text{B} \text{d}5$;

This attempt to relieve the pressure by returning the exchange fails completely since Black is left with weak a and e



pawns, and a porous King's position. Correct is 26 ... , $\text{b}6$; 27 $\text{c} \times \text{b}$, $\text{C} \times \text{b}6$; 28 $\text{C} \text{e}2!$ (Not 28 $\text{A} \times \text{c}6$, $\text{C} \times \text{c}6$; 29 $\text{A} \times \text{e}6 +$ since Black collects too much material for the queen) followed by $\text{C} \text{g}4$, when Black still retains some defensive possibilities despite White's aggressive set-up and sounder pawn structure.

27 $\text{A} \times \text{d}5$, $\text{e}6 \times \text{d}5$; 28 $\text{A} \text{f}3$, $\text{C} \text{d}7$; 29 $\text{C} \text{e}2$, $\text{C} \text{f}5$; 30 $\text{A} \text{c}3$, $\text{B} \text{a}8$; 31 $\text{a}4!$ Fixing one weakness for ever. 31 ... , $\text{C} \text{d}7$; 32 $\text{A} \text{d}2$, $\text{C} \text{f}5$; 33 $\text{A} \text{c}3$, $\text{C} \text{g}4$; 34 $\text{C} \text{g}2$, $\text{C} \text{c}8$; 35 $\text{A} \text{e}5$. Black cannot capture on e5 since his dark squares would become hopelessly weakened, but now White threatens 36 $\text{A} \text{g}4$. 35 ... , $\text{h}5$; 36 $\text{h}3$, $\text{C} \text{g}7$; 37 $\text{A} \text{d}2$, $\text{A} \text{d}7$; This looks bad, but improvements are hard to find. 38 $\text{C} \text{e}3$, $\text{A} \times \text{e}5$; 39 $\text{C} \text{h}6 +$, $\text{C} \text{g}8$ Or 39 ... , $\text{C} \text{f}7$; 40 $\text{d}4 \times \text{e}5$, $\text{A} \text{f}8$; 41 $\text{e}6 +$, $\text{A} \times \text{e}6$; 42 $\text{C} \text{h}7 +$, $\text{A} \text{g}7$; 43 $\text{B} \times \text{e}7 +$, $\text{C} \times \text{e}7$; 44 $\text{C} \times \text{g}7 +$ and wins. 40 $\text{C} \times \text{g}6 +$, $\text{A} \text{g}7$; 41 $\text{B} \times \text{e}7$, **Resigns**. He loses three to four pawns.

The Neo-Grünfeld

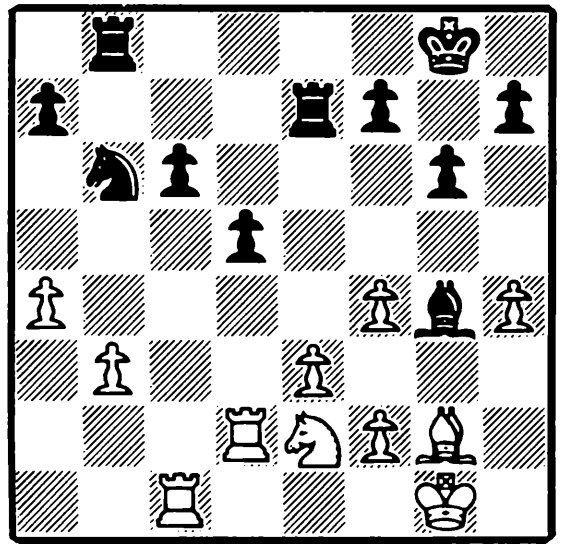
II - The Exchange on d5

Larsen-Krogus, Le Havre 1966 — 1 $\text{A} \text{f}3$, $\text{A} \text{f}6$; 2 $\text{g}3$, $\text{g}6$; 3 $\text{A} \text{g}2$, $\text{A} \text{g}7$; 4 $\text{c}4$,

$\text{c}6$; 5 $\text{d}4$, $\text{d}5$; 6 $\text{c} \times \text{d}$ (This way White maintains a slight initiative) $\text{c} \times \text{d}$; 7 $\text{A} \text{c}3$, 0-0; 8 $\text{A} \text{e}5$, $\text{A} \text{c}6$ (Accepting a weakened pawn formation in order to

challenge the ♖e5) 9 0-0, e6; 10 ♗×c6, b×c6; 11 ♖a4 (An excellent move, pinning down Black's c pawn) ♗d7; 12 ♖f4, ♖a6; (with the ♖ on a4, the ♖ on a6 is less effective. Its pressure on e2 is not serious and it is exposed to attack) 13 ♖d2! (13 ♖e1 was previously played. Larsen's move connects his rooks and threatens ♖h6. Once the black-squared bishops have been exchanged the weakness of Black's c pawn and the squares around his pawns (c5, d4, e5) will become accentuated) ♖e8; 14 ♖ac1, ♖b5 (A well-known manoeuvre in such positions to lessen the pressure on c5) 15 ♗c3, ♖a6; 16 ♖fd1, ♖c8; 17 ♖h6, ♖f6; 18 h4 (To salvage his ♖ from a possible g5, and also introducing the possibility of ♖g5) 18 ..., e5 (Black can remain passive no longer and takes active measures in the centre) 19 d×e, ♖×e5 (Perhaps Black feared 20 ♖g5 after 19 ..., ♖×e5. However, the text does not allow him to retain his K♖, so the recapture with the ♖ should have been preferred) 20 ♖h3, ♖c7 (To meet the threat of ♖e4) 21 ♖f4!, ♖b6; 22 h3, ♖d6; 23 a4 (Setting Krogius new problems in the form of 24 a5 followed by ♖×d5) ♖c8; 24 ♖g2, ♖×f4 (Bowling to the inevitable) 25 ♖×f4, ♖×f4; 26 g×f4, ♖ce7; 27 e3, ♖g4; 28 ♖d2, ♖b8 (Black does his utmost to achieve counterplay but his weak central pawns and the active position of White's pieces deprive him of any real chances) 29 ♖e2, *See diagram in next column* ♖×e2

The ♖ must be eliminated before it reaches d4. 30 ♖×e2, ♖e6; 31 ♖ec2, d4 (This is the best chance since d5 is opened for his ♖. In any event the c pawn was lost) 32 e×d, ♖d5; 33 f5! (Black has managed to work up some counterplay which guarantees the return of his ♖. White, therefore, gives up his extra material of his own free will in order to weaken Black's ♖-side



and create an avenue of entry for his ♖. From now on we witness a typical example of the superiority of ♖ + ♖ v ♖ + ♖ on an open board, where the party with the ♖ is saddled with pawn weaknesses) 33 ..., g×f; 34 ♖×c6, ♖×c6; 35 ♖×c6, ♖f4; 36 ♖f1, ♖×b3 (Black has again restored material equality, but in accomplishing this he has given White the time to mobilise his small force and activate his passed d pawn) 37 ♖c4, ♖b7; 38 d5, ♖d7; 39 d6, ♖e6; 40 ♖g2, ♖f8; 41 ♖g3, ♖d8; 42 ♖a6, ♖b7 (The ♖ is to be employed to prevent the further advance of White's ♖) 43 ♖d5, ♖b4; 44 ♖×a7, ♖d4; 45 ♖a5, ♖g7; 46 ♖f3, ♖e6; 47 ♖e3, f4+; 48 ♖f3, ♖f6; 49 ♖e4 (The passed d pawn is not in itself a queening factor, but it does tie Black down sufficiently to enable White to transfer his attack to other vulnerable areas) 49 ..., h6; 50 ♖f5+, ♖g7; 51 ♖d5, ♖g6; 52 ♖×e6 (Transposing into a technically won ♖+♖ endgame) 52 ..., f×e6; 53 ♖×f4, ♖×d6; 54 ♖e4, ♖d2; 55 ♖e5, ♖e2+; 56 ♖e4, ♖×f2; 57 ♖×e6, ♖d2; 58 a5, ♖a2; 59 ♖e5 (Protected by the ♖, White's ♖ moves to the ♖-side) 59 ..., ♖a1; 60 ♖d7, ♖f6; 61 ♖e6+, ♖f7; 62 a6, h5; 63 ♖c6 1-0

Lengyel-Reshevsky, Interzonal 1964 Amsterdam — 11 ♖f4, ♖h5; 12 ♖e3,

♟f6; 13 ♟a4, ♟g4; 14 ♟d2, f5; 15 ♟c1, ♟e8; 16 ♟b4, ♟f7; 17 ♟d6, h5; 18 ♟d3, ♟h6; 19 ♟f4, ♟g7; 20 b3, ♟d7; 21 ♟c5, ♟c8; 22 ♟c3, e5 ± ½ 40

Olafsson-Gligorić, Reykjavik 1964 — 11 ..., ♟d7; 12 ♟d2?, ♟a6; 13 ♟fd1, c5!; 14 d×c, ♟×c5; 15 ♟ac1, ♟c8; 16 ♟e3, ♟e7; 17 ♟d4, ♟fd8; 18 ♟×g7, ♟×g7; 19 ♟e3, ♟f6 ∓ 0-1 53. White should have played ♟a4 at an early stage.

Botvinnik-Smyslov, World Championship 1957 — 9 ..., ♟f5; 10 ♟×c6, b×c6; 11 ♟a4, ♟d7; 12 b3, e5 = ½ 23

Petrosian-Uhlmann, Olympiad 1966 Havana — 9 ..., ♟×e5; 10 d×e5, ♟g4; 11 ♟×d5, ♟×e5; 12 ♟b3, ♟c6; 13 ♟d1, e6; 14 ♟c3, ♟a5; 15 ♟e3, e5; 16 ♟b5, ♟×b5; 17 ♟×b5, ♟g4; 18 ♟f1, a6; 19 ♟d6, ♟d4; 20 ♟d2, ♟ab8; 21 ♟g5, ♟f5! ± ½ 46

Larsen-Benkö, Belgrade 1964 — 8 ..., ♟f5; 9 0-0, ♟e4; 10 ♟e3, ♟×c3; 11 b×c3, ♟c6; 12 ♟×c6, b×c6; 13 ♟a4, ♟b6; 14 ♟ac1, ♟fd8; 15 c4 ± 1-0 73.

Averbakh-Gufeld, Spartakiad 1966 Moscow — 8 ..., e6; 9 ♟g5, ♟b6; 10 ♟d2, ♟fd7; 11 ♟f3, ♟c6; 12 ♟fd1, ♟b4; 13 0-0, ♟b6; 14 b3, ♟b7; 15 ♟h6!?, ♟×d4!; 16 ♟×d4, ♟×h6; 17 ♟×h6, ♟×c3 ∓ 0-1 32

Botvinnik-Smyslov, World Championship 1957 — 8 ..., b6; 9 ♟g5, ♟b7; 10 ♟×f6!?, ♟×f6; 11 0-0, e6; 12 f4 ∓ 0-1 70. Safer is 9 0-0 followed by b3 and e3

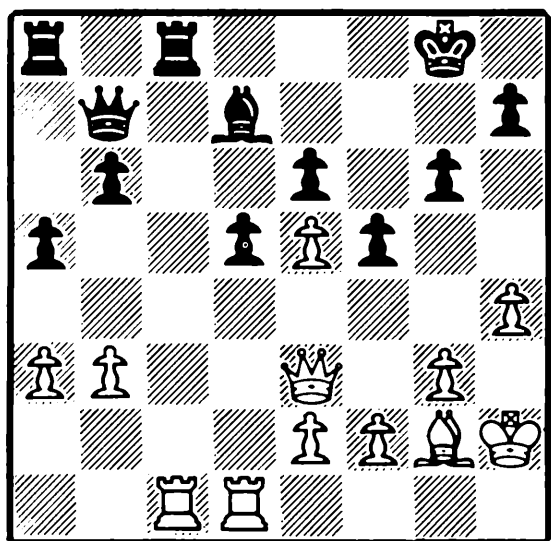
Boleslavsky-Uhlmann, White Russia v E.Germany 1964 — 7 0-0, 0-0; 8 ♟c3, ♟e4; 9 ♟×e4, d×e4; 10 ♟e5, f5; 11 f3, ♟b6; 12 ♟b3+, ♟×b3; 13 a×b3, e×f; 14 ♟×f3, ♟×e5; 15 d×e5, ♟c6 = ½ 31.

Portisch-Najdorf, Olympiad Havana 1966 — 9 e3, ♟×c3; 10 b×c3, ♟c6; 11 ♟a3, ♟a5!; 12 ♟d2, ♟f5; 13 ♟a4, ♟e8; 14 ♟b5, e6; 15 ♟fc1, a6; 16 ♟e2, e5 = ½ 46.

Benkö-Evans, U.S.Championship, 1963/64 — 4 ..., 0-0; 5 d4, c6; 6 ♟c3, d5; 7 ♟b3, e6; 8 0-0, ♟bd7; 9 ♟f4, b6; 10 c×d, e×d; 11 ♟fd1, ♟b7; 12 a4, c5; 13 d×c, ♟×c5; 14 ♟a2, ♟e7; 15 ♟e5, ♟fe8; 16 e3, ♟ad8; ∓ 0-1 54

Keene-Donner, Anglo-Dutch match, Vlissingen 1968 — 1 c4, ♟f6; 2 ♟f3, g6; 3 g3, ♟g7; 4 ♟g2, c6; 5 d4, 0-0; 6 0-0, d5; This is the clearest equalizing attempt. To remain in King's Indian paths with 6 ..., d6; 7 ♟c3, ♟a5 leaves White with the advantage after 8 d5!. 7 c×d, c×d; 8 ♟e5. If 8 ♟c3, ♟e4; 9 ♟e5, ♟×c3; 10 b×c3, ♟c6; 11 ♟×c6, b×c6; 12 ♟a4, ♟b6; 13 ♟a3, ♟a6! = (Keene-Pfleger, Hastings 1971/72) 8 ..., ♟g4; In our game from the 1968 British Championship, Hartston here played 8 ..., e6; 9 ♟c3, ♟fd7 and equalized without difficulty. The text is a perfectly valid alternative. 9 ♟×g4, ♟×g4; 10 ♟c3, ♟c6; 11 h3, ♟e6; 12 ♟e3. Here I toyed with the idea of 12 e4 but finally decided that after 12 ..., ♟×d4; 13 ♟×d5, ♟×d5 14 e×d5, ♟b6 Black even had the better chances. 12 ..., ♟d7; 13 ♟h2, ♟fd8; Of course, with 13 ..., h6; 14 ♟d2, ♟h7 Black could prove that White's opening play has achieved nothing positive. The move played by Black can hardly be criticized, but it does mean that White's ♟ has slightly more scope than its black counterpart and can retain the possibility of ♟h6, weakening the dark squares. 14 ♟d2, f5!? Very interesting - but oversharp. I think that my opponent wanted to seal up the centre and King's wing and then redeploy his bishops at e8 and f8, whence they can support an eventual advance of the ♟-side pawns. The drawback to this, naturally, is the resultant weakening of the dark squares, in particular e5. White's following ♟ manoeuvre is intended to exploit this weakening. 15 ♟ac1, ♟f7; 16 ♟a4, b6; 17 b3, e6; 18

b2, a5? Black would do better with 18 ... , ♖ac8, hoping for a general liquidation on the c file. The text gives him another weakness to worry about. 19 ♗a4! Tying down a major piece to the defence of b6, since the advance 19 ... , b5 (ceding c5) is hardly to be contemplated. 19 ... , ♖b7; 20 ♘h6, ♗×h6 20 ... , ♘×d4? loses at once to 21 ♖×c6, but 20 ... , ♘h8, retaining a measure of control over the dark squares, deserved preference. 21 ♗×h6, ♖dc8; Not 21 ... , ♗×d4; 22 ♗c3 22 ♖fd1, ♘e8; 23 ♖e3, ♘d7; 24 ♗b2, ♗b4; 25 ♗c4, ♖b8; Or 25 ... , ♗×a2; 26 ♗d6, ♖×c1; 27 ♗×b7, ♖×d1; 28 ♖e5, and Black's scattered forces can put up no resistance to the penetration of White's ♖. 26 a3, ♗c6; 27 ♗e5, ♗×e5; 28 d×e5, ♖b7; 29 h4



Here Donner offered a draw, which was refused. White has several advantages which should amount to a win:

good ♘, potential control of dark squares, exposed black ♖ and Black's weakness on b6. White, on the contrary, has no weaknesses at all, so Black can only defend. 29 ... , ♖×c1; 30 ♖×c1, ♖c8; 31 ♖×c8+, ♘×c8; 32 ♖g5, ♖d7; 33 h5, ♖e8; 34 ♘f3, ♘d7; 35 ♖g2, ♖g7; 36 ♖f6+, ♖g8; 37 ♖g5, ♖g7; 38 ♖f6+, ♖g8; 39 h×g, h×g; 40 g4, f×g; Played to prevent White's ♘ coming into play via h5 after White has captured on f5. But now White has a simple winning plan at his disposal: a triple onslaught by ♖, ♖ and ♘ against Black's weakness on g6. 41 ♘×g4, ♖h7; 42 e3, ♘c8; 43 ♘e2, ♘b7; 44 ♖g3, ♘c6; 45 ♘d3, ♖h6; 46 ♖g4, ♖g8; Here the game was adjourned and I sealed 47 ♖f4+. I then began to analyse the following line: 47 ... , ♖g7; 48 ♖g5, ♘e8; 49 ♖h4, ♖f7; 50 ♖h6, ♖e7; 51 ♘×g6, winning a pawn but still leaving White with some technical difficulties. At this stage **Black resigned**, thus sparing me the immediate task of finding a more conclusive line. The more conclusive line in question was later pointed out by Whiteley, to wit: 47 ... , ♖g7; (47 ... , ♖h7; 48 ♖g5, ♘e8; 49 ♖h4+, ♖g7; 50 ♖h6+, ♖f7; 51 ♖×g6+); 48 ♖f6+, ♖h6 (or 48 ... , ♖h7; 49 ♖e7+, ♖h8; 50 ♖g5, ♘e8; 51 ♖h6); 49 ♖g5+, ♖h7; 50 ♖h5+, ♖g7; 51 ♘×g6!, ♖f8; 52 ♖g5, and Black is helpless. Of course, had I noticed it at the time I could have forced this line at once with 47 ♖g5+!

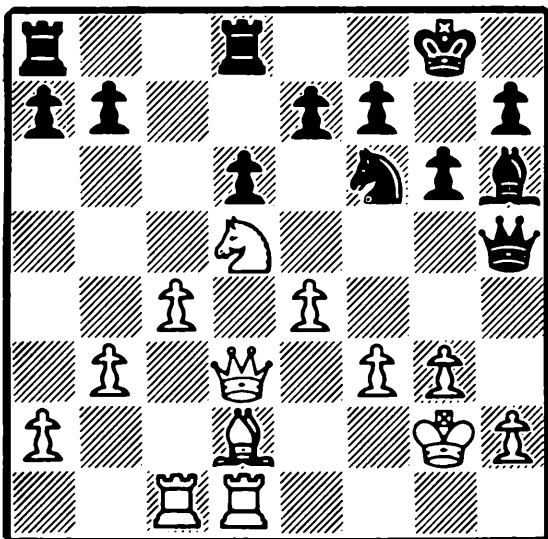
The King's Indian Variation

1 - Black plays c5. White plays an immediate d4.

Donner-Pomar, Clare Benedict 1966 Brunnen — 1 c4, c5; 2 g3, g6; 3 ♘g2, ♘g7; 4 ♗c3, ♗c6; 5 ♗f3, ♗f6; 6 d4 (6

d3 would lead into the closed lines of the English, while 6 b3 would be a pure Réti) 6 ... , c×d (6 ... , 0-0 followed by d6 would transpose into an ordinary King's Indian Defence, Yugoslav Variation. The text move gives this

variation its individual flavour) 7 $\text{c} \times \text{d4}$, $\text{c} \times \text{d4}$; 8 $\text{c} \times \text{d4}$, 0-0; 9 0-0, d6 (The pattern has been set for the coming middlegame; White has more space and controls d5 , while the g2 threatens Black's c -wing from a distance. Black's counterplay is based on the fact that White will have to lose time moving his c and on the mobility of his c -side pawns, which can be advanced to attack c4 and reduce White's hold on d5) 10 $\text{c} \times \text{d3}$ (The major alternatives are discussed below) 10 ... f5 (A common stratagem - Black tempts e4 , reducing the pressure from the g2 . The defect of this plan is that it increases the grip on d5 . A good alternative is to leave the h1-a8 diagonal open and sacrifice the b7 . Black then retains a compensating counterattack in the form of open files) 11 e4 , e6 ; 12 b3 , a5 ? (This move and his next contradict the spirit of Black's position. He should play a6 and b8 aiming for b5) 13 d2 !, h5 ; 14 f3 , h3 ; 15 ac1 , g2 ; 16 $\text{g} \times \text{g2}$, fd8 ; 17 fd1 , h6 ; 18 d5 (The net result of Black's faulty manoeuvre is that his c is hopelessly out of play and d5 has become an unshakable strong point for his opponent. Black cannot allow the c to remain in its dominating post, but now he loses control of the c -file)



18 ... $\text{c} \times \text{d5}$; 19 $\text{c} \times \text{d5}$, ac8 ; 20 c3 , d2 ; 21 d2 , h6 (Hoping to reinforce the protection of c8) 22 dc2 , f8 (Like the infamous Duke of Plaza Toro, the Black c leads her army from behind!) 23 a4 , e8 ; 24 c7 , c7 ; 25 c7 , b8 ; 26 c3 , d8 ; 27 e5 , a6 (27 ... $\text{d} \times \text{e}$; 28 $\text{c} \times \text{e5}$ wins a pawn) 28 h4 (If Black does nothing this pawn will advance to h6 , forming a mating net in conjunction with the c3) 28 ... b5 (Much too late) 29 c6 , $\text{b} \times \text{a}$; 30 $\text{b} \times \text{a}$, $\text{d} \times \text{e}$; 31 $\text{c} \times \text{e5}$, c8 ; 32 c3 (Inviting Black to give him a giant passed pawn on c6) 32 ... b8 ; 33 e5 , c8 ; 34 g4 (Returning to his previous idea of harrassing Black's c) 34 ... e6 (Something must be done about h5) 35 c3 !, c6 (Forced now - since b8 would lose to 36 $\text{d} \times \text{e}$ and c7) 36 $\text{d} \times \text{c6}$, f8 (A blunder - not that it mattered any more. If 36 ... c7 , then 37 c5 threatening a5 and b6 and if 37 ... a5 ; 38 h5 and Black soon runs out of moves. Apart from this White also threatens b5 and b7) 37 c7 , c8 ; 38 h8 + 1-0.

A game in the Capablanca style. Donner makes the win look too easy after he has achieved control of the centre.

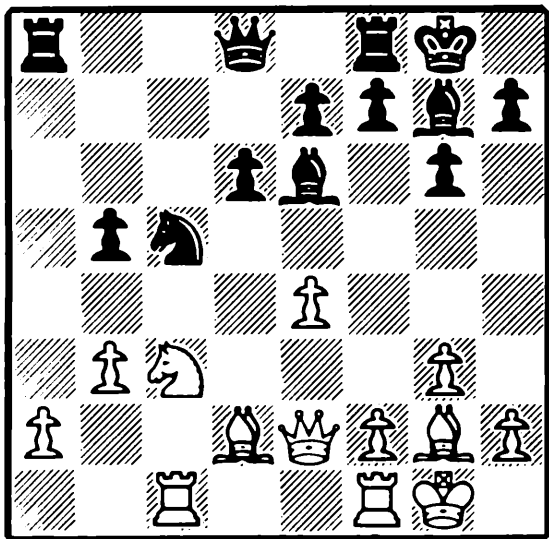
Krogius-Osnos, USSR Championship, Tbilisi 1967 — 10 ... a5 ; 11 h3 , e6 (11 ... h5 !?!; 12 g4 , $\text{a5} \infty$); 12 d2 , a6 ; 13 b3 , ad8 ; 14 e4 , b6 ; 15 ac1 , fe8 ; 16 fd1 , d7 ; 17 h2 , c8 ; 18 e3 , c6 ; 19 d4 , h6 ; 20 $\text{c2} \pm$ but 0-1 5/1 after incorrect combination.

Lengyel-Geller, Beverwijk 1965 — 10 ... a6 ; 11 d2 , b8 ; 12 ac1 , f5 ; 13 e4 , d7 ; 14 e3 ?, b5 ; 15 $\text{c} \times \text{b}$, $\text{a} \times \text{b}$; 16 a7 (16 fd1 !) 16 ... b4 !; 17 $\text{d} \times \text{b8}$, $\text{b} \times \text{c3}$; 18 a7 , $\text{c} \times \text{b}$; 19 c3 (19 b1 , a5 followed by d5) 19 ... d5 !; 20 $\text{e} \times \text{d}$, f5 ; 21 b5 , $\text{c} \times \text{d5}$; 22 c5 , c7 ; 23 b7 , e6 ; 24 b5 , d3 ; 25 d5 , $\text{d} \times \text{f1}$; 26 $\text{d} \times \text{d8}$, $\text{d} \times \text{d8}$ 0-1

Smyslov-Geller, Candidates' match 1965 — 14 h3!, b5; 15 c × b, a × b; 16 b4!, ♖a8; 17 ♗ × b5 (17 e5?, d × e; 18 ♗ × a8, ♜ × a8; 19 ♞h2, ♞d8) 17 ... , ♞ × a2; 18 ♗c3, ♖a8; 19 b5 ± ½ 79

Uhlmann-Smejkal, Arandelovac 1976 12 ... , ♗d7; 13 b3, ♗c5; 14 ♜b1, b5; 15 c × b, a × b; 16 ♗d5, ♗b7; 17 ♗g5, ♗ × d5; 18 ♗ × d5, ♜d7; 19 b4, ♗c6; 20 ♗e3, ♗d4; 21 ♜d3, ♜f5 =

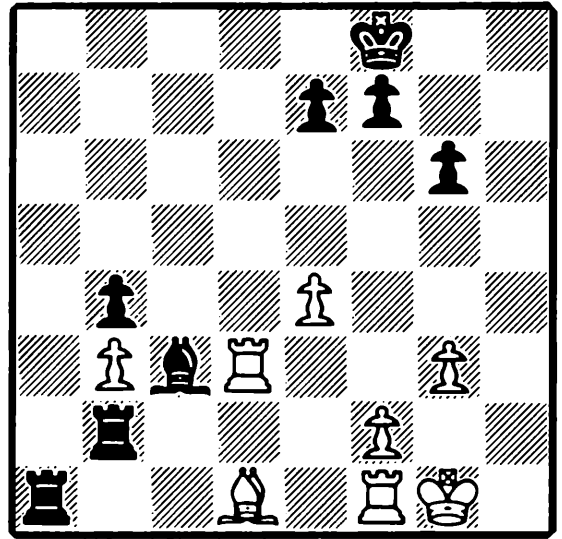
Portisch-Geller, Skopje 1968 — 11 ... , ♗f5; 12 e4, ♗e6; 13 b3, ♗d7; 14 ♖ac1, ♗c5; 15 ♜e2 (15 ♜c2! is the most accurate, after which Black's b5 sacrifice becomes dubious and White can continue to exploit his spatial advantage. The difference lies in the fact that on c2 White's ♜ protects the a pawn) 15 ... , b5!; 16 c × b5, a × b5;



17 ♜ × b5, ♗c8!; 18 ♜c4, ♗a6; 19 ♗b5, ♜d7; 20 a4, ♖ab8; 21 ♖b1, ♞fc8; and I think that Black even has the better chances. In fact a draw was agreed at this point. ½

Fuller-Hartston, SCCU Team Championship, London 1968 — 17 ♗e3, ♜a5 18 ♗d5, ♜ × a2; 19 ♜ × a2, ♖ × a2; 20 ♗ × c5, d × c5; 21 ♖ × c5 (21 ♗ × e7+ leaves White's b pawn weak and cedes Black an instant ♜-side pawn majority) 21 ... , ♗ × d5; 22 ♖ × d5, b4; 23 ♗f3, ♖b2; 24 ♗d1, ♗c3; 25 h4, ♖a8; 26 h5, ♜f8; 27 h × g6?, h × g6; 28 ♖d3,

♖a1;



29 ♖d8+, ♜g7; 30 ♜g2, e5; 31 ♖d3, ♗d4; 32 g4, ♖aa2; 33 g5, ♖ × f2+; (Even stronger is ♗ × f2!) 34 ♖ × f2, ♗ × f2; 35 ♜f3, ♗h4; 36 ♜g4, ♗e1; 37 ♜h3, ♗d2; 38 ♜g4, ♗f4; 39 ♗f3, ♖h2; 40 ♖d7, ♖h5; 41 ♗e2 and White resigned.

Golombek-Szilagyi, Tel Aviv 1966 — 10 ... , ♖b8; 11 e4?, a6; 12 b3, b5; 13 ♗b2, ♗d7; 14 ♜e2, b × c; 15 ♜ × c4, ♜a5 ± 0-1 35.

In this line the Q♗ belongs on d2.

Reshevsky-Stein, Amsterdam 1964 Interzonal — 10 ... , ♗e6 (Offering the ♗b7 - Stein has also suggested 10 ... , ♗g4!? here) 11 ♗d2 (or 11 ♗ × b7, ♖b8; 12 ♗g2, ♜a5 followed by ♖fc8 and ♗g4-e5 with the initiative) 11 ... , ♜d7; 12 ♖ac1, ♖ac8; 13 b3, ♗h3; 14 ♗d5, ♗ × g2; 15 ♜ × g2, ♗ × d5; 16 c × d5, ♖ × c1; 17 ♖ × c1, ♖c8 = ½ 30

Savon-Osnos, Spartakiad Moscow 1966 — 10 ♜h4, ♗e6; 11 ♗g5, ♜a5; 12 ♗b5, ♖ac8; 13 b3 (13 ♗ × d6, e × d6; 14 ♗ × f6, ♖ × c4) 13 ... , ♖c5!; 14 a3, h6; 15 ♗ × h6, ♖h5; 16 ♗ × g7, ♖ × h4; 17 ♗ × f8, ♜ × f8; 18 g × h4, ♗d7; 19 b4, ♜a6; 20 a4, ♗c6 ± 0-1 39.

Keres-Matanović, USSR - Yugoslavia, Sukhumi 1966 — 11 ♗ × b7, ♖b8; 12 ♗d5, ♗ × d5; 13 ♗ × d5, ♗ × d5; 14 c × d5, ♗ × b2; 15 ♗g5, ♖e8 = ½ 26.

Matanović suggests 15 ... , f6!; 16 ♖h6, ♗×a1; 17 ♗×f8, ♗c3; 18 ♗h6, ♖b4 ♖.

Smyslov-Pietsch, Havana 1962 — 10 ... , ♖b6; 11 b3, ♗d7; 12 ♗h6, ♗×h6; 13 ♖×h6, ♗c6; 14 e4, a5; 15 ♖ab1 ±

Larsen-Unzicker, Santa Monica 1966 — 10 ... , ♖a5; 11 ♗d2, ♗e6; 12 b3, ♖ab8; 13 ♖ac1, ♖fc8; 14 ♖c2, ♖d8; 15 ♖fc1, a6; 16 ♗g5, b5! 17 c×b, a×b; 18 ♖b4, ♖d7; 19 h4, h6; 20 ♗×f6, ♗×f6; 21 ♗d5 (21 ♗e4, ♗g7; 22 ♖×c8+, ♖×c8; 23 ♖×c8+, ♖×c8; 24 ♖×b5, ♖c2! ♖) ♗×d5 = 0-1 40.

Korchnoi-Geller, U.S.S.R. Championship Leningrad 1963 — 10 ♖d2, ♗e6; 11 ♗×b7, ♖b8; 12 ♗d5, ♗×d5; 13 ♗×d5, ♖d7; 14 e4, ♖fc8; 15 ♖e2, ♗×d5; 16 c×d5, ♖b5; 17 ♖×b5, ♖×b5; 18 ♖b1, ♖c2 = ½ 32.

Larsen-Tal, Candidates' match 1965 — 10 ♖d1!?, ♗e6; 11 ♗×b7, ♗g4; 12 ♖f4, ♖b8; 13 ♗g2, ♖c8; 14 ♗d5, ♖e8; 15 h3, ♗e5; 16 ♖h4, ♖×c4; 17 ♗×e7+, ♖h8; 18 e4, ♖e2; 19 ♗e3, ♖×b2 ♖ complications later set in during which both players should have won and lost alternately! ½ 78.

Fischer-Spassky, 8th match game, Reykjavik 1972 — 10 ♗g5!?, ♗e6; 11 ♖f4!, ♖a5; 12 ♖ac1, ♖ab8; 13 b3, ♖fc8; 14 ♖d2, a6; 15 ♗e3, b5? (15 ... , ♖c7; 16 ♖fd1, ♖bc8 =) 16 ♗a7, b×c? (16 ... , ♖a8; 17 ♗×a8, ♖×a8; 18 ♗d4, b×c) 17 ♗×b8, ♖×b8; 18 b×c, ♗×c4; 19 ♖fd1, ♗d7??; 20 ♗d5 ++ 1-0 37.

Spassky-Tal, Moscow 1967 — 10 b3?, d5!; 11 c×d, ♗×d5; 12 ♖×d5, ♗×c3; 13 ♗h6, ♖×d5; 14 ♗×d5, ♖d8; 15 ♖ad1 = ½ 17. (11 ... , ♗e6! is even stronger for Black).

Darga-O'Kelly, Havana 1964 — 9 ♖d2 d6; 10 b3, ♖b8; 11 ♗b2, ♖a5; 12 0-0, b5? (12 ... , a6!) 13 c×b, ♖×b5; 14 ♖fd1, ♖c5; 15 a3, ♖c7; 16 ♖ac1, ♗e6; 17 b4 ± 1-0 39

Kalme-Hodos, Students Olympiad,

Krakow 1964 — 6 0-0, 0-0; 7 d4, c×d; 8 ♗×d4, ♗g4!?!; 9 e3, d6; 10 b3!, ♗×d4; 11 e×d4, e5; 12 ♗b2!, e×d; 13 ♗b5, ♗e5; 14 ♗×d4, ♖b6; 15 ♖d2 ± 1-0 41

Krogius-Jansa, Sochi 1965 — 8 ... , ♖a5!?!; 9 ♗b3, ♖h5; 10 c5! (10 e4?, ♖×d1; 11 ♖×d1, d6; 12 h3, a5; 13 a4, ♗e6 ♖) 10 ... , b6; 11 c×b, a×b; 12 e4, ♖×d1; 13 ♖×d1, ♖b8; 14 f4, ♗a5 15 e5 ± 1-0 36

Brinck-Claussen - Lengyel, Hastings 1963/64 — 8 ... , d6!?!; 9 ♗×c6 (Euwe mentions 9 ♗×c6, b×c6; 10 ♗×c6, ♖d7!; 11 ♗d4, ♗b7 followed by ♖fc8 with excellent play for the pawn) 9 ... , b×c6; 10 ♗×c6, ♖b8; 11 ♗g2, ♖a5; 12 ♗b5, ♗b7? (12 ... , ♗e6!) 13 ♗×b7, ♖×b7; 14 ♗d2, ♖a6; 15 ♗c3, ♖c8; 16 a4, ♖c6; 17 ♖c1, ♗h6; 18 e3 ± 1-0 43.

Espig-Markland, Polanica Zdroj 1973 — 12 ♖c2, ♗e6!; 13 b3, ♖fc8?! (13 ... , d5! =) 14 ♗d2! ± 1-0 34.

Mardle-Gheorghiu, Hastings 1964/65 — 12 ♖a4?, ♖×a4; 13 ♗×a4, ♗g4!; 14 c5, ♗a6; 15 c×d, e×d; 16 h3, ♗e5; 17 ♖e1, ♗c4; 18 ♗f4, ♖b4 ♖ 0-1 39.

Franklin-Hartston, London League 1965 — 11 ♖a4?, ♗e6; 12 b3, ♗h3!; 13 ♖d1, ♗g4; 14 ♗d2, ♖b6; 15 e3, e6; 16 ♗f3, ♗e5; 17 ♗e2, f5; 18 ♖ac1, ♖b7 ♖ 0-1 24

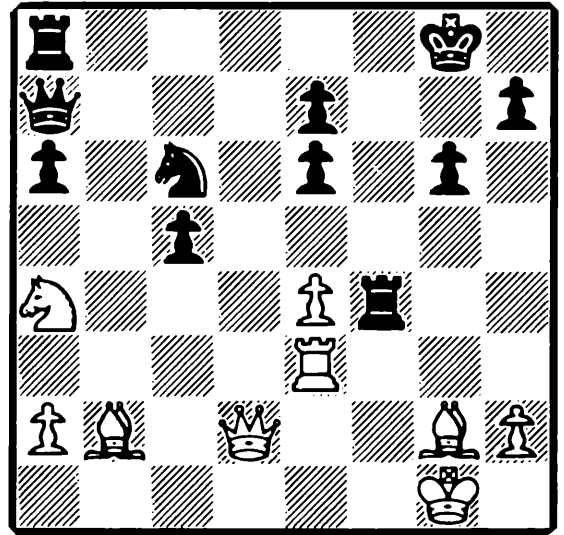
Uhlmann-Velimirović, Arandelovac 1976 — 10 ... , ♗h3; 11 ♗×a8!, ♖×a8; 12 f3!, ♗×f1; 13 ♖×f1, ♖c8; 14 ♖d3, ♖c6? (14 ... , ♖b7; 15 ♖b1, ♖a6!; 16 ♗e3! ±) 15 ♗e3! ± 1-0 29.

Averbakh-Shamkovich, Training Tournament, USSR 1966 — 9 ♗c2!?, ♗e6; 10 b3, ♗g4; 11 ♗d2, ♖d7; 12 ♖c1, ♗f6; 13 e4, ♗h3; 14 ♖e2, ♗×g2; 15 ♖×g2, e6; 16 ♖fd1 ± 1-0 33.

Langeweg-Krogius, Tschigorin Memorial, Sochi 1967 — 9 ... , ♖a5; 10 ♗d2, ♖h5; 11 e4, ♖×d1; 12 ♖f×d1, ♗e5; 13 ♗e3, ♗e6; 14 ♗cd5, ♗×d5;

15 c × d5, ♖d7; 16 b3, b5 ♚ 0-1 41.

Portisch-Stein, Mar del Plata 1966 — 1 ♖f3, ♗f6; 2 c4, g6; 3 g3, ♖g7; 4 ♖g2, 0-0; 5 d4, c5; 6 ♗c3, c × d; 7 ♗ × d4, ♗c6; 8 ♗c2, d6; 9 b3, ♖f5; 10 e4, ♖g4; 11 ♖d2, a6; 12 ♗e3, ♖a5; 13 ♗b2, ♖e6!?!; 14 0-0, b5!?!; 15 f4, b × c; 16 f5! (16 e5!?) ♖h6 (Unsound but fascinating) 17 f × e6, ♗g4; 18 ♖f4!, ♗ × f4; 19 g × f4, ♖c5; 20 ♖e1, f × e; 21 ♗a4, ♖a7; 22 b × c, ♗ × e3; 23 ♖ × e3, ♖ × f4; 24 c5!, d × c (see diagram opposite) and now 25 ♖h3! ♚ + Played was 25 ♖c3? ± ½ 55.



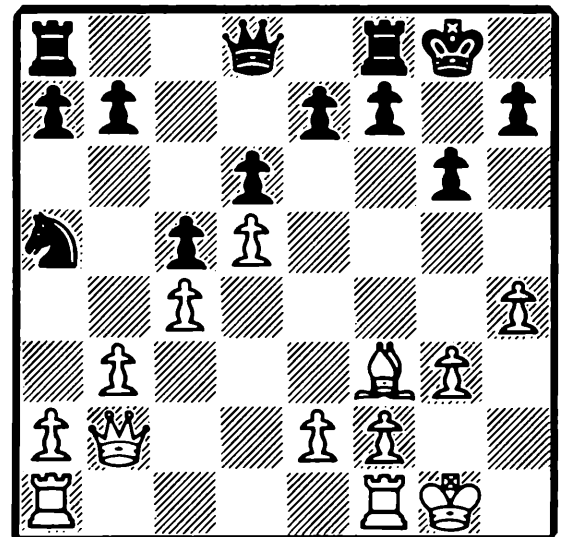
The King's Indian Variation

Black plays c5

White employs the Double Fianchetto

Keres-Szabó, Hastings 1954-55 — 1 c4, ♗f6; 2 ♗f3, g6; 3 b3, ♖g7; 4 ♖b2, 0-0; 5 g3, d6; 6 d4 (White stakes his claim in the centre before Black plays c5 and ♗c6) 6 ... , c5; (6 ... , e5 is still possible - 7 d × e, ♗g4 regaining the pawn and maintaining equal chances) 7 ♖g2, ♗e4! (This attack on d4 is the most efficient method of securing equality) 8 0-0, ♗c6; 9 ♗bd2, ♗ × d2? (But this is not the correct follow-up. Keres gives 9 ... , ♖f5!; 10 ♗h4, ♗ × d2; 11 ♖ × d2, c × d; 12 ♗ × f5, g × f5; 13 ♖ × c6, b × c6; 14 ♖ × d4 =) 10 ♖ × d2, ♖g4 (The consistent course - but very dangerous. Black had obviously under-estimated White's chances of attack on the ♗-side after move 14) 11 d5, ♖ × b2; 12 ♖ × b2, ♖ × f3; 13 ♖ × f3, ♗a5? (Better is 13 ... , ♗e5. Even then, however, White maintains his advantage with 14 ♖g2 followed by a general advance of his centre pawns. On a5 the ♗ is out of play and White exploits its position later in the game to hamper Black's

pieces in the defence of their ♗.) 14 h4! (This advance is justified, since the centre is closed and Black's ♗ position has been weakened by the exchange of his K♖. 14 ... , h5 can be met with g4, so Black seeks counter-chances on the opposite wing.



14 ... , b5; 15 c × b, ♖b6 (15 ... , ♖h8; 16 a4, a6; 17 b4!) 16 a4 (Played not with the intention of retaining the extra pawn, but of bringing the Q♖ into play and creating tactical threats in the a-file) 16 ... , a6; 17 h5, a × b (If 17 ... , g5 then 18 b4!, ♗c4; 19 ♖c1) 18

h×g, h×g; 19 ♖g2, f6; 20 ♜h1, ♖g7 (or 20 ..., a×b; 21 ♜c2!, ♖g7; 22 ♜e4!, ♜a7; 23 ♜e3) **21 a×b, ♜×b5** (21 ..., ♜h8; 22 ♜×h8, ♜×h8; 23 ♜c3!, ♜b7; 24 ♜e3. The move in the text also leads to immediate catastrophe) **22 ♜d2!** (Now 22 ..., ♜h8 would either lose the ♜a5 or allow White a devastating check on h6) **22 ..., g5; 23 ♜e3, ♜d7; 24 ♜g4!** (It is most attractive to see how the decisive moves seem to flow naturally from White's position. 24 ..., ♜×g4 would be fatal - 25 ♜×e7+, ♜f7; 26 ♜h7+) **24 ..., ♜c7; 25 ♜f5, ♜f7** (25 ..., ♜h8; 26 ♜×h8, ♜×h8; 27 ♜×a5!, ♜×a5; 28 ♜×e7+ etc.) **26 ♜h7+, ♜e8; 27 ♜ah1, ♜b7; 28 ♜h8 1-0** (Notes based on those by Keres in 'Sto Partii').

Botvinnik-Najdorf, Olympiad 1954 Amsterdam — 1 d4, ♜f6; 2 c4, g6; 3 g3, ♜g7; 4 ♜g2, 0-0; 5 ♜c3, c5; 6 ♜f3, ♜c6; 7 0-0, d6; 8 e3, ♜f5; 9 b3, ♜c8; 10 ♜b2, ♜e4; 11 ♜c1, ♜×c3; 12 ♜×c3, ♜e4; 13 d5, ♜×c3; 14 ♜×c3, ♜d8; 15 ♜d2, ♜×g2; 16 ♜×g2, f5; 17 f4, e6; 18 e4 ± 1-0 41.

Ivkov-Bilek, Havana 1965 — 1 c4, c5; 2 ♜f3, ♜f6; 3 g3, g6; 4 b3, ♜g7; 5 ♜b2, 0-0; 6 ♜g2, ♜c6; 7 ♜c3, d5; 8 ♜×d5!, ♜×d5; 9 ♜×g7, ♜×g7; 10 c×d5, ♜×d5; 11 ♜c1, ♜d7; 12 0-0, ♜ad8; 13 ♜c2, b6; 14 ♜b2+, f6; 15 ♜fd1, ♜f5; 16 d3, ♜d7; 17 a3, a5; 18 ♜d2, ♜h3; 19 ♜e4, ♜d4; 20 ♜c4, ♜e6; 21 e3, ♜f5; 22 ♜f3, ♜h6; 23 d4! ± 1-0 40.

Polugaevsky-Korchnoi, USSR Championship, Tallinn 1966 — 7 ..., e5; 8 0-0, d6; 9 e3, ♜e8; 10 d3, f5; 11 ♜d2, ♜b8; 12 ♜ad1, ♜c7; 13 ♜e1, ♜e6; 14 ♜d5, ♜×d5; 15 c×d5, ♜e7; 16 e4, f4; 17 ♜h3 ± 1-0 36

Piré-Larsen, IBM Amsterdam 1964 — 7 ..., d6; 8 0-0, ♜f5; 9 d4, ♜a5; 10 e3

(10 ♜d5!) 10 ..., ♜ad8; 11 ♜d2, c×d; 12 ♜×d4, ♜×d4; 13 e×d4, d5; 14 c5, b6!; 15 c×b, a×b; 16 ♜fe1, ♜d7; 17 ♜e2, ♜c8 ± 0-1 28

Barcza-Gligorić, Zürich 1959 — 9 ..., ♜e4?; 10 ♜a4!, ♜c8; 11 d5, ♜b4; 12 ♜×g7, ♜×g7; 13 ♜e1, ♜f6; 14 ♜c3, ♜h3; 15 a3, ♜a6; 16 ♜×h3, ♜×h3; 17 f3, ♜c7; 18 ♜d3, e5; 19 b4, b6; 20 ♜b1, ♜fb8; 21 e4 ± 1-0 37.

Larsen-Gligorić, Manila 1975 — 8 ..., ♜g4; 9 h3, ♜d7; 10 d3, ♜b8; 11 ♜d2, a6; 12 ♜d5!?, e5; 13 ♜×f6+, ♜×f6; 14 ♜g5!?, ♜d4 (14 ..., ♜h6?; 15 ♜e4!, ♜g7; 16 e3++) 15 ♜e4, ♜e7; 16 ♜c3, ♜c6; 17 ♜d5 ± 1-0 61.

Reshevsky-Tatai, Netanya 1973 — 7 0-0, d5; 8 c×d, ♜×d5; 9 ♜×g7, ♜×g7; 10 ♜c1, b6; 11 d4, ♜×d4; 12 ♜×d4, c×d4; 13 ♜c4, ♜e6!?!; 14 ♜×d4+, ♜f6; 15 ♜a4, ♜c8; 16 ♜×a7, ♜d6; 17 ♜a3, ♜fd8 ∞ ½ 52

Smyslov-Perez, Havana 1965 — 5 ..., b6; 6 ♜g2, ♜b7; 7 0-0, 0-0; 8 ♜c3, ♜e4?; 9 ♜c2!, ♜d6; 10 ♜ad1, ♜c6; 11 e3, ♜f5; 12 ♜e2, ♜c8; 13 ♜×g7, ♜×g7; 14 ♜c3, ♜b4; 15 ♜b1, d6; 16 d4, ♜×f3; 17 ♜×f3, ♜d7; 18 a3, ♜c6; 19 b4! which for a Smyslov is ++ 1-0 32.

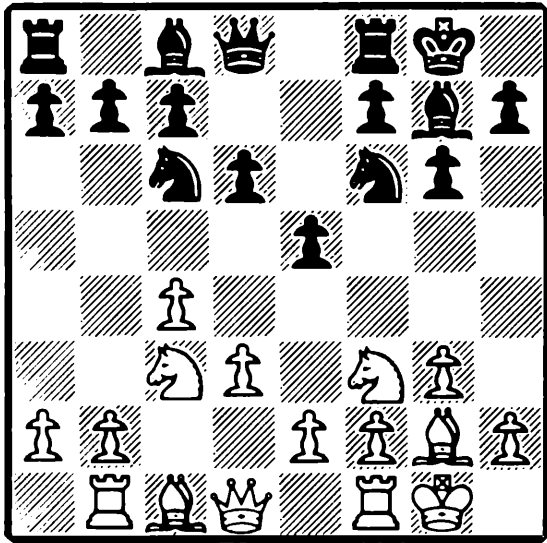
Barcza-Biro, Budapest 1966 — 8 d4, c×d; 9 ♜×d4, ♜c6; 10 ♜h4!, d6; 11 ♜c3, h6; 12 ♜d5, ♜×d5; 13 ♜×g7, ♜×g7; 14 c×d5, ♜b8; 15 ♜d4+, ♜h7; 16 h4, h5; 17 g4! ++ 1-0 22.

Larsen-Betancort, Lanzarote 1976 — 2 g3, g6; 3 ♜g2, ♜g7; 4 ♜c3, ♜c6; 5 b3, ♜f6; 6 ♜b2, 0-0; 7 d3, e6; 8 ♜×c6!?, b×c6; 9 ♜d2, d6; 10 f4, ♜e7; 11 ♜f3, e5; 12 f×e, d×e; 13 ♜g5!, ♜e8; 14 0-0-0, h6; 15 ♜e3, ♜g4; 16 ♜g1, h5; 17 ♜b1 ± 1-0 53. The plan of exchanging White's K♜ for a ♜ is worth noting.

The King's Indian Variation

II - Black plays e5: The ♖-side attack v the ♗-side attack.

Benkö-Smyslov, Olympiad Tel-Aviv 1964 — 1 c4, e5; 2 ♖c3, ♗f6; 3 ♗f3, ♘c6; 4 d3, d6; 5 g3, g6; 6 ♗g2, ♗g7; 7 ♞b1, 0-0; 8 0-0,



This basic position can arise after any number of different move orders but the rival strategic plans remain the same. White's strategy is clear and consists of an attack on the ♗-side. By advancing b4-b5 he attempts to gain a spatial advantage and increase the prospects of the ♗g2. In some cases White will also play ♗d5. If Black should capture on d5 then the reply c×d5 will cede White control of the c-file with pressure against c7, while if Black drives away the ♗d5 with c6 he will have created a target for an eventual b5.

Black must seek to organise a counter attack on the ♖-side. Usually this is associated with the manoeuvre ♗d7 (or e6-f5) and ♖c8 - hoping to exchange the White K♗ with ♗h3. After this Black will throw forward his ♗-side pawns with f5-g5-f4. An alternative is to leave the Q♗ on c8

employing the time thus saved to set an immediate advance in motion.

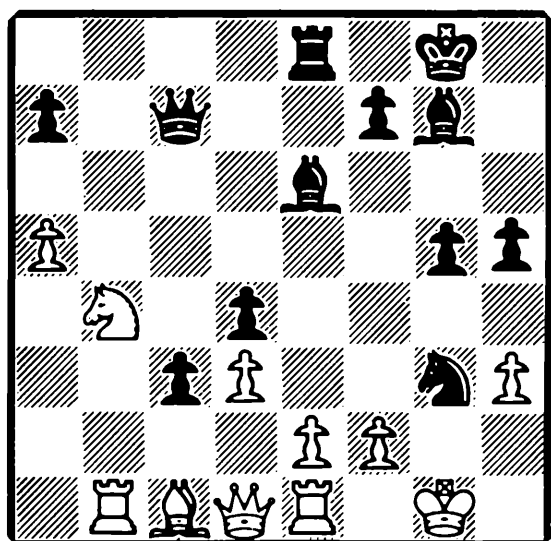
8 ..., ♗d4 (Smyslov is not attracted by the possibility of a race between the ♖- and ♗-side attacks and places his faith in central manoeuvres).

9 ♗×d4? (Allowing himself to be distracted from the essential strategic theme. Correct is 9 b4!) 9 ..., e×d4; 10 ♗b5, ♗g4; 11 h3, c6!; 12 ♗a3, ♗h6; 13 ♗c2, ♗f5 (Black has managed to maintain a wedge in the centre which hampers White in his transfer of pieces to the ♗-wing) 14 b4, a6 (Now an advance of b5 by White will leave Black in control of the a-file) 15 a4, ♗e8; 16 ♗e1, ♗e6; 17 b5 (White's attack has reached its goal, but only three of his pieces — ♗b1, ♗c2, ♗g2 — are active participants) 17 ..., a×b; 18 a×b, ♖d7; 19 b×c, b×c; 20 ♗b4, ♗e7; 21 ♖h2, ♗a5! (Seizing the initiative on both sides of the board - Black now threatens 22 ..., ♗×h3 followed by ♗h5) 22 e4, d×e3 *e.p.* (Not 22 ..., ♗×h3; 23 ♗×h3, ♗h5; 24 ♖×h5!) 23 ♗×e3, c5; 24 ♗c2, ♗a2; 25 ♗d2, d5! (d3 is exposed as a potential weakness) 26 c×d, ♗×d5; 27 ♗e2, ♖a4; 28 ♖e1 (Benkö resorts to swindling. If 28 ♗e1, ♗c3; 29 ♗×c3, ♗×c3 and White can hardly move a piece) 28 ..., ♗×c2; 29 ♗×d5, ♗×d2; 30 ♖×d2, ♗×d5; 31 ♖f4! (A good try - threatening ♖×a4 and ♗×e8 + followed by ♗b8) 31 ..., ♗c6! (The complete answer. Black's material advantage now tells) 32 ♗×e8+, ♗×e8; 33 ♗b8, ♖c6; 34 ♖e3, ♖f8; 35 ♗d8, ♗d4; 36 ♖h6+, ♖e7 0-1.

Emma-Smyslov, Mar del Plata 1966 — 9 ♗e1?, c6; 10 b4, d5!; 11 b5, d×c; 12 b×c, ♗×c6; 13 d×c, ♖×d1; 14 ♗×d1, ♗a5; 15 ♗e3, ♗e6; 16 ♗d3, ♗×c4; 17 ♗×b7, ♗ab8 ♠ 0-1 34.

Ignatiev-Yudovich Jr., Moscow Championship 1965 — 9 b4!, ♖×f3+ (9 ... , c6 is better) 10 ♖×f3, a6? (Shatskes gives 10 ... , ♖h3; 11 ♖e1, ♗c8; 12 b5!, ♘g4; 13 ♘d5, ♗d7; 14 ♗c2, f5; 15 c5 as a slight improvement) 11 a4, ♖e8; 12 b5, a×b; 13 a×b, ♖b8; 14 ♗c2, ♖h3; 15 ♖d1, ♗d7; 16 ♖a1, ♖g4; 17 ♖g2, ♖h3; 18 ♖h1, c6; 19 ♖a7 ± 1-0 63.

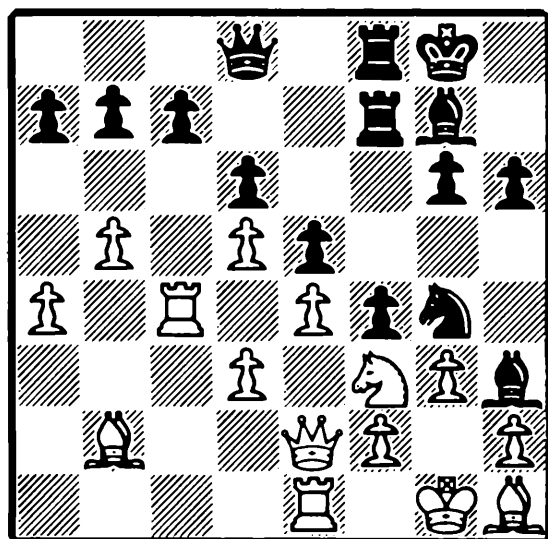
Stanev-Klundt, Dresden 1969 — 9 ... , ♖e8; 10 ♘×d4, e×d4; 11 ♘b5, ♘g4; 12 h3, c6!; 13 ♘a3, ♘h6; 14 ♘c2, ♘f5; 15 ♖d2, h5; 16 a4, ♗e7; 17 ♖e1, ♖e6; 18 a5, d5; 19 b5, ♖ac8; 20 b×c6, b×c6; 21 ♘b4, d×c4; 22 ♖×c6, c3; 23 ♖f4, g5!; 24 ♖c1, ♖×c6! (Gaining a vital tempo to wreck White's King's wing) 25 ♘×c6, ♗c7; 26 ♘b4, ♘×g3!; 27 ♗g2,



(If 27 f×g3, ♗×g3+; 28 ♗h1, ♖e5 and mates) 27 ... , h4; 28 ♖×g5, ♘h5; 29 ♖g1, ♗e5; 30 ♗f1, ♖×h3+; 31 ♗e1, ♘g3; 32 f×g3, ♗×g5; 33 ♘c2, h×g3; 34 e4, d×e3 e.p.; 35 ♗f3, e2; White resigns 0-1.

Keene-Stein, Hastings 1967/68 — 8 ... , h6; 9 b4, ♖e6; 10 b5, ♘e7; 11 ♗c2 (11 a4, followed by ♖a3 and c5 is a more active plan) 11 ... , ♗d7; 12 ♖e1 (12 ♖d1! ♖d4 is =) ♖h3; 13 ♖h1 ♘g4; 14 ♘d2, ♖ab8; 15 ♘d5, ♘×d5; 16 c×d5 (Capturing with the pawn is only good

if White has the initiative and can exploit the c-file. In this case he should have played 16 ♖×d5 and then retreated the ♖ to g2, striving to take the sting out of Black's coming attack. 16 ... , f5; 17 ♖b4, ♖be8; 18 ♘f3 (In view of the mounting pressure on the ♗-side it was imperative to reverse the earlier strategy and challenge the hostile ♖ by 18 ♖g2. That was probably White's last chance of staying in the game) 18 ... , ♘f6; 19 e4, f4; 20 ♖b2, ♘g4; 21 ♖c4, ♖e7; 22 a4, ♖ef7; 23 ♗e2, ♗d8! ♠ 0-1 34.



Miles-Beliavsky, Hastings 1974/75 — 11 a4, ♗c8?! (11 ... , ♗d7) 12 ♖a3, ♘d7; 13 ♘d2, ♖b8; 14 ♘d5, ♖e8; 15 ♘e4!, f5; 16 ♘ec3, ♗h8; 17 a5, ♖f7; 18 ♘×e7, ♖×e7; 19 b6!, a×b; 20 a×b, ♖a8 (20 ... , ♘×b6; 21 ♖×b6!) 21 ♘b5, ♘×b6; 22 ♘×d6 ± 1-0 58

Spiridonov-Bobiekov, Bulgarian Championship 1965 — 8 ... , ♘h5; 9 b4, f5; 10 ♘d5, h6; 11 b5, ♘e7; 12 ♘×e7+? (12 ♗c2!) 12 ... , ♗×e7; 13 ♘d2, ♘f6; 14 a4, g5; 15 e3, ♗h8; 16 a5, ♖b8; 17 ♖e1, ♗f7; 18 ♖a3, ♖g8; 19 b6, a×b; 20 a×b, c5; 21 d4, ♖a8 ♠ 0-1 35.

Eising-Hartoch, W. Germany v. Holland, Arnheim 1966 — 8 ... , ♖d7; 9 b4, ♗c8; 10 b5, ♘e7; 11 a4, ♖h3; 12 ♖a3, ♖×g2; 13 ♗×g2, ♗e6; 14 ♗b3,

h6; 15 c5!, d5? (15 ... , ♖e8!) 16 c6!, b×c; 17 b×c, ♖fd8; 18 ♗×e7, ♗×e7; 19 e4 ± 1-0 47.

Shatskes-Muchnik, Moscow 1966 — 11 ♖e1, ♗h3; 12 ♗h1, h6; 13 ♗c2, ♗g4; 14 ♖d5, ♖×d5; 15 c×d5, f5; 16 ♗d2, f4; 17 ♖ec1, ♖f7; 18 ♖b4!, ♖f6; 19 ♖c4, ♖e8; 20 a4 ±

Stoljar-Bannik, USSR Championship, Moscow 1957 — 8 ... , a5; 9 a3, ♖e8; 10 b4, a×b; 11 a×b, e4!; 12 d×e, ♖f×e4; 13 ♖×e4, ♖×e4; 14 ♖d2, ♖e8; 15 b5, ♖d4; 16 e3, ♖e6 = ½ 41

Stein-Vaganian, Moscow 1975 — 9 ... , ♗f5; 10 b4, a×b; 11 a×b, ♗d7; 12 b5, ♖d4; 13 ♗e3 (±) 13 ... , ♖×f3+; 14 ♗×f3, c6; 15 b×c, b×c; 16 ♖b6, ♖fc8; 17 ♗b3, ♗e8; 18 ♖b1, e4; 19 d×e, ♖×e4; 20 ♖×e4, ♗×e4; 21 ♗×e4, ♗×e4; 22 ♗d3, ½.

Andersson-Padevsky, 3rd match game Sweden 1976 — 13 ... , c5; 14 ♗g5!, ♖a3; 15 ♖c1, ♗e6; 16 ♗×f6, ♗×f6; 17 e3, ♖f5; 18 ♖d2, ♗g7; 19 ♖db1, ♖a5; 20 ♖d5 ± 1-0 69

Shatskes-Vasiukov, Moscow Championship 1961 — 9 ... , ♖h5; 10 b4, a×b; 11 a×b, f5; 12 b5, ♖e7; 13 ♖d5, ♖×d5; 14 c×d5, f4; 15 ♗c2, ♗g4; 16 ♗d2, b6; 17 ♖fc1, ♖f7; 18 ♖b4 ±

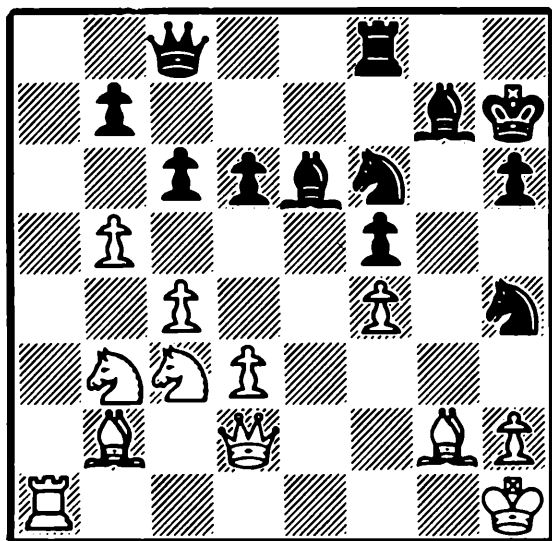
Andersson-Smejkal, Amsterdam 1973 — 13 ♗b3, ♗h8; 14 ♗b2, h6 (14 ... , f4) 15 ♖a1, ♖b8; 16 ♖d5, f4; 17 ♖a7, ♗h7; 18 ♗a2, ♗g4; 19 ♖e1, ♖f5; 20 c5, ♗×f3; 21 e×f3 ± (21 ♗×f3, ♗g5 ∞) 1-0 34.

Spiridonov-Westerinen, Örebro 1966 — 9 ... , h6; 10 b4, a×b; 11 a×b, ♗e6; 12 b5, ♖e7; 13 ♖d2, d5; 14 c×d, ♖e×d5; 15 ♖×d5, ♖×d5; 16 ♗c2, ♗d7; 17 ♖e4, b6; 18 ♗d2, ♖a3; 19 ♖c3, ♖a7; 20 ♖fc1, ♖fa8; 21 ♖b2 ± 1-0 50.

Flesch-Balashov, Beverwijk 1965 — 13 ♗b2?, ♖d7; 14 ♖d2, ♗c8; 15 ♖b3 (15 ♗c2!), f5; 16 ♖a1, g5; 17 ♖×a8, ♗×a8; 18 ♗a1, ♗b8; 19 ♗a3, f4; 20

c5, g4; 21 c×d, c×d; 22 ♖e4, ♖f5 ♖ 0-1 37.

Polugaevsky-Korchnoi, USSR Teams 1975 — 14 ... , c6; 15 e4?! (15 ♖a1) 15 ... , f5; 16 e×f, g×f; 17 f4, ♖g6!; 18 ♗h1, ♗c8; 19 ♖b3, e×f; 20 g×f, ♖f6; 21 ♗d2, ♗h7; 22 ♖a1, ♖×a1; 23 ♖×a1, ♖h4



24 ♖g1, ♖g8; 25 ♖d4, ♗d7; 26 b×c, b×c; 27 ♖f3, ♖×g2; 28 ♗×g2, ♗e8; 29 ♖e1, ♗f7; 30 c5, ♖h5!; 31 ♗d2, d×c(++); 32 ♖e5, ♗×e5; 33 ♖×e5, ♗g7; 34 ♖e1, ♗e6!; 35 ♗f2 (35 ♖f1, ♗×c3!) 35 ... , ♖×f4; 36 ♖e3, ♗g2+ (36 ... , ♗×c3?; 37 ♖×e6 ++) 37 ♗×g2, ♖×g2; 38 ♖×e6, ♖×b2; 39 ♖e7+, ♗g6; 40 ♗g1, ♖g2+; 41 ♗f1, ♖×h2; 42 ♖c7, ♖×d3 0-1

Smejkal-Smyslov, Interzonal Biel 1976 — 9 ... , ♖d4; 10 ♖d2?! (10 e3!?) 10 ... , c6; 11 b4, a×b; 12 a×b, d5; 13 ♗b2, ♖e8; 14 e3, ♖f5; 15 c×d?!, c×d; 16 ♖b3, h5 ♖ ½ 41.

Stein-Vukić, Sarajevo 1967 — 8 ... , ♗f5; 9 b4, ♗d7; 10 ♖g5, h6; 11 ♖ge4, ♖×e4; 12 d×e4, ♗h3; 13 ♗×h3, ♗×h3; 14 ♖d5, ♖d4; 15 b5, ♗h7; 16 e3, ♖e6; 17 f3!, a6; 18 ♖f2, b6; 19 ♗f1 ± (White squares) 1-0 42.

Stoljar-Zeshkovsky, 'Burevestnik' Championship 1964 — 2 ... , ♖c6; 3 g3, g6; 4 ♗g2, ♗g7; 5 ♖f3, d6; 6 d3, h6; 7 ♖b1, ♗e6; 8 0-0, ♖ge7; 9 b4,

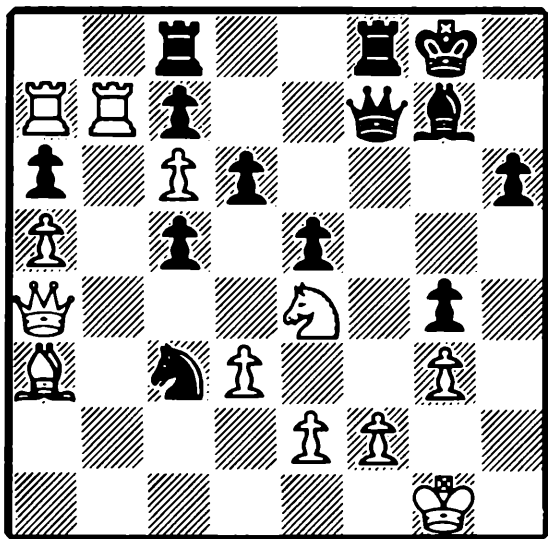
♖d7; 10 ♜e1, f5; 11 b5, ♘d8; 12 ♖c2, g5; 13 a4, ♜c8; 14 ♙a3, g4; 15 ♘d2, h5; 16 ♜ec1, b6; 17 ♘d5, h4; 18 ♙b2 ± 1-0 42.

Petrosian-Planinc, Amsterdam 1973 — 1 ..., ♘f6; 2 ♘c3, g6; 3 ♘f3, ♙g7; 4 g3, 0-0; 5 ♙g2, d6; 6 0-0, e5; 7 d3, ♜e8; 8 ♙d2, c6; 9 ♜c1, a5!; 10 a3,

♘a6; 11 ♙e3, ♜b8; 12 ♖b3, ♘d7; 13 ♖c2, ♘dc5; 14 ♜fd1, ♙f5; 15 ♜b1, ♘e6!?!; 16 b4, ♘d4; 17 ♖a2, a×b; 18 a×b, ♜a8; 19 ♖d2, ♘c7?!; 20 ♙h6, ♘×f3+; 21 ♙×f3, ♙h8? (21 ..., d5 ±) 22 b5, ♖d7; 23 ♜dc1, ♙e6; 24 ♖e3 ± 1-0 39.

Black delays ..., ♘f6 (normally to accelerate ..., f5)

Halfdanarson-Kupreichik, Dresden 1969 — 1 ♘f3, g6; 2 g3, ♙g7; 3 c4, e5; 4 ♘c3, ♘c6; 5 ♙g2, d6; 6 0-0, f5; 7 d3, ♘f6; 8 ♜b1, ♙e6; 9 b4, ♖d7; 10 b5, ♘d8; 11 a4, h6; 12 ♙a3, g5; 13 a5 (13 c5!?), ♜c8; 14 ♖a4, b6; 15 ♘a2, 0-0; 16 ♘b4, f4; 17 ♘c6, ♘×c6; 18 b×c6, ♖e8; 19 c5 (very impetuous; but White must work up some ♖-side counter) 19 ..., b×c5; 20 ♜b7, a6; 21 ♜a7, ♖h5; 22 ♜b1, ♙d5; 23 ♜bb7, ♖f7; 24 ♘d2, g4; 25 ♙×d5, ♘×d5; 26 ♘e4, f×g3; 27 h×g3, ♘c3! ♠ 0-1 40.



Wright-Kupreichik, Dresden 1969 — 8 ..., 0-0; 9 b4, h6; 10 b5, ♘e7; 11 ♘d2, g5; 12 e3, ♘g6; 13 ♘d5, ♘×d5; 14 c×d5, f4; 15 ♜b4, g4; 16 ♙e4, ♖g5; 17 ♘c4, ♙f5; 18 ♙×f5, ♜×f5; 19 ♜a4, b6; 20 ♜a3, ♖h5; 21 e4, ♜g5; 22

d4, f3 ♠ 0-1 32.

S. Webb-Penrose, Bristol 1968 — 3 ♙g2, e5; 4 0-0, ♘e7; 5 c4, ♘bc6; 6 ♘c3, 0-0; 7 ♜b1, f5; 8 d3, d6; 9 e4, h6; 10 b4, a6; 11 a4, ♙e6; 12 ♘d5, f×e4; 13 d×e4, b5!?!; 14 c×b5, a×b5; 15 a5 (15 a×b5!, ♘a7 ∞) 15 ..., ♙g4! ♠ 0-1 39.

Filip-Ivkov, Lugano 1968 — 1 c4, g6; 2 g3, ♙g7; 3 ♙g2, e5; 4 ♘c3, f5; 5 d3, ♘f6; 6 ♘f3, d6; 7 0-0, 0-0; 8 ♜b1, a5; 9 a3, ♘h5; 10 ♖c2, f4; 11 b4, a×b; 12 a×b, g5; 13 b5, g4; 14 ♘d2, ♘d7; 15 ♙b2, ♘c5; 16 ♘ce4, ♘e6; 17 ♜a1, ♜b8!; 18 ♜a7, ♘f6 ∞ ½ 29. In this line it is also possible for *White* to delay ♘f3 in order to speed up his attack on the ♖-side. White then has the defensive resource f4 at his disposal should Black's ♖-side counter attack become too threatening. The following extract illustrates this strategy:

Petrosian-Hort, Europa Cup 1961, Oberhausen — 1 c4, e5; 2 ♘c3, ♘c6; 3 g3, f5; 4 ♙g2, ♘f6; 5 d3, g6; 6 ♜b1, ♙g7; 7 b4, d6; 8 b5, ♘d4; 9 ♘h3! (A useful prophylactic measure - White prepares f4) 9 ..., 0-0; 10 0-0, h6; 11 f4, ♖h7; 12 a4, ♜b8; 13 ♘f2, ♙d7; 14 ♖d2, ♘h5; 15 e3, ♘e6; 16 ♙b2, g5;

See diagram on next page

17 f×e, d×e; 18 g4!! (A brilliant

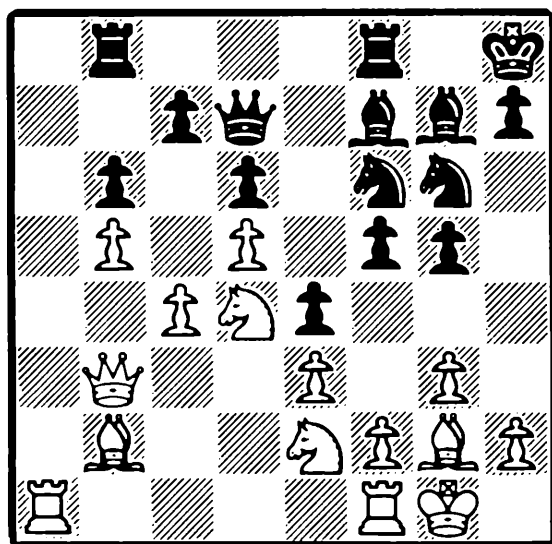
move which smashes the mobility of Black's dangerous ♖-side pawns; White gains absolute control of the light squares and exposes Black's ♖ as much as his own. This is a striking exception to the usually sound rule that pawns in front of the castled ♖ should not be moved) 18 ... f×g; 19 ♖×g4, ♖ef4 (The only aggressive continuation) 20 ♖e4+, ♖h8; 21 ♖×f4, ♖×g4; 22 f×g5, ♖f4 (O'Kelly points out that the alternative 22 ... h×g; 23 ♖×f8+, ♖×f8; 24 ♖d5, ♖p7; 25 ♖h1 leaves Black in great danger from threats in the g-file) 23 ♖×h, ♖×h6; 24 ♖h1, ♖h4; 25 ♖e1, ♖h5; 26 ♖g3, c6; 27 ♖f3, ♖g8; 28 ♖e4. Black has insufficient compensation for the pawns. 1-0 55

Nikolaevsky-Boleslavsky, Spartakiad Moscow 1966 — 9 ♖f3, ♖e6; 10 0-0, 0-0; 11 ♖d2, f4; 12 e3, ♖g5; 13 e×f, c×f; 14 ♖f3, ♖g4; 15 h4, ♖h3+; 16 ♖h1, ♖h5; 17 ♖e4, f×g; 18 f×g, ♖c5; 19 ♖e1, ♖×f3!? ∞ ½ 24.

Bertok-Barczay, Reggio Emilia 1964/65 — 8 ♖f3, 0-0; 9 0-0, h6; 10 b5, ♖e7; 11 ♖a3, g5; 12 c5, g4; 13 c×d, c×d; 14 ♖d2, f4; 15 ♖a4, ♖e8; 16 ♖d5, ♖h8; 17 ♖×e7, ♖×e7; 18 b6, a6; 19 ♖bc1, h5; 20 ♖e4, ♖g5; 21 ♖×c8!, ♖×c8; 22 ♖×b7++ 1-0 30.

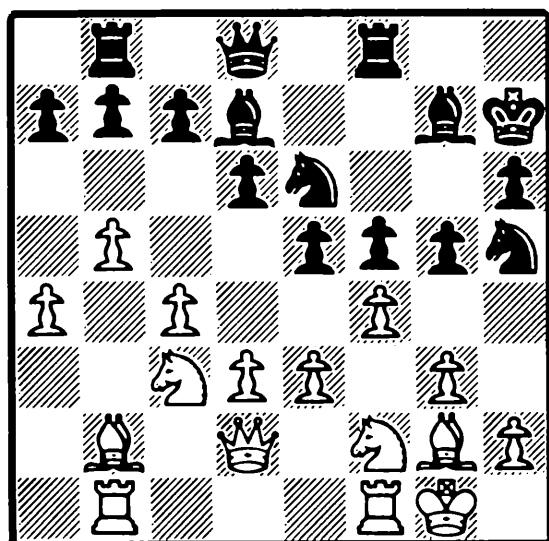
Smyslov-Liberzon, USSR Club Championship, Riga 1968 — 3 ... g6; 4 ♖g2, ♖g7; 5 ♖b1 (Larsen-Spassky, 2nd match game, Malmö 1968, went: 5 c3, d6; 6 ♖ge2, h5!?!; 7 h4, ♖g4; 8 d3, ♖f6; 9 ♖d5, ♖×d5; 10 c×d5, ♖e7; 11 ♖b3, ♖c8; 12 ♖c3, 0-0; 13 ♖d2, c5; with chances for both sides (0-1, 48; cf *BCM* August 1968, page 215). The 4th game from their match diverged with 6 ... ♖h6; 7 ♖b1, ♖e6; 8 d3, 0-0; 9 b4, ♖d7; 10 h4!?, f5; 11 b5, ♖d8; 12 ♖d5, c6; 13 ♖c3, ♖g4; and Black had the initiative (½, 42). Smyslov adopts a calmer approach.) 5 ... d6; 6 b4, a6 (Emulating Spassky's Closed Sicilian method) 7 e3, f5; 8

♖ge2, ♖f6; 9 d3, 0-0; 10 0-0, ♖d7? (Better 10 ... ♖b8 to meet 11 a4 with a5! This would be the genuine Spassky method. Cf Game 3 of his Larsen match.) 11 a4, ♖b8; 12 b5, a×b5; 13 a×b5, ♖e7; 14 ♖a3, ♖e6; 15 ♖b3, b6; 16 d4, e4; 17 d5, ♖f7; 18 ♖d4, ♖d7; 19 ♖b2, g5; 20 ♖ce2, ♖h8; 21 ♖a1, ♖g6



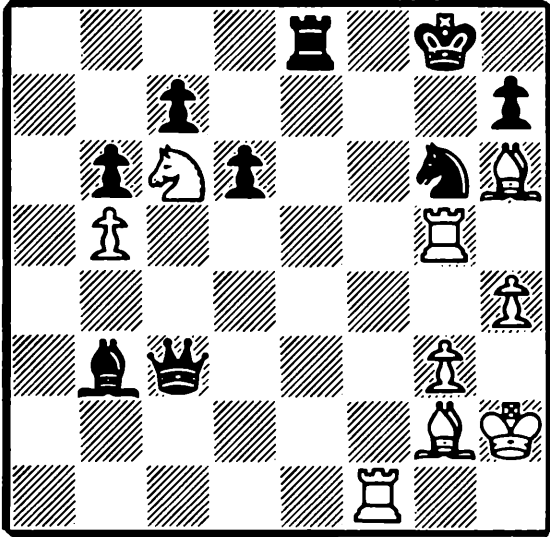
22 f4!, e×f3 *e.p.*; 23 ♖×f3, ♖e7; 24 ♖c6, ♖be8; 25 ♖ed4, ♖f×d5!?!; (Black's best chance to break White's grip) 26 c×d5, ♖×d5; 27 ♖×f5!, ♖×f5 (Or 27 ... ♖×b3; 28 ♖×g7+, ♖g8; 29 ♖c×e7+, ♖×e7; 30 ♖×f8, ♖×f8; 31 ♖a8+ or 27 ... ♖×f5; 28

Diagram from page 32 opposite



Petrosian - Hort

♖×d5, ♗×b2; 29 ♖af1 28 ♗×g7+,
 ♜g8 (28 ..., ♜×g7; 29 ♜c3+, ♜g8;
 30 ♖×f5, ♜×f5; 31 ♖f1, ♜e6; 32
 ♖f6) 29 ♖×f5, ♗×b3; 30 ♖×g5,
 ♗g6; 31 ♗h6, ♜e6; 32 h4, ♜×e3+;
 33 ♜h2, ♜c3; 34 ♖f1



34 ..., ♗c4; 35 ♖f2, ♜e1; 36 ♖gf5,
 ♗×b5; 37 ♗d2, ♜b1; 38 ♗d5+,
 ♜h8; 39 ♗c3+, ♗e5; 40 ♗×e5,
 d×e5; 41 ♖×e5, Resigns.

Korchnoi-Timman, 1976 match at
 Leeuwarden — 2 ..., d6; 3 g3, g6; 4
 ♗g2, ♗g7; 5 e3?!, f5!; 6 d4, ♗f6; 7
 ♗ge2?! (7 d×e, d×e; 8 ♜×d8+,
 ♜×d8 ♢) 7 ..., 0-0; 8 b4, e4!; 9 ♜b3,
 ♗e6; 10 0-0, ♗f7; 11 f3, d5!; 12 ♜b1!,
 ♗c6 ♢ (12 ..., c6!? ♢) ½ 31.

Larsen-Ree, Ter Apel 1966 — 2 g3,
 ♗c6; 3 ♗g2, g6; 4 ♗c3, ♗g7; 5 d3, d6;
 6 ♖b1, ♗e6; 7 b4, ♜d7; 8 b5, ♗d8; 9
 ♜a4?, ♗e7; 10 ♗f3, f6; 11 h4, h5; 12

♗a3, 0-0; 13 e3, ♗f7; 14 ♗d2, a6!; 15
 b6, c6; 16 0-0, ♗h3 ♢ 0-1 27.

Petrosian-Estrin, Moscow Champion-
 ship 1968 — 3 ..., d6; 4 ♗c3, ♗e6; 5
 d3, g6; 6 b4, ♜d7; 7 b5, ♗d8; 8 ♗f3,
 ♗g7; 9 ♗g5, e4; 10 ♗b2, e×d3; 11
 ♜×d3, a6; 12 h4, a×b5; 13 c×b5,
 ♗e7; 14 ♜d2, 0-0; 15 h5, g×h5; 16
 ♖×h5, ♗f5; 17 ♗e4, ♗g6; 18 ♖×h7!,
 ♗×h7; 19 ♗×h7+, ♜h8; 20 0-0-0,
 ♗g8; 21 ♖h1, ♗h6; 22 ♗d5, f6; 23
 ♗e4, ♖×a2; 24 ♖×h6, ♗×h6; 25
 ♜×h6, ♜g7; 26 ♜h4, Resigns.

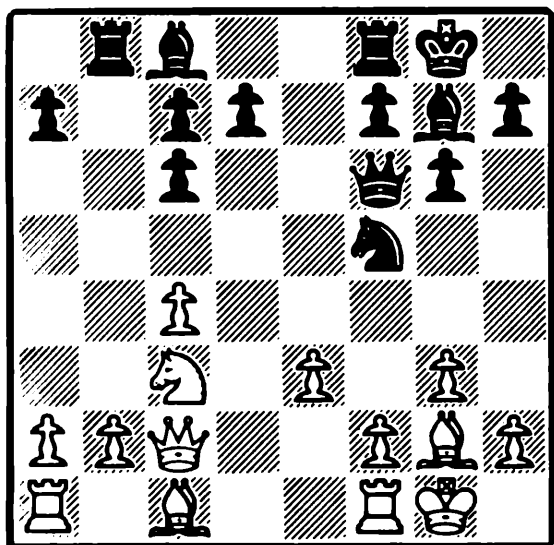
Mikenas-Petrosian, Tallinn 1964 — 1
 ..., g6; 2 ♗c3, ♗g7; 3 g3, e5; 4 ♗g2,
 ♗e7; 5 d3, d6; 6 ♖b1, f5; 7 h4!?, h6; 8
 ♗d2, ♗d7; 9 ♗d5, ♗×d5; 10 c×d5.
 0-0; 11 ♜c1, ♜h7; 12 ♗h3, ♗f6; 13
 ♜c4, ♗d7; 14 ♖c1, c5!; 15 d×c, b×c;
 16 h5, g5; 17 ♗×g5!?, h×g5; 18
 ♗×g5+, ♜h6!; 19 ♗f7+, ♖×f7; 20
 ♜×f7, ♜e8 ♢ 0-1 36.

Miles-Uhlmann, Hastings 1975/76 —
 4 ..., d6; 5 d3, f5; 6 e3, ♗f6; 7 ♗ge2,
 0-0; 8 b4, c6; 9 0-0, ♗e6; 10 ♜d2?! (10
 b5, ♜c7; 11 b×c, b×c; 12 ♜a4) 10 ...,
 ♗bd7; 11 ♗b2, ♗f7; 12 ♖ac1, ♗b6;
 13 ♜c2, d5!; 14 c5, ♗bd7; 15 d4, e4;
 16 b5, g5; 17 ♜a4, ♜c7; 18 ♖b1, ♗h5!
 ∞ 0-1 43.

Stein-Uhlmann, Hastings 1975/76 —
 6 f4!?, ♗f6; 7 ♗f3, ♗c6; 8 0-0, 0-0; 9
 ♖b1, ♗d4; 10 e3, ♗×f3+; 11 ♗×f3,
 c6; 12 b4, ♗e6; 13 b5, e4!; 14 d×e,
 ♗×c4; 15 b×c, b×c; 16 ♖f2, f×e; 17
 ♗×e4, ♗×e4; 18 ♗×e4, d5 =

Early d4 by White

Larsen-Hübner, Busum 1969 — 1 c4, e5; 2 ♖c3, ♗c6; 3 ♗f3, g6; 4 d4, cxd; 5 ♗xd4, ♘g7; 6 ♗xc6, bxc6; 7 ♗g3, ♗e7; 8 ♘g2, 0-0; 9 0-0, ♖b8; 10 ♗c2, ♗f5; 11 e3, ♗f6



12 ♖b1, ♖d8; 13 ♖d1, ♗h6; 14 h3, ♗f5; 15 ♘d2, ♗e7; 16 ♗a4, ♘b7; 17 ♗a5, ♗e5; 18 ♗e4, d5; 19 cxd, cxd; 20 ♗c5, ♘a8; 21 ♘c3, d4; 22 exd, ♗e7; 23 d5, ♘xc3; 24 ♗xc3, ♗d6; 25 a4, ♗e2; 26 b4, a5; 27 b5, ♗c4; 28 ♖bc1, ♗xc3; 29 ♖xc3, ♗e8; 30 ♖cd3, ♖b6; 31 ♗b3 1-0

Smyslov-Quinteros, Buenos Aires 1970 — 9 ... , d6; 10 ♗c2 (±), ♘f5; 11 e4, ♘e6; 12 c5, ♗b8; 13 ♖d1, ♘g4!; 14 ♖c1, ♗b4; 15 ♘g5, ♗xc5!; 16 ♘xe7, ♖fe8; 17 ♘h4, g5; 18 ♘xg5, ♗xg5; 19 ♗a4 ± ½ 56.

Smyslov-Szabo, Buenos Aires 1970 — 7 ... , ♗e7?!; 8 ♘g2, ♗b4; 9 0-0!, ♗e7 (9 ... , ♗xc4; 10 ♗d5) 10 ♗d3, ♘a6; 11 ♗b5, cxb5; 12 ♘xa8, bxc; 13 ♗e3, ♗b6?; 14 ♘f3 ++ 1-0 31.

Larsen-Gheorghiu, Monacp 1968 — 2 g3, g6?; 3 d4! (Black's early g6 is too much of a luxury and he must now relinquish his foothold in the centre, for after 3 ... , d6; 4 dxe, dxe5; 5

♗xd8+, Black would be plagued by his weaknesses on the dark squares) 3 ... , exd; 4 ♗xd4, ♗f6; 5 ♗c3, ♗c6; 6 ♗e3+, ♘e7 (If 6 ... , ♗e7, while hardly inviting, should have been preferred.) 7 ♗d5!, ♗xd5; 8 cxd5, ♗b8; 9 d6!, cxd (Despite his extra pawn, Black's development is permanently retarded and his pawn formation has been shattered). 10 ♗h3, 0-0; 11 ♗h6, ♗c6; 12 ♗g5, ♘xg5; 13 ♘xg5, f6; 14 ♘d2, b6; 15 ♘g2, ♘b7; 16 0-0 ± 1-0 38.

The strategic theme of the ♗-side v. the ♗-side attack in the Réti (English) vs. King's Indian is most important to understand. I have therefore included three major illustrative games dealing with this topic.

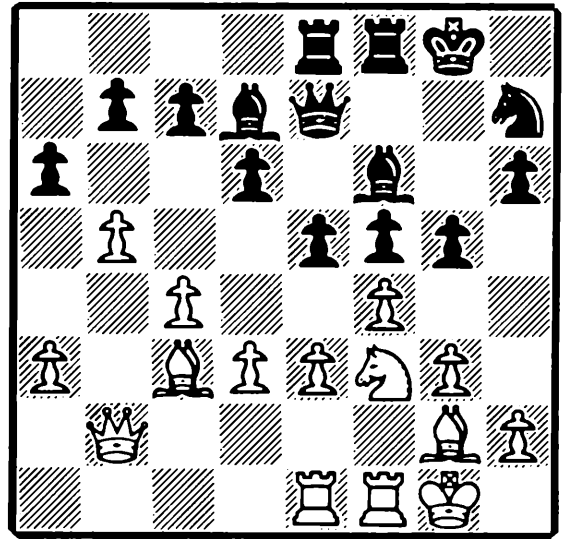
Petrosian-Spassky, Candidates' Tournament, Amsterdam 1956 — In the book of the tournament, Dr Euwe has described this game as 'one of the most valuable in the literature of chess'. From any point of view - depth of strategy, resourcefulness and determination - it is a gem and will repay frequent and close study.

1 ♗f3, ♗f6; 2 c4, g6; 3 g3, ♘g7; 4 ♘g2, 0-0; 5 0-0, d6; 6 ♗c3, ♗c6; 7 d3 (In an identical position ten years later Petrosian, playing the same opponent, transposed into the King's Indian Defence with 7 d4 and won what was probably the most brilliant game of any World Championship Match) 7 ... , a6 (Spassky contemplates playing for b5, as in the Panno Variation of the King's Indian. 7 ... , e5 would lead immediately into well-known lines.) 8 ♗d2, ♖b8; 9 a3, ♗e8 (A change of plan - he puts a temporary stop to White's threatened b4, and prepares a ♗-side advance with e5, f5 and g5. 9

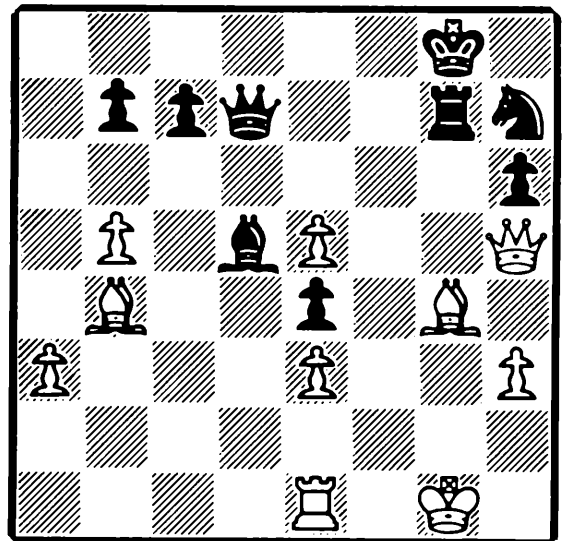
..., ♖d7 followed by b5 would have transferred the weight of the struggle to the opposite flank.) 10 e3, ♖d7; 11 ♗c2, f5; 12 b4, e5; 13 ♖b2, g5; 14 ♘d5 (Now a typical position has been reached - the contention between White's pressure on the ♗-side and in the centre, and Black's efforts on the ♘-side. White's operation in the centre must give him a slight edge, since he is able to transfer his pieces on to the right flank with devastating effect if Black should over-extend in that sector - cf Smyslov-Borisenko) 14 ..., ♘e7 (The immediate 14 ..., f4 deserved close attention: 15 ♖ae1!, ♖g4; 16 f3, ♖d7; 17 e×f, e×f; 18 g×f, g×f; 19 ♖e4, ♗h4 with a remarkably difficult position - for both players) 15 ♘×e7+, ♗×e7; 16 f4! (Preventing f4 and attacking Black's centre.) 16 ..., ♘f6 (The danger to Black's ♘ if he should proceed carelessly is illustrated by 16 ..., e×f?; 17 e×f, ♖×b2; 18 ♗×b2, ♗e3+; 19 ♗h1, ♗×d3; 20 ♖d5+) 17 ♖ae1 (17 f×g?, ♘g4!) 17 ..., h6; 18 ♘f3, ♘h7; 19 ♖c3, ♖be8; 20 ♗b2, ♖f6 (Paying White the flattery of imitation - Black intends ♗g7, countering the pressure on the long diagonal; Euwe has suggested 20 ..., b6 in order to meet 21 b5 with a5, but after b6 White would steer for the break c5, undermining Black's central foundation.) 21 b5!

See diagram at top of next column.

(Having increased the central tension Petrosian now strikes on the wing. The immediate threat is 22 f×e, d×e; 23 ♖b4) 21 ..., a×b; 22 c×b, ♗g7; 23 f×e, d×e; 24 d4! (The point of White's attack. Black's centre collapses and White seizes control of e5.) 24 ..., e4; 25 ♘e5, ♖×e5; 26 d×e5, ♖e6; 27 g4!, ♗g6; 28 ♗b1, ♖d5 (He cannot afford to surrender e4.) 29 g×f, ♖×f5; 30 ♖×f5, ♗×f5; 31 ♗d1, ♗e6; 32 ♗h5 (The conflagration has



now spread to within the precincts of Black's ♘.) 32 ..., ♖e7; 33 ♖h3, g4 (Sacrificing a pawn to decelerate White's ferocious onslaught. 33 ..., ♗b6; 34 ♖d4 is hopeless.) 34 ♖×g4, ♖g7; 35 h3, ♗e7; 36 ♖b4!, ♗d7



37 ♗h1? (A tragedy after Petrosian's phenomenal play. 37 ♖d1 would win easily, e.g.: 37 ..., ♖g5; 38 ♗×g5, ♘×g5; 39 ♖×d7 or 37 ..., c6; 38 ♗h1, ♗f7; 39 ♗×f7+ and now
 i 39 ..., ♖×f7; 40 ♖d8+
 ii 39 ..., ♗×f7; 40 e6+, ♖×e6; 41 ♖f1+
 iii 39 ..., ♖×f7; 40 e6, ♖f2; 41 e7, ♘f6; 42 ♖h5.

Meanwhile, Black has to deal with the

threats of 38 ♖×d5, ♗×d5; 39 ♗e8+ and 38 e6! After this error Black succeeds in setting up a defence, despite Petrosian's determined efforts to win) 37 ..., ♗e6; 38 ♖d1, ♗×g4!; 39 ♗×g4, ♗×g4; 40 h×g4, ♗g5; 41 ♗g2, ♗e6; 42 ♖h3, ♖f7; 43 g5! (Hoping to force an entry for his ♗ after 43 ..., ♗×g5+; 44 ♖g4, ♗e6; 45 b6!, c×b; 46 ♖d6. The immediate ♗b6 was also possible.) 43 ..., h×g; 44 ♗g4, b6; 45 a4 (The last concrete try for a win is Euwe's suggestion 45 ♗h5, ♗g7; 46 ♖d2 and now 46 ..., ♖f3 fails to 47 ♖d7+, ♖f7; 48 ♖e7 and 46 ..., ♗h7 to 47 ♖c2, ♖f3; 48 ♖c6. Black would have to play 46 ..., g4 whereupon 47 ♗×g4, ♗g6 leads to a position where White stands better than in the game, since the ♗b4 is protected.) 45 ..., ♗g7; 46 ♗h5, g4; 47 ♗×g4, ♗g6; 48 a5, b×a; 49 ♗×a5, ♖f2; 50 ♗×c7 (Last try), ♗×c7; 51 ♖d6+, ♗g7; 52 b6, ♗e8; 53 ♖d8, ♖b2!; 54 ♖×e8, ♖×b6; 55 ♗f5, ♗f7; 56 ♖a8, ♗e7; 57 ♖a7+, ♗e8; 58 ♗×e4 (The endgame is now a theoretical draw.) 58 ..., ♖b4+; 59 ♗f5, ♖b6; 60 ♖g7, ♖b3; 61 e4, ♗f8; 62 ♖a7, ♖b6; 63 ♖d7, ♗e8; 64 ♖d6, ♖b4; 65 ♖h6, ♖a4; 66 ♖b6, ♗e7; 67 ♖b7+, ♗e8; 68 ♗f6, ♖×e4; 69 ♗e6, ♗f8; 70 ♖b8+, ♗g7; 71 ♗d6, ♗f7 ½.

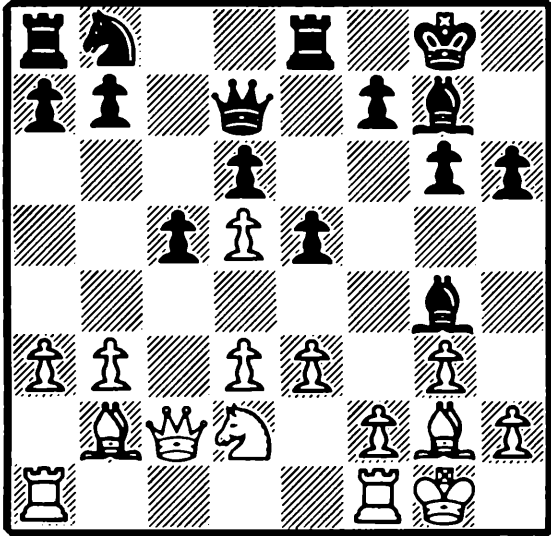
Petrosian-Larsen, Zagreb 1965 — A most instructive game which admirably illustrates hypermodern theory: Black's weakened central pawns are rapidly subjected to long-range attack and the resultant weak squares prove fatal. White's general strategic achievement is neatly rounded off by some attractive combinative points.

1 c4, c6; 2 ♗f3, ♗f6; 3 b3 (In three different sources this appears under three different headings: Réti's Opening, the English and the King's Indian Defence. An example of the difficulties met in attempting to clarify

the diversity of variations of the hypermodern openings.) 3 ..., g6 (It would have been more logical to play d5 and transpose into the New York System.) 4 ♗b2, ♗g7; 5 g3, 0-0; 6 ♗g2, d6; 7 0-0, e5 (While White has chosen a classical Réti System Black has set up a pure King's Indian formation. With the additional move c6 - weakening the support of the d6-e5 chain - this is not a very happy idea. Black's centre has now become just the kind of target for which Réti developed his system.) 8 d3, ♖e8; 9 ♗c2!, c5 (White threatened c5, demolishing Black's centre. Black, therefore, admits the fallacy of his opening strategy in order to preserve his centre intact. On the plus side, Black can develop his Q♗ on c6, but on the debit side he relinquishes his control of d5 and this eventually proves fatal. If Black were to play 9 ..., ♗a6 or 9 ..., ♗bd7 then the unfortunate beast would be tied down to that particular square, for as soon as it dared to move c5! would be the immediate reaction.)

10 ♗c3, ♗c6; 11 a3, ♗g4 (This does nothing to help with the d5 problem. Better was the immediate ♗d4, or O'Kelly's suggestion of h6, followed by ♗e6, b6 and ♖c8, attempting to force through d5.) 12 e3! (Suddenly Black has no counterplay.) 12 ..., h6; 13 ♗d2 (With a3 and e3 White restricted the movement of Black's Q♗. Now he passes to the gradual exploitation of the hole on d5.) 13 ..., ♗d7; 14 ♗d5 (Both threatening to organise a ♗-side attack with 15 ♗×f6+, ♗×f6; 16 ♗e4, ♗g7; 17 f4, and preventing Black's immediately intended ♗h3 on account of the fork on c7. Black is, therefore, forced to capture on d5, after which White obtains magnificent posts for his remaining ♗ on e4 and c4) 14 ..., ♗×d5; 15 c×d5! (The game is now positionally over, since White can also

force the exchange of light-squared bishops leaving Black with a bad ♗ which is helpless to defend against the coming onslaught on the f-file. Black's pawn formation is not only weak in itself (♗d6) but offers a static target for flanking blows such as f4) 15 ..., ♗b8



16 f3!, ♗h3 ; 17 $\text{♗} \times \text{h3}$, $\text{♙} \times \text{h3}$; 18 ♗e4 , ♙d7 ; 19 f4! (Forcing the creation of a passed pawn, as the natural reply 19 ..., f5 would lose rapidly to the fine combination 20 f \times e, f \times e4; 21 e6, ♙d8 ; 22 ♗f7 followed by mate. Should Black decline the sacrifice with 20 ..., d \times e then 21 $\text{♗} \times \text{c5}$, $\text{♙} \times \text{d5}$; 22 e4 breaking open the files and diagonals leading to Black's ♙ .) 19 ..., ♗a6 ; 20 f \times e, d \times e; 21 ♗c3 , ♗c7 ; 22 e4, ♗e7 ; 23 ♗f3 (Preparing to break open the ♙ -side for the benefit of his major pieces.) 23 ..., ♗f8 ; 24 ♗af1 , h5 (Creating a new target for attack - but the otherwise desirable 24 ..., ♗e8 fails to 25 a4, ♗d6 ; 26 ♗a3 , b6; 27 b4 - A mirror theme to White's previous breakthrough in the f-file) 25 a4 (Threatening a5 and ♗a4 after which White has a free hand on the ♙ -side) 25 ..., a5; 26 ♗d1 (The final preparation. The ♗ heads for c4 from where it ties Black's ♙ to the defence of her pawns.) 26 ..., b6; 27 ♗e3 , ♗e8 ; 28 ♗c4 , ♙d8 ; 29 ♙g2 !, ♗d6 ; 30 g4,

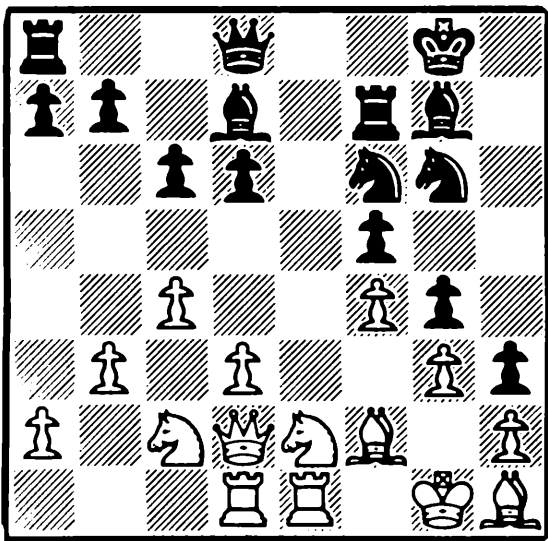
h \times g; 31 $\text{♙} \times \text{g4}$, f5 (Desperation in view of ♗h3 and ♙h4) 32 $\text{♙} \times \text{g6}$, ♗f6 ; 33 ♙g5 , $\text{♗} \times \text{c4}$; 34 d \times c4, f4; 35 ♗h1 , ♙d6 ; 36 ♗g1 , ♙h7 ; 37 ♗h3 +, ♙g8 ; 38 ♗h5 , f3; 39 $\text{♗} \times \text{e5}$, $\text{♗} \times \text{e5}$; 40 $\text{♙} \times \text{g7}$ mate.

Andersson-Kavalek, Manila 1974 — 1 ..., g6; 2 ♗c3 , ♗g7 ; 3 g3, ♗f6 ; 4 ♗g2 , 0-0; 5 ♗f3 , d6; 6 0-0, e5; 7 d3, ♗e8 ; 8 ♗b1 , c6 (8 ..., e4!?) 9 ♗g5 , ♗bd7 ; 10 b4, h6; 11 $\text{♗} \times \text{f6}$, $\text{♗} \times \text{f6}$; 12 b5, d5; 13 b \times c, b \times c; 14 ♗d2 , ♗f5 ; 15 ♙a4 ! \pm $\frac{1}{2}$ 31.

Lombardy-Fischer, Monaco 1967 — Note the immense difference between this game and the previous one. White's set-up is almost identical, but Fischer has a ♗ not a pawn on c6. Consequently his centre is secure and he can commence active ♙ -side operations.

1 ♗f3 , ♗f6 ; 2 c4, g6; 3 b3 (A passive system which is not to be recommended if Black has not played c5 and can go straight into normal e5 King's Indian lines.) 3 ..., ♗g7 ; 4 ♗b2 , 0-0; 5 g3, d6; 6 ♗g2 , e5; 7 0-0, ♗c6 ; 8 ♗c3 (8 d4 is dubious - 8 ..., e4!; 9 ♗fd2 , e3; 10 f \times e, ♗g4 , with an active game.) 8 ..., ♗h5 ; 9 e3, f5; 10 d3, g5! (10 ..., ♗d7 ; 11 ♙d2 , ♗e8 ; 12 ♗d5 , ♗h6 ; 13 ♗e1 , g5; 14 f4 is *Réti-Yates*, Moscow 1925. Here White had the advantage, since Black's attack could proceed no further. Fischer's method is more dynamic. He intends to cast an iron hoop of pawns around White's ♙ , while simultaneously setting up a barrier of pawns along the h1-a8 diagonal. Thus White's bishops will lack scope and any middle-game operation will find White's ♙ jeopardised to a greater extent than Black's. The remainder of the game illustrates in drastic fashion the evils of passive handling of this system for White.) 11 ♗e1 (Not 11 $\text{♗} \times \text{e5}$, $\text{♗} \times \text{e5}$; 12 $\text{♙} \times \text{h5}$, $\text{♗} \times \text{d3}$) 11 ..., g4; 12 f3

(White must get some breathing space) 12 f6; 13 f4, e7; 14 d2, g6; 15 d5, e8 (Note the difference between this position and Réti-Yates. Here Black has already pushed his pawn to g4 and threatens h5-h4; his e pawn is well protected against any White pressure; his Qd8 has not been prematurely committed and White will have to lose time when his d5 is driven from the centre.) 16 e1, c6; 17 c3, exf; 18 exf, h5 (Now if White tries to advance in the centre with 19 d4 there follows h4; 20 d5, h3 and White's Kd1 will never see the light of day again.) 19 c2, h4; 20 fe1, f6; 21 e2, d7; 22 d4, f7; 23 f2, h3; 24 h1,



(White wants to execute the standard advance on the left flank with a4, b4

and b5. However, he is hampered by the fact that if the position is opened up, then it will be his own e7 that is more exposed to mating threats.) 24 ..., c7; 25 c3, a6; 26 d4, f8; 27 b4, d8? (More accurate is the immediate h7. White should now have seized his chance with the thematic 28 b5! - 'For if 28 ..., c5? then 29 d5!, exd5; 30 dxd5, cxd4; 31 e7. The move b5 fits in with White's general plan of weakening Black's grip on the long white diagonal.' (Wade). Having missed the boat here White is not allowed a second chance of buying a ticket to freedom) 28 b3?, e8; 29 exe8, dxex8; 30 a4, h7; 31 e2, e7; 32 a5, g6; 33 c3, f7; 34 e1, d7; 35 c2, d5! (Breaking the position open with a vengeance. White's porous e7 position is sufficient to decide the game.) 36 b6, c8; 37 e2, dxc; 38 dxc, e7; 39 c5, e8; 40 f2, e4; 41 d4, dx+d4+; 42 exd4, d6!; 43 e5, exe5; 44 fxe5, e8! (Black now penetrates White's camp - winning pawns by creating mate threats.) 45 e2, dx+c4; 46 e3, dx+b3; 47 exb3, c4; 48 e2, exe5; 49 c5, e7; 50 exb7 (Last fling) fd7; 51 d2 (or 51 exa6, exb4) c4; 52 c3, e2; 53 dx+c6 (The d finally escapes, but the dungeon bolts are sliding over White's e7), d2; 54 c1, e5; 0-1.

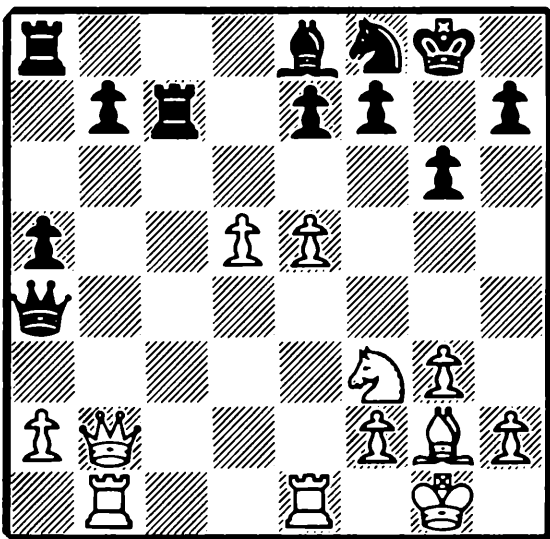
The King's Indian Variation

III - The Extended Fianchetto Réti-Smyslov variation

Smyslov-Ader, Olympiad, Tel Aviv 1964 — 1 f3, f6; 2 g3, g6; 3 b4

(The key move of this variation. White intends to combine pressure along the a1-h8 diagonal with a rapid e7-side advance. Its main defect is that the b-pawn may become exposed, thus providing Black with counterchances.)

3 ... ♞g7 ; 4 ♜b2, 0-0 ; 5 ♞g2, c6 ; 6 c4, d5 (The main alternative to this is to adopt a King's Indian formation based on d6 and e5.) 7 ♞a3! (The best square for the ♞ . On a3 it reinforces the ♞ -side build-up and does not obstruct the path of the ♜b2 .) 7 ... a5 ; 8 b5, dxc ? (Creating targets on the ♞ -side. Better is 8 ... ♞g4) 9 bxc! , ♞xc6 ; 10 ♞xc4, ♞e6 (A brief appraisal of the position reveals the following: Black is weak in the b-file and b6 may become an outpost for White's pieces; White has a latent central pawn majority; White's ♜b2 is extremely powerful, yet should Black exchange it for the ♞g7 then his ♞ position will be seriously jeopardised.) 11 ♞ce5, ♞xe5 ; 12 ♞xe5, ♞d7 ; 13 0-0, ♞fc8 ; 14 ♞b1, ♞d5 ; 15 d3, ♞a4? (Pointless. Black should employ his one remaining asset and play b5) 16 e4, ♞c6 ; 17 ♞e1, ♞d7 ; 18 ♞xg7, ♞xg7 ; 19 ♞b2+ (A typical position for the ♞ in this line) 19 ... ♞g8 ; 20 ♞ab1, ♞c7 ; 21 d4, ♞f8 ; 22 d5 (White's restrained pawns now conquer the centre and Black is crushed by a three pronged attack.) 22 ... ♞e8 ; 23 e5 ,



23 ... ♞ac8 ; 24 d6, ♞d7 ; 25 ♞g5! , ♞c2 ; 26 ♞b6, f6 ; 27 ♞d5+ , ♞g7 ; 28 dxe 1-0 .

Petrosian-Najdorf, Santa Monica 1966

— 6 0-0, a5 ; 7 a3, axb ; 8 axb, ♞xa1 ; 9 ♞xa1, ♞b6 ; 10 c3, d5 ; 11 d3, ♞bd7 ; 12 ♞bd2, ♞c7 ; 13 c4, e5 ; 14 ♞c2, ♞e8 ; 15 cxd, ♞xd5 ; 16 ♞b1, b5 ; 17 e4, ♞5b6 ; 18 ♞b3, ♞d6 ; 19 ♞a5, ♞b8 ; 20 h3, ♞a4 ; 21 ♞f1, ♞d7 ; 22 ♞d1, ♞e7 ; 23 d4, exd ; 24 ♞xd4, ♞xe4 ; 25 ♞g2, ♞e7 ; 26 ♞axc6, ♞xc6 ; 27 ♞xc6, ♞xc6 ; 28 ♞xc6 ± 1-0 86 .

Spiridonov-Mecking, Vrsac 1971 — 12 ♞a4?! , e5 ; 13 ♞fd2, ♞e8 ; 14 e4, ♞f8 ; 15 ♞a3, ♞c7 ; 16 c4?! , d4 ; 17 c5? , b6! \mp 0-1 36.

Spiridonov-Krogus, Varna 1969 — 10 ... d6 ; 11 ♞a3, ♞a6!?! ; 12 ♜b2, ♞bd7 ; 13 b5! , cxb ; 14 ♞d4, ♞e5 ; 15 d3?! (15 ♞dxb5) 15 ... ♞d7 ; 16 ♞b3, ♞a4! \mp 0-1 47.

Spiridonov-Shianovsky, Bulgaria v. Ukraine, Kiev 1966 — 5 ... d5 ; 6 0-0, a5 ; 7 b5, a4! ; 8 c4, c6 ; 9 bxc, bxc ; 10 ♞c2, ♞e8 ; 11 ♞a3, ♞bd7 ; 12 ♞e5, ♞xe5 ; 13 ♞xe5, ♞f5 ; 14 d3? (14 ♞b2! , ♞d7 ; 15 ♞ac1, ♞h3 ; 16 cxd, ♞xg2 ; 17 ♞xg2, cxd ; 18 ♞c7 ±) 14 ... ♞d7 ; 15 ♞fb1? , ♞h3 ; 16 ♞b4, ♞xg2 ; 17 ♞xg2, ♞f5! ; 18 ♞xf6, ♞xf6 ; 19 ♞f1, h5 \mp 0-1 34.

Smyslov-Jimenez, Havana 1964 — 5 ... d6 ; 6 0-0, e5 ; 7 c4, a5 ; 8 a3, axb ; 9 axb, ♞xa1 ; 10 ♞xa1, ♞c6 ; 11 b5, ♞e7 ; 12 ♞c3, ♞d7 ; 13 e3, ♞e8 ; 14 d3, ♞c5 ; 15 ♞c2, ♞f5 ; 16 e4, ♞d7 ; 17 ♞d2 ± 1-0 43 .

Taimanov-Jansa, Marianske Lazny 1962 — 8 ... ♞h5 ; 9 ♞c3, f5 ; 10 d3, ♞h8 ; 11 ♞d2, ♞c6 ; 12 b5, ♞e7 ; 13 ♞ac1, h6 ; 14 ♞d5, g5 ; 15 ♞xe7, ♞xe7 ; 16 c5! , d5 ; 17 d4, e4 ; 18 ♞e5 ± 1-0 37 .

Keene-Gelfer, Örebro 1966 — 7 ... ♞h5 ; 8 ♞c3, f5 ; 9 d3, g5 ; 10 ♞d2, ♞d7? ; 11 e4! , ♞df6 ; 12 exf, ♞xf5 ; 13 ♞de4, h6 ; 14 b5, ♞c8 ; 15 c5, ♞d8 ; 16 cxd, cxd ; 17 ♞xf6+ , ♞xf6 ; 18 ♞d5+ = 1-0 69 .

Vatnikov-Tscherepkov, Spartakiad 1961 — 7 ... , ♖g4; 8 h3, ♗×f3; 9 c×f3, ♗c6; 10 b5, ♗d4; 11 f4, ♖b8; 12 d3, ♗d7; 13 ♗×d4, e×d4; 14 ♗d2, ♗c5; 15 ♗e4, ♗×e4; 16 ♗×e4 ♗d7; 17 ♗f3 ± 1-0 50.

Keene-Gilden, Harrachov 1967 — 7 ... , e4!?!; 8 ♗e1? (8 ♗d4!) 8 ... , ♗c6; 9 b5, ♗e5; 10 ♗a3, ♖e8 ♖ 0-1 73.

Smyslov-Matulović, Oberhause, 1961
7 d3, ♗h5; 8 e4, f5; 9 e×f, ♗×f5; 10 ♗bd2, ♗d7; 11 d4, ♗c6; 12 d×e, ♗×b4; 13 ♗c4, ♖ad8; 14 ♗e3, d×e; 15 ♗×d7, ♗×d7; 16 ♗×e5, ♗e6; 17 f4, ♗d5; 18 ♖fe1!, ♗×e3; 19 ♖×e3, ♗d5; 20 ♗h3! ± 1-0 48.

Spiridonov-Bouaziz, Örebro 1966 — 7 ... , h6; 8 ♗fd2!?, c6; 9 a4, ♗e6; 10 c4, ♗c8; 11 c5, d×c; 12 b×c, ♗bd7; 13 ♗c2, ♗c7; 14 ♖c1, ♖fd8; 15 ♗b3, ♖ac8; 16 ♗1d2, ♗b8; 17 ♖ab1, ♗a6; 18 ♗c4 ± 1-0 26.

Smyslov-J. Littlewood, Hastings 1962/63 — 6 ... , a5; 7 b5 (7 a3!) 7 ... , a4; 8 d4?, c6!; 9 c4, c×b; 10 c×b, ♗bd7; 11 ♗a3, ♗b6; 12 ♖e1, ♗f5? (12 ... , d5! ♖) = ½ 36.

Stein-Rodriguez, Havana 1968 — 6 d3!, ♗bd7; 7 ♗bd2, e5; 8 0-0, a5?!; 9 a3, ♗b6?!; 10 c4, ♗d7; 11 b5, a4; 12 ♖c1, c5; 13 b×c *e.p.*, ♗×c6; 14 c5!, d×c; 15 ♖×c5, ♗fd7; 16 ♖c2, ♗e7; 17 ♗a1, ♖fe8; 18 ♖fc1 ± 1-0 47.

Stein-Barczay, Sousse — 5 ... , a5; 6 a3, d6; 7 d3, c6; 8 ♗bd2, ♗a6; 9 c4, ♗d7; 10 ♖b1, e5; 11 c5, d×c; 12 b×c, ♗×c5; 13 ♗×e5, ♗e6; 14 0-0, a4 ± 1-0 47.

Smyslov-Arnlinde, Stockholm 1964 — 3 ... , b6; 4 ♗g2, ♗b7; 5 ♗b2, ♗g7; 6 0-0, 0-0; 7 c4, d6; 8 d4, ♗bd7; 9 ♗bd2 ♗e4; 10 ♗c2, ♗×d2; 11 ♗×d2, c5; 12 d×c, ♗×b2; 13 ♗×b2, d×c; 14 b5, ♗c7; 15 a4, a6; 16 h4, h5; 17 ♖a3, ♖fd8; 18 ♖b3, ♗f8; 19 ♗e5 ± 1-0 31.

Stein-Wade, Tallinn 1971 — 6 d3, d5; 7 ♗bd2, 0-0; 8 0-0, ♗a6; 9 ♖b1, c5; 10 b×c, ♗×c5; 11 c4 ±

Smyslov-Botvinnik, World Championship 1958 — 5 ♗a3?, ♗g7; 6 ♗b2, 0-0; 7 0-0, d6; 8 c4, c5!; 9 ♗c2, ♗c7; 10 d3, ♗bd7; 11 e4, e6; 12 ♗e3, ♗g4!; 13 ♗×g7, ♗×e3; 14 f×e3, ♗×g7; 15 ♗g5, ♖ae8; 16 a3, d5; 17 b×c, b×c; 18 ♗b3, d4 ♖ ½ 41.

Barcza-Hecht, Europa Cup, Hamburg 1965 — 3 ... , a5; 4 b5, ♗g7; 5 ♗b2, 0-0; 6 ♗g2, d6; 7 d4, ♗bd7; 8 c4, e5; 9 0-0, e×d; 10 ♗×d4, ♖e8; 11 ♗c2, ♗c5; 12 ♗c3, ♗e6; 13 ♗×e6!, f×e6; 14 c5!, d5; 15 ♖ad1, c6; 16 b×c, b×c; 17 ♗a4, ♗d7; 18 ♗×g7, ♗×g7; 19 ♖b1, ♗f6; 20 ♗b6 ± 1-0 58.

Smyslov-Pietsch, Dortmund 1961 — 6 ... , c5; 7 c4, b6; 8 d3, d5; 9 c×d, ♗×d5; 10 ♗×g7, ♗×g7; 11 0-0, ♖a7; 12 ♗d2, ♗b7; 13 ♗b2+, ♗g8; 14 ♗a3, ♗f6; 15 ♗c4, ♗×f3; 16 ♗×f3, ♖d7; 17 ♗e5, ♖d4; 18 a3!, ♗c7; 19 e3, ♖dd8; 20 d4, e×d; 21 e×d, ♗d6; 22 ♖fd1, ♗d5; 23 ♖ac1, ♗f6; 24 ♗b3, e6; 25 h4!, h5; 26 ♗×d5 ♖×d5; 27 ♖c7, ♗d8; 28 ♗c2, ♖×d4; 29 ♖×d4, ♗×d4; 30 ♗×g6 ++ 1-0 40.

Smyslov-Kuijpers, Moscow 1963 — 4 ... , c6; 5 ♗a3, d5; 6 ♗g2, ♗g7; 7 ♗b2, 0-0; 8 0-0, ♗bd7?; 9 b×c, b×c; 10 c4, a4; 11 ♖b1, ♗a5; 12 ♗c2, ♗a6; 13 ♖fc1, ♗e8; 14 ♗×g7, ♗×g7; 15 c×d, c×d; 16 ♗b5, ♗e8; 17 ♗fd4, ♗df6; 18 ♗c6 ++ 1-0 26.

Polugaevsky-Korchnoi, Spartakiad Moscow 1966 — 3 ... , c6; 4 ♗b2, a5!; 5 a3, a×b; 6 a×b, ♖×a1; 7 ♗×a1, ♗b6; 8 c3, ♗g7; 9 ♗g2, ♗a6; 10 ♗b2, 0-0; 11 0-0, d5; 12 d3, ♗fd7; 13 ♗bd2, ♗b6 = ½ 19.

Bronstein-Doroshkevich, U.S.S.R. Championship, Tbilisi 1967 — 4 a4!?, ♗g7; 5 ♗a3, d5; 6 ♗g2, 0-0; 7 0-0, ♗d6; 8 c3, e5; 9 a5, ♗f5; 10 ♗c2, ♖e8; 11 d3, ♗d7; 12 ♖e1, ♗a6; 13 ♗d2, e4; 14 ♗b3, ♗h3; 15 ♗f4 = ½ 41.

Smyslov-Spassky, U.S.S.R. Championship, Baku 1961 — 1 ♗f3, d5; 2

g3, ♖f6; 3 ♙g2, g6; 4 b4, ♙g7; 5 ♙b2, 0-0; 6 0-0, ♙g4!; 7 c4, c6; 8 ♖a3, ♖bd7; 9 ♙c1? (9 ♙b1!, a5; 10 b5, a4; 11 b×c, b×c; 12 ♖d4! ±) 9 ... , a5; 10 b5, a4; 11 d3, e5; 12 b×c, b×c; 13 c×d, c×d; 14 ♖c2, e4; 15 d×e, d×e; 16 ♖fd2, ♙b8; 17 ♙a3, ♙e8; 18 ♖e3, ♖e5; 19 ♖×g4, ♖e×g4; 20 ♖c4, e3; 21 f3, ♖f2! ♚ 0-1 37.

Hartston-Hollis, Paignton 1966 — 6 ... , a5; 7 b5, c5; 8 d3?, b6; 9 c4, e6!; 10 ♙c2, ♙b7; 11 ♖bd2, ♖bd7; 12 e3, ♙c7; 13 ♙ad1, ♙ad8; 14 ♙b1, e5; 15 c×d, ♖×d5; 16 ♖c4, ♙fe8; 17 ♙a1, f6; 18 ♙c1, ♖f8; 19 d4, e×d; 20 e×d, ♖e6; 21 ♙fd1, ♖df4!!; 22 g×f4, ♖×f4; 23 ♖e3, ♖×g2; 24 ♙×g2, ♙e4! ++ 0-1 40.

Keene-Eggmann, Barcelona 1965 — 2 ... , g6; 3 c4, c6; 4 ♖a3, ♖f6; 5 ♙g2, ♙g7; 6 0-0, 0-0; 7 b4, ♖bd7; 8 ♙b2, d×c?; 9 ♖×c4, ♖d5?; 10 ♙×g7, ♙×g7; 11 ♙b3, ♖7f6; 12 ♙ac1, ♖b6; 13 d3, ♙d7; 14 ♙fd1, ♖×c4; 15 d×c4, ♙b6; 16 c5, ♙c7; 17 ♙b2! ± 1-0 27.

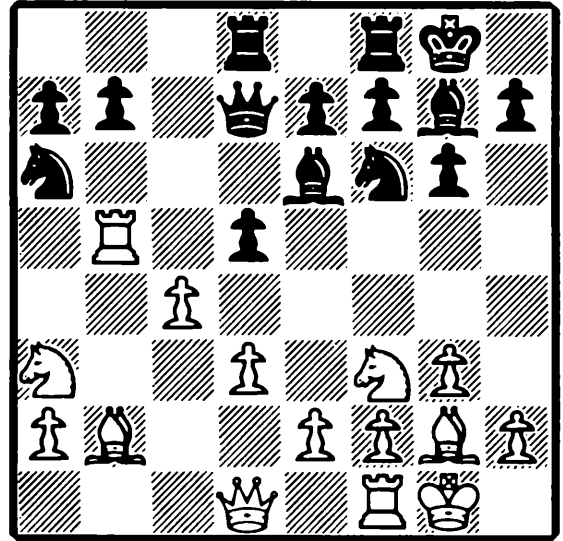
Kushnir-Bikhova, Sukhumi 1964 — 1 ... , ♖f6; 2 b4, g6; 3 ♙b2, ♙g7; 4 c4, 0-0; 5 g3, d6; 6 ♙g2, ♖c6; 7 a3, e5; 8 d3, ♖h5; 9 ♖c3, f5; 10 0-0, ♙e6?; 11 b5, ♖e7; 12 ♖g5, ♙c8; 13 ♙b3, ♙h8; 14 ♙ad1, c6; 15 a4, ♙d7; 16 ♙a3, h6; 17 ♖f3, ♙f6; 18 c5! ± 1-0 63.

Hecht-Browne, Wijk aan Zee 1974 — 5 ... , d5; 6 ♖a3, ♖a6; 7 ♙b3, d×c; 8 ♖×c4, ♙e6; 9 a4, ♙d6!!; 10 b5, ♖c5; 11 ♙c2, ♙d5; 12 ♖e3, ♙b3; 13 ♖d4, ♙×c2; 14 ♖d×c2, a6 ♚ ½ 97.

Illustrative extract — The extended fianchetto is a versatile weapon. Its aims are not restricted solely to aggression on the ♙-side. White's massed batteries on the left flank operating along the a1-h8 and a2-g8 diagonals, and the b-file, are ever prepared to switch fronts and strike a deadly blow at Black's ♙, should he

injudiciously weaken his protective pawn barrier. Since Black's counter-play in King's Indian variations usually depends on such moves as f5 and g5 his task becomes doubly arduous. The following extract is taken from the game

Smyslov-Borisenko, Spartakiad, Moscow 1964



White is already exerting pressure against b7 and d5. Now he drives Black's ♙ from her central position and sets up threats along the a1-h8 diagonal: 13 ♖e5, ♙c8; 14 ♙a1 (In his day Réti was renowned for his use of the ♙ on long diagonals, and his mantle has descended to Smyslov.) 14 ... , ♙h6; 15 e3 (White needs c1 for a ♙ in order to chase Black's ♙ even further into the corner.) 15 ... , ♖c7; 16 ♙b3, ♖fe8; 17 ♙c1, f6 (Black can no longer tolerate the presence of the ♖ in his half of the board, but this insignificant pawn move represents the first step in the destruction of his ♙-side) 18 ♖f3, ♙a8 (White was threatening to open the c-file and embarrass the ♖c7. Now both queens are situated on long diagonals, but whereas White's radiates potential energy, her opposite number is a helpless cripple, since to open the h1-a8 diagonal would merely bring the

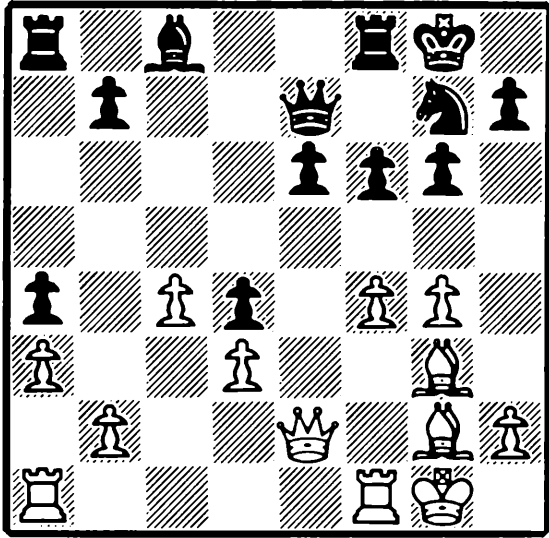
♙g2 into play with devastating effect) 19 ♖d4, ♗f7; 20 ♖ab5 (Aiming to eliminate the protection of ♙d5) 20 ... e5 (Forcing White to retreat, but also hammering another nail into the King's coffin. Sooner or later, however, this move had to come, otherwise Black would have had no breathing space at all) 21 ♖e2 (Here, rather than f3, as it can now travel to c3 to reinforce the pressure on d5) 21 ... ♗×b5; 22 ♗×b5, ♖c7 (on 22 ... ♗d6 White could either maintain the pressure with 23 ♗c5 or sacrifice the exchange for a promising initiative with 23 ♗×d5, ♗×d5; 24 ♗×d5+, ♗h8; 25 d4) 23 ♗c5, ♖a6; 24 ♗b5 (Possibly White was contemplating the exchange sacrifice on d5 in this line as well, but as Black's ♖ is less actively placed on a6 there is no reason why he should attempt to force matters) 24 ... ♗c7; 25 ♗b3, ♗fe8; 26 ♖c3, a6 (If White could play ♖b5, destroying the ♗c7, then d5 would fall into his

hands) 27 a4, ♗g7; 28 ♗b6, f5 (As so often in Réti's opening, Black's centre has become a terrible liability which is too much of a strain to defend. With the text Black attempts to solve his problems by radical means, but the net result is that White strikes back down the weakened diagonals and annihilates his ♗ position. In any case, Black had no defence to the threat of ♗a2, when he must surrender d5. 29 ♗a2 can now be met with 29 ... e4, but White has a better line) 29 c×d, ♖×d5; 30 ♖×d5, ♗×d5; 31 ♗×d5+, ♗×d5; 32 ♗a2!, ♗d8; 33 ♗×b7, ♗h8 (White's forces now swing to the right and close in on Black's ♗) 34 ♗cc7, ♗g8; 35 ♗c4, ♗×d3; 36 ♗×g7, ♗d1+; 37 ♗g2, ♗×g7; 38 ♗×e5 (It is fitting that the final blow should be struck by the ♗ operating on the a1-h8 diagonal, now devoid of obstructions.) 38 ... ♗d7; 39 ♗b8, ♗×b8; 40 ♗×b8, h5; 41 ♗e5, ♗h7; 42 ♗×g7 1-0. .

Nimzo- and Queen's Indian Formations

Polugaevsky-Korchnoi, Sochi 1966 — 1 c4, e6; 2 ♖c3, ♖f6; 3 ♖f3, ♗b4 (As in the Nimzo-Indian Black aims for rapid development and a measure of central control, not bothering about White's potential ♗ pair) 4 ♗b3 (Intending to recapture on c3 with the ♗ and avoid doubled pawns) 4 ... c5 (Another good line is 4 ... ♖c6; 5 g3, d5; 6 ♗g2, 0-0; 7 0-0, d4; 8 ♖b1, a5; 9 d3, e5 ♣) 5 a3, ♗a5; 6 g3, ♖c6; 7 ♗g2, d5; 8 0-0, ♗×c3 (A well-timed exchange. Less satisfactory is 8 ... d4; 9 ♖a4) 9 ♗×c3, d4: 10 ♗c2, a5: 11 d3, 0-0? (Inaccurate. The logical 11 ... e5 would allow Black smooth development and would leave him with no

serious problems. White immediately prevents this possibility) 12 ♗f4! (Not only holding down Black's e-pawn, but preparing ♖e5, after which White will be able to force through b4) 12 ... ♗e7; 13 ♖e5, ♖×e5; 14 ♗×e5, ♖h5 (Korchnoi initiates a manoeuvre which at first sight seems very attractive. He intends to trap the ♗e5. However, this idea is artificial - White is well developed and, not unnaturally, can organise excellent counterplay) 15 e3, f6: 16 ♗e2 (An important Zwischenzug which causes Black to weaken his position) 16 ... g6; 17 g4!, ♖g7: 18 ♗g3, a4; 19 e×d, c×d; 20 f4,



(It is now clear that Black's plan has ended in fiasco. White has considerable advantage in the possession of a half-open file and two powerful bishops, while Black is unable to undertake active operations on the ♖-side. White's next manoeuvre underlines these points) 20 ..., ♖c5; 21 ♙e1!, ♜d8; 22 ♙b4, ♖c7; 23 ♖f2, ♜b8; 24 ♖h4, ♖f7; 25 ♜ae1, b6; 26 f5! (Annihilating Black's position. This advance is the natural consequence of the remarkable coordination of White's forces. Now both 26 ..., e×f; 27 ♜e7 and 26 ..., g×f; 27 g×f, e×f; 28 ♙e7, ♜e8; 29 ♙d6 lose hopelessly. If Black should try 27 ..., ♗×f5 then 28 ♜×f5, e×f5; 29 ♖g3+ etc.) 26 ..., g5; 27 f×e, ♗×e6; 28 ♖h6, ♗f4; 29 ♜×f4!, g×f4; 30 ♖×f4, ♙×g4 (or 30 ..., ♙e6; 31 ♜×e6) 31 ♙d5 1-0.

Shashin-Bagirov, 'Burevestnik' Championship, Moscow 1966 — 6 ..., 0-0; 7 ♙g2, ♗c6; 8 0-0, d5; 9 ♗a4, b6; 10 d3, h6; 11 e3, ♜b8; 12 ♖c2, ♙d7; 13 b3, ♖e7; 14 ♙b2, ♜fd8; 15 c×d?, e×d; 16 d4, c4!; 17 b4, b5! ♞ 0-1 28.

Pachman-Matanović, Vrnjacka Banja 1967 — 4 ♖c2, c5; 5 g3, ♗c6; 6 a3, ♙a5; 7 ♙g2, 0-0; 8 0-0, ♖e7; 9 ♜d1, e5; 10 d3, d6; 11 ♙g5, ♙×c3!; 12 b×c3, h6; 13 ♙×f6, ♖×f6; 14 ♗d2, ♖d8; 15 ♗f1, ♙e6; 16 ♗e3, ♜b8; 17 ♜ab1 ± ½ 34.

Vaganian-Romanishin, USSR Championship, 1975 — 6 ♙g2, 0-0; 7 0-0, ♖e7; 8 ♜d1, ♙×c3!?!; 9 ♖×c3, e5; 10 d3, h6; 11 b3, d5; 12 c×d, ♗×d5; 13 ♖d2, ♙g4 (13 ..., ♜d8!) 14 h3, ♙h5; 15 ♙a3, ♜ad8 = ½ 80.

Langeweg-Korchnoi, Amsterdam 1976 — 4 ..., 0-0; 5 a3, ♙×c3; 6 ♖×c3, b6; 7 g3, ♙b7; 8 ♙g2, d5; 9 d4, d×c; 10 ♖×c4, ♙d5; 11 ♖c3 (11 ♖c2, ♗c6!) 11 ..., ♗bd7; 12 b4, a5!; 13 b5, c6; 14 b×c, ♜c8; 15 0-0, ♜×c6; 16 ♖e3 (16 ♖b2, ♖c8!) 16 ..., ♖a8! ♞ 0-1 28.

Uhlmann-Korchnoi, Hastings 1975/76 — 9 c×d, ♗×d5; 10 ♖c2, c5; 11 b3, ♗c6; 12 ♙b2, ♜e8; 13 0-0, e5; 14 e3, ♜c8; 15 d3, ♜c7; 16 ♜fd1, ♙c8; 17 ♜ac1, a5; 18 h3, ♙a6; 19 ♗d2, ♜d7; 20 ♗c4, ♙b7; 21 ♖e2, f6; 22 ♖g4, ♙c8; 23 h4 ½

Ree-Korchnoi, Amsterdam 1976 — 7 e3, ♙b7; 8 ♙e2, ♗e4; 9 ♖c2, f5; 10 b3, d6; 11 ♙b2, ♗d7; 12 ♗d4, ♖e7; 13 d3, ♗ef6; 14 0-0, ♜ac8; 15 ♜ae1, c5; 16 ♙f3, ♙×f3; 17 ♗×f3, e5 =.

Polugaevsky-Larsen, Büsum 1969 — 8 ..., d6; 9 b4, ♗e4; 10 ♖c2, ♗g5!?!; 11 ♙b2, ♗d7; 12 ♖d1?! , e5; 13 d4, ♖f6; 14 d×e5, ♗×e5; 15 ♗×e5, d×e5; 16 f3, ♜ad8; 17 ♖c1, ♜fe8; 18 0-0 0-1(?) Black's best now is 18 ..., h5! followed by a further advance of the h-pawn to enhance the power of the fianchettoed Q♙.

Ree-Euwe, Holland 1973 — 8 ..., c5; 9 b4, d6; 10 ♙b2, ♗bd7; 11 0-0, e5; 12 d3, ♖e7; 13 ♗d2, d5; 14 c×d (14 b×c, d4) 14 ..., ♗×d5; 15 ♖c4, c×b; 16 ♙f3, ♜fc8; 17 ♖a2, ♗f6; 18 ♗c4, ♗c3 (18 ..., b×a; 19 ♙×a3, ♖e6; 20 ♗d6) 19 ♙×c3, b×c3; 20 ♙×b7, ♖×b7; 21 ♗d6, ♖d7; 22 ♗×c8, ♜×c8 ♞ 0-1 39.

Portisch-Larsen, Las Palmas 1976 — 6 ..., d6; 7 b4!, e5; 8 ♙b2, ♗c6; 9 e3, ♗e4; 10 ♖c2, f5; 11 ♙e2, a5; 12 d3, ♗f6; 13 b5, ♗e7; 14 c5! ± 1-0 37.

Shamkovich-Zacharov, USSR Championship, Kiev 1965 — 4 g3, b6; 5 ♖g2, ♗b7; 6 0-0, 0-0 (6 ..., ♖×c3!; 7 b×c3, d6 - Euwe) 7 ♗c2, a5; 8 b3, d5; 9 ♖b2, ♗bd7; 10 c×d, e×d; 11 ♗b5, ♖a6; 12 ♗bd4, ♖c5; 13 d3, ♖b7; 14 ♖ac1, ♗e8; 15 ♖h3, g6; 16 ♗c3, ♖×d4; 17 ♗×d4, c5; 18 e3!, c×d4; 19 ♗×d4, ♗e6? ± 1-0 31. or 19 ..., ♗e5; 20 f4, ♗c6; 21 ♗×f6, ♗×f6; 22 ♖×f6, ♗×e3 ±.

Darga-Lengyel, Interzonal 1964, Amsterdam — 4 ..., 0-0; 5 ♖g2, d5; 6 c×d, e×d; 7 d4, ♖e8; 8 0-0, c6; 9 ♖f4, ♗bd7; 10 a3, ♖f8; 11 ♗b3, ♗b6; 12 ♖ad1, ♗c4; 13 ♗c2, ♗d6 ♠ 0-1 41.

Geller-Lehmann, USSR/W.Germany, Hamburg 1960 — 7 0-0!, ♖e8; 8 a3, ♖f8 (8 ..., ♖×c3!) 9 b4, a5; 10 b5, ♗bd7; 11 ♖b2, ♗c5; 12 ♖ac1, ♖e6; 13 ♗a4, ♗×a4; 14 ♗×a4, ♗e4; 15 ♗c2, ♗d6; 16 a4 ± 1-0 42.

Larsen-Matanović, Le Havre 1966 — 5 ..., c5; 6 0-0, ♗c6; 7 d3, d6; 8 ♖b1, ♗e7; 9 a3, ♖a5; 10 ♗a2, d5; 11 c×d, e×d; 12 b4, c×b; 13 a×b, ♖b6; 14 b5, ♗e5; 15 ♗×e5, ♗×e5; 16 ♖b2, ♗d4 = ½ 45.

Matulović-Korchnoi, Bucharest 1966 — 5 a3, ♖×c3; 6 b×c3, c5; 7 ♖g2, ♗c6; 8 d3, d5; 9 c×d, e×d; 10 0-0, ♖e8; 11 ♖g5, h6; 12 ♖×f6, ♗×f6; 13 d4, ♖f5; 14 e3, ♖ad8; 15 ♗d2, ♖e7; 16 ♗b3, ♖d3 ♠ 0-1 43.

Kholmov-Nikitin, Kislovodsk 1966 — 6 ..., b6; 7 ♖g2, ♖b7; 8 0-0, c5; 9 a4, ♗c6; 10 d3, ♖c8; 11 e4, d6; 12 ♖a2,

♖e8; 13 ♖e2, h6; 14 ♗e1, ♗d7; 15 f4, d5; 16 e5, ♗h7; 17 c×d, e×d; 18 ♗f3 ± ½ 73 after accurate defence.

Stein-Zacharov, Ukraine 1966 — 8 ..., d6; 9 d3, ♗c6; 10 e4, ♗a5; 11 ♖a2, ♗d7; 12 ♖e2, ♗e5; 13 ♗d4, c5; 14 ♗c2, f5; 15 f4, ♗g4; 16 ♖fe1, f×e; 17 ♖×e4, d5; 18 c×d, e×d; 19 ♖f3, ♗f6; 20 ♗e3, ♗d7; 21 ♗g4!, ♗c6! = White's bishops are not easy to activate, but he controls the e-file. ½ 46.

Forintos-Matanović, Bordeaux 1964 — 3 ..., b6; 4 g3, ♖b7; 5 ♖g2, ♖e7; 6 0-0, 0-0; 7 d3, d5 (White threatened e4, stifling the ♖b7) 8 c×d, e×d; 9 ♗d4!, ♖e8; 10 ♗f5, ♖f8; 11 ♗a4, ♗bd7; 12 ♗h4!, h6; 13 g4, c6; 14 g5, ♗h7; 15 f4, ♗c5; 16 ♗g3 ± 1-0 57.

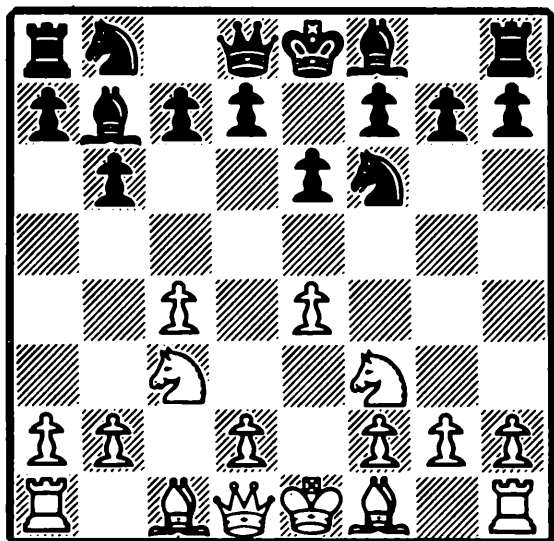
Pachman-Smyslov, Moscow 1967 — 1 ♗f3, ♗f6; 2 c4, b6; 3 g3, ♖b7; 4 ♖g2, e5!?!; 5 ♗c3, ♖b4; 6 ♗c2, 0-0; 7 0-0, ♖×c3; 8 b×c3, e4; 9 ♗d4, ♖e8; 10 a4, c5; 11 ♗f5, d5?; 12 d4!, ♗c6; 13 d×c, b×c; 14 ♖d1, ♗e7; 15 ♗e3 ± 1-0 37.

Panno-Najdorf, Mar del Plata 1965 — 2 ..., e6; 3 g3, b6; 4 ♖g2, ♖b7; 5 0-0, ♖e7; 6 b3, 0-0; 7 ♖b2, d5; 8 e3, ♗bd7; 9 ♗c3, a6; 10 d4, ♖d6; 11 a4?, ♖b4 ♠ 0-1 39.

Stean-Larsen, Hastings 1972/73 — 5 ..., d5; 6 b3, ♗bd7; 7 ♖b2, ♖b4!?!; 8 a3, ♖e7; 9 d3, 0-0; 10 ♗bd2, a5; 11 ♗c2, ♗b8!; 12 e4? (12 ♖c3) 12 ..., d×e; 13 d×e, ♗c5; 14 ♖fe1, ♖d8 ♠ 0-1 37.

White plays c4 and e4

Portisch-Larsen, Milan 1975 — 1 c4, $\text{d}f6$; 2 $\text{d}c3$, e6; 3 $\text{d}f3$, b6; 4 e4, $\text{d}b7$;



5 d3, c5; 6 e5, $\text{d}g8$; 7 d4, cxd; 8 $\text{d} \times d4$, $\text{d}c6$; 9 $\text{d}db5!$, a6 (If 9 ..., $\text{d} \times e5$ then 10 $\text{d}f4$ and now:

i- 10 ..., d6; 11 $\text{c}a4$, $\text{d}c6$; 12 0-0-0,
ii- 10 ..., $\text{c}b8$; 11 $\text{c}d4$,
iii- 10 ..., $\text{c}f6$; 11 $\text{c}d2$) 10 $\text{d}d6+$,
 $\text{d} \times d6$; 11 exd6!, $\text{d}f6?$ (11 ..., f5!?)
12 $\text{d}e2$, 0-0; 13 0-0, $\text{c}c8$; 14 $\text{d}e3$,
 $\text{d}a5$; 15 $\text{c}a4!$, $\text{c}c6$; 16 $\text{c}b4!$, $\text{d}a8$; 17
b3, $\text{c}b8$; 18 $\text{c}ad1$, $\text{d}b7$; 19 $\text{d}f3$, a5;
20 $\text{c}a3$, $\text{c}cc8$ (20 ..., $\text{c} \times d6$; 21 $\text{d}f4$
++) 21 $\text{d} \times b6$, $\text{d}e8$; 22 $\text{d}b5$,
 $\text{d}b \times d6$; 23 $\text{d} \times d6$, $\text{d} \times d6$; 24 $\text{c} \times d6$
 $\text{d} \times f3$; 25 gxf3, $\text{c}b7$; 26 $\text{c}g2$, f5; 27
 $\text{c}fd1$, g5; 28 $\text{c}b2!$, $\text{c}f7$; 29 $\text{c}e5$, h5;
30 $\text{d}d4$, $\text{c}h7$; 31 $\text{c}b5$ 1-0.

Smyslov-Reshevsky, USSR v. Rest of the World, Belgrade 1970 — 5 ..., d6; 6 g3, $\text{d}e7$; 7 $\text{d}g2$, 0-0; 8 0-0, c5; 9 h3, $\text{d}c6$; 10 d4!, cxd; 11 $\text{d} \times d4$, $\text{c}c8$; 12 $\text{d} \times c6$, $\text{d} \times c6$; 13 $\text{d}f4$, $\text{c}c7$; 14 $\text{c}e2$, a6; 15 $\text{c}ac1$, $\text{c}fd8$; 16 $\text{c}fd1$, $\text{c}a7$; 17 a4, e5; 18 $\text{d}g5$, a5; 19 $\text{d}b5$, $\text{c}b8$; 20 h4!, h6; 21 $\text{d} \times f6$, $\text{d} \times f6$; 22 $\text{d}c3!$ \pm 1-0 63. Black handled the position in an old-fashioned way: moves like ..., e5 and ..., a5 should be played much

later. This game shows why this kind of variation used to have a bad reputation, although with modern technique it is considered very playable, as games by Andersson, Ljubovjević, Csom and others have shown.

Korchnoi-Petrosian, 1st Game, Candidates' Match, Odessa 1974 — 9 b3, $\text{d}a6?! (9 \dots, \text{d}bd7)$ 10 $\text{c}e1$, e5; 11 $\text{d}h3!$, $\text{d}c7$; 12 $\text{d}h4$, g6; 13 $\text{d}g2$, $\text{d}e6$; 14 f4, exf; 15 gxf, $\text{d}h5$; 16 $\text{d}d5$, $\text{d}f6$; 17 $\text{c}b1$, $\text{d}d4+?$ (17 ..., $\text{d}g7$; 18 f5, $\text{d}d4$; 19 $\text{d}g4$, $\text{d}f6$; 20 $\text{d}g5$, $\text{d} \times d5$; 21 cxd5, h6 ∞) 18 $\text{c}h1$ \pm 1-0 36.

Deze-Miles, Novi Sad 1975 — 9 $\text{c}e1$, a6!?!; 10 d4, cxd; 11 $\text{d} \times d4$, $\text{c}c7$; 12 $\text{d}c2$, $\text{d}fd7$ (12 ..., $\text{c} \times c4?$; 13 e5, $\text{d}d5$; 14 $\text{d} \times d5$ to be followed by 15 $\text{d}e3 \pm$) 13 $\text{d}e3$, $\text{d}c6$; 14 b3, $\text{c}ac8$; 15 $\text{d}b2$, $\text{c}b8$; 16 $\text{c}c1$, $\text{d}a8$; 17 $\text{c}e2$, $\text{d}f6$; 18 $\text{c}ed1$, $\text{c}fd8$; 19 $\text{c}d2$, $\text{d}c5$; 20 $\text{d}g4$, $\text{d}e7$; 21 $\text{d}e2?$ (21 $\text{c}e2 \infty$) 21 ..., $\text{d}e5!$ \mp 0-1 35.

Stein-Smyslov, USSR Team Championships, Moscow 1972 — 5 $\text{c}e2!?$, $\text{d}b4$; 6 e5, $\text{d}g8$; 7 d4, d6; 8 a3, $\text{d} \times c3+$; 9 bxc3, $\text{d}e7$; 10 h4!, $\text{d}d7$; 11 h5, $\text{d} \times f3$; 12 $\text{c} \times f3$, dxe; 13 h6!, gxh; 14 $\text{d} \times h6$, exd; 15 $\text{d}g7$, $\text{c}g8$; 16 $\text{c} \times h7$, $\text{d}f5$; 17 $\text{d} \times d4$, c5; 18 g4!, cxd4; 19 gxf5, e5; 20 $\text{c}d5$, $\text{c}f8$; 21 cxd \pm 1-0 35.

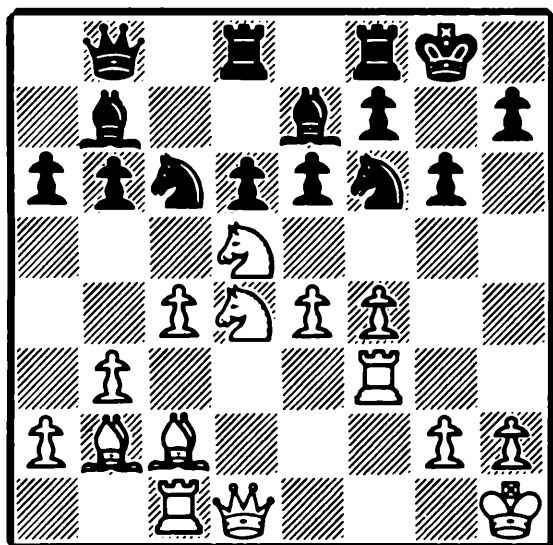
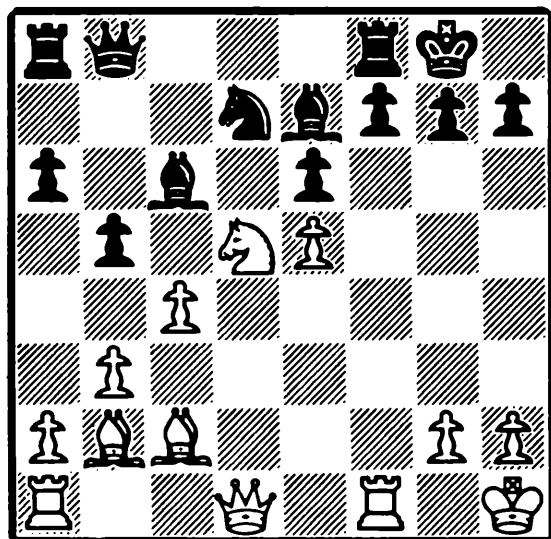
Uhlmann-Karpov, Skopje 1976 — 7 ..., $\text{d}e7!$; 8 $\text{c}d3$, d5; 9 exd, cxd; 10 a3, $\text{d} \times c3+$; 11 $\text{c} \times c3$, $\text{d}d7!$; 12 $\text{d}e2?! (12 b4)$ 12 ..., $\text{c}c8!$; 13 0-0, 0-0; 14 $\text{d}g5!?$, h6; 15 $\text{d}h4$, $\text{c}e8!$; 16 $\text{d}g3$, $\text{d}f5$; 17 $\text{d}f4$, b5!; 18 $\text{d}d3!$, $\text{c}e7!$; 19 $\text{d} \times f5$ (19 b3, $\text{d}b6 \mp$) 19 ..., exf5; 20 $\text{c}fe1$, $\text{c}f6$; 21 d5, $\text{c} \times c4$; 22 $\text{c} \times f6$, $\text{d} \times f6$; 23 $\text{d} \times d6$, $\text{c}fc8!$ \mp 0-1 51.

Korchnoi-Petrosian, 3rd Game, Candidates' Match, Odessa 1974 — 5

..., c5; 6 e5, ♖g8; 7 d4, ♗×f3!?: 8 ♗×f3, ♘c6; 9 d5!, ♘×e5; 10 ♖g3, d6 (10 ..., ♘g6; 11 ♘b5, d6; 12 d×e, f×e; 13 ♗d3 ±) 11 ♗f4, ♘g6; 12 d×e, f×e; 13 0-0-0 ± 1-0 5/1.

Romanishin-Petrosian, USSR Championship 1975 — 5 ♗d3?! (First suggested by Hübner in 1974, this bizarre move plans to protect the e-pawn, while dropping back the K♗ to c2 in preparation for ♖-side attack. As this and the next extract show, it can often lead to a violent onslaught involving the sacrifice ♘d5) 5 ..., d6; 6 ♗c2, c5; 7 d4, c×d; 8 ♘×d4, ♗e7; 9 0-0, 0-0; 10 b3, ♘c6; 11 ♗b2, a6; 12 ♖h1, ♖c7; 13 f4, ♗ad8; 14 ♗c1, ♖b8? (14 ..., ♘×d4; 15 ♖×d4, ♖c5 =) 15 ♗f3, g6; 16 ♘d5!

♘×d4; 13 ♖×d4, b5; 14 c×b, a×b; 15 ♘×b5, e5!; 16 ♖e3, d5 ∞) 13 f4, b5; 14 e5!, d×e; 15 ♘×c6, ♗×c6; 16 f×e, ♘d7; 17 ♘d5!,



16 ..., e×d5; 17 e×d? (17 ♘f5!) 17 ..., ♘×d4; 18 ♖×d4, ♗de8; 19 f5!?, ♗d8; 20 ♖h4, ♗e5 (20 ..., ♘h5?; 21 ♖×h5 ++; 20 ..., ♘×d5?; 21 ♖×h7+ ++) 21 ♖h6, ♖c7? (21 ..., ♘g4!; 22 ♖f4, ♘f6 =) 22 ♗g3, ♗c8; 23 ♗×e5, d×e5; 24 f×g, f×g; 25 ♗×g6!, ♘g4; 26 ♗h5, ♗f6; 27 ♖d2, ♗f4; 28 d6!, ♖g7; 29 d7, ♗b7; 30 ♖×f4! (30 ..., e×f4; 31 ♗×g4, ♗g5; 32 ♗d1 ++) 1-0

Polugaevsky-Gheorghiu, Interzonal, Manila 1976 — 12 ..., ♖b8 (12 ...,

17 ... e×d5; 18 c×d, ♗b7; 19 d6, ♗g5 20 ♖h5? (20 ♖g4!) 20 ..., h6; 21 h4, ♖c8!; 22 ♗f5, g6; 23 ♖e2, g×f5; 24 h×g5, ♗e4? (24 ..., ♘b6) 25 e6!, f×e; 26 ♖h5, e5; 27 ♖g6+, ♖h8; 28 ♖×h6+, ♖g8; 29 ♖g6+, ♖h8; 30 ♗f4!, ♗×g2+; 31 ♖h2 1-0.

Mecking-Polugaevsky, 12th Game, Candidates' ¼-Final, Lucerne 1977 — 12 ..., ♖d7; 13 ♘×c6, ♗×c6; 14 ♖d3, b5; 15 c×b5, ♗×b5; 16 ♘×b5, ♖×b5; 17 ♗ac1, ♗fd8; 18 f3 ± ½4/3.

Polugaevsky-Gulko, USSR Championship 1975 — 5 ..., d5; 6 c×d, e×d; 7 e5, ♘fd7; 8 ♗c2, d4; 9 ♗e4, ♗×e4 (9 ..., c6!?) 10 ♘×d4, ♘×e5 = is an idea of Robatsch but Gheorghiu has suggested the interesting piece sacrifice 9 ..., c6!?: 10 e6!?, d×c3; 11 e×f7+, ♖×f7; 12 d×c3, ♗e7; 13 0-0 when Black's ♖ is exposed and he has problems completing his development. In contrast to this 10 e6, d×c; 11 e×d7+, ♖×d7 gets White nowhere) 10 ♘×e4, ♘c5; 11 ♘×c5, ♗×c5; 12 0-0, 0-0; 13 d3, ♖d5; 14 ♗e1, ♘c6; 15 ♗e4, ♗fe8; 16 ♖e2, ♗e6; 17 ♗f4, h6; 18 a3, ♗f8; 19 h4, ♗ae8; 20 ♗e1, g6; 21 ♖d2, h5; 22 ♗g5!, ♗g7?; 23

♙f6!(±), ♙×f6; 24 e×f6, ♙f5; 25 ♗g5!, ♖×e4; 26 ♗×e4, ♗d8; 27 ♙h6, ♗e6; 28 ♗d6! 1-0.

Smejkal-Gulko, Erevan 1976 — 5 ..., c5!?!; 6 e5 (6 ♙c2) 6 ..., ♗g4; 7 0-0 (7 h3, ♙×f3; 8 ♙×f3, ♗×e5; 9 ♙×a8, ♗×d3+; 10 ♙e2, ♗e5 ♞) 7 ..., d6; 8 ♙e4, ♙×e4; 9 ♗×e4, ♗c6!; 10 ♙a4? (10 d4!) 10 ..., ♙d7; 11 e×d, ♗ge5 ♞; 12 ♗×e5, ♗×e5; 13 ♙b3, f5?! (13 ..., ♗c6) 14 d4!, ♗c6? (14 ..., c×d; 15 ♗g5 ♞) 1-0 38.

Petrosian-Golombek, Zagreb 1965 — 2 ♗f3, b6; 3 ♗c3, ♙b7; 4 d3, c5 (4 ..., ♙×f3!); 5 e4!, d6; 6 g3, g6; 7 ♙g2, ♙g7; 8 0-0, 0-0; 9 ♗h4, ♗c6; 10 f4, ♙d7; 11 ♗f3, ♗d4; 12 ♙h1, ♙c6; 13 h3, a6; 14 ♗×d4, c×d4; 15 ♗e2, ♗e8; 16 f5, b5; 17 b3 ± 1-0 38. Black can accomplish little on the ♙-side while White's ♙-side build-up allows him to mass forces at leisure.

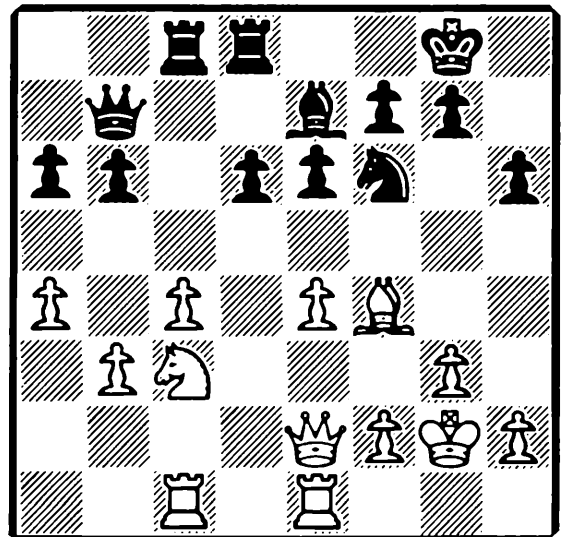
Tal-Teschner, USSR/W.Germany, Hamburg 1960 — 1 ♗f3, ♗f6; 2 g3, b6; 3 ♙g2, ♙b7; 4 0-0, g6; 5 d3, ♙g7; 6 e4, 0-0; 7 ♗h4, e5; 8 c4, ♗c6; 9 ♗c3, d6; 10 f4, e×f; 11 ♙×f4, ♗d7; 12 ♙d2, ♗d4; 13 ♙g5, ♙e8; 14 ♖ae1, ♗e6; 15 ♙h6, ♙d8; 16 ♗f5! ± 1-0 46. If 16 ..., g×f5; 17 e×f, ♙×g2; 18 f×e6, ♙×f1; 19 e7, ♗e5; 20 e×d8/♙ ♗f3+; 21 ♙h1, ♗×d2; 22 ♙g5.

Reshevsky-Persitz, Haifa 1958 — 2 c4, e6; 3 g3, b6; 4 ♙g2, ♙b7; 5 0-0, c5; 6 d3, ♙e7? (6 ..., d5!) 7 e4!, 0-0; 8 ♗c3, ♗c6; 9 ♗e1, ♙c7; 10 f4, ♖ad8; 11 g4, ♗d4; 12 g5, ♗e8; 13 f5, g6; 14 ♙f4 ++ 1-0 24. With his ♙ on b7 Black should not allow this sort of thing, when the ♙ plays little part in the middlegame and White can organise a ♙-side attack under cover of the closed centre.

Open Queen's Indian (with ..., c×d4)

Hort-Tal, Olympiad, Havana 1966 — 1 ♗f3, ♗f6; 2 c4, c5; 3 ♗c3, e6; 4 g3, b6; 5 ♙g2, ♙b7; 6 0-0, ♙e7; 7 d4 (White allows some simplification, but hopes to profit by increased control of the centre. The position soon bears a resemblance to the Maroczy Bind variation of the Sicilian) 7 ..., c×d4; 8 ♗×d4? (More dangerous is 8 ♙×d4 which is discussed in the next game. After the text move Black can secure comfortable equality) 8 ..., ♙×g2; 9 ♙×g2, ♙c8; 10 ♙d3, ♗c6; 11 ♗×c6, ♙×c6+; 12 e4, 0-0; 13 ♙d2 (Black is well developed and White's centre is somewhat of a liability to defend. Black may have slightly the better chances but the game should be drawn with correct play) 13 ..., ♖ac8; 14 b3, ♖fd8; 15 ♙f3, a6; 16 ♖fe1 (It is strange that Hort never takes the opportunity of removing his ♙ from

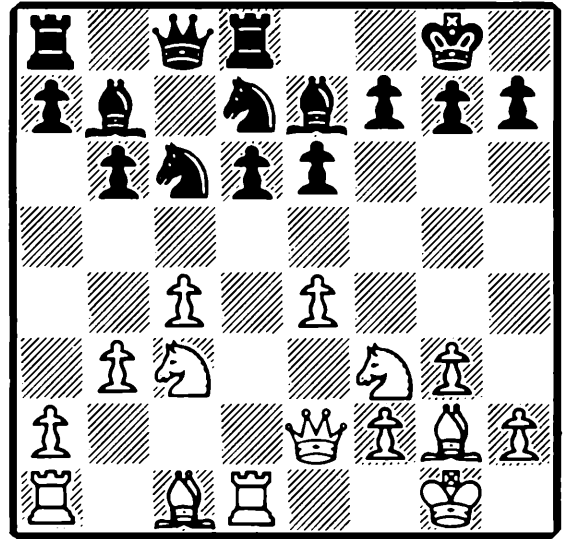
the h1-a8 diagonal. Later, he regrets the omission of this safety precaution) 16 ..., d6; 17 ♖ac1, ♙b7; 18 ♙e2 (Black threatened b5) 18 ..., ♖b8! (Renewing the threat and forcing a slight weakening of White's ♙-side pawns) 19 a4, ♖bc8; 20 ♙f4, h6;



21 Bcd1 ? (The first serious mistake. White is not yet lost, but this does allow his ingenious opponent to complicate matters - a moral success, since White's play was tending towards a draw) 21 ... , d5! ; 22 $\text{e} \times \text{d}$, Ab4 ; 23 Qd2 ? (After the surprise on move 21 Hort has lost his poise and panics. Better was 23 Ae5 against which Tal had planned 23 ... , Qd7 ; 24 Bf3 , Qc5 with an unbalanced position where the weakness of White's B -side pawns will be of some significance) 23 ... , $\text{e} \times \text{d}$; 24 Bf3 , $\text{A} \times \text{c3}$; 25 $\text{A} \times \text{c3}$, Qe4! (Black's Q anchored in the centre is far superior to White's A . In addition the light squares around White's Q are now exposed. White misses his KB which he exchanged on move 8) 26 Qd2 , f5 ; 27 $\text{c} \times \text{d}$? (Setting the seal on his own defeat! The last chance of saving the game lay in the active 27 Qe3! , $\text{d} \times \text{c}$; 28 $\text{b} \times \text{c}$ with counterplay against Black's b-pawn) 27 ... , $\text{B} \times \text{d5}$; 28 Ae3 , Bc3 (With the penetration of this B into his lines of communication White's game collapses. Not only is he unable to protect his B -side pawns, but threats are set up against his Q) 29 $\text{B} \times \text{d5}$, $\text{Q} \times \text{d5}$; 30 Bd1 , Qe6 ; 31 Bd8+ , Qh7 ; 32 Bf8 , Qf6 ; 33 b4 , Bb3 ; 34 a5 , $\text{b} \times \text{a}$; 35 $\text{b} \times \text{a}$, Ba3 (A most persistent creature. It refuses to go away until it is fed) 36 Ba8 , Qd5 ; 37 Bf8 , f4! ; 38 $\text{B} \times \text{f4}$ (or 38 $\text{g} \times \text{f}$, $\text{Q} \times \text{e3+}$; 39 $\text{f} \times \text{e3}$, $\text{B} \times \text{e3}$ followed by mate) 38 ... , $\text{Q} \times \text{f4+}$; 39 $\text{Q} \times \text{f4}$, $\text{B} \times \text{a5}$; 40 h4 , Qd5+ 0-1.

Korchnoi-Filip, Stockholm Interzonal 1962 — In this variation it is fatally easy for Black to play one or two indifferent moves, and then run out of a reasonable plan. Here Filip wastes time with his KQ and suddenly discovers he is helpless against White's three-pronged attack. 1 c4 , Qf6 ; 2 Qc3 , c5 ; 3 Qf3 , e6 ; 4 g3 , b6 ; 5 Ag2 , Ab7 ; 6 d4 , $\text{c} \times \text{d}$; 7 $\text{Q} \times \text{d4}$, Ae7 ; 8 0-0, 0-0; 9 Bd1 , Qc8 ; 10 e4 , d6 ; 11 b3 ,

Qc6 ; 12 Qd2 , Bd8 ; 13 Qe2 , Qd7 ?



(Black hopes to bring his Q into play on the B -side. However, on c5 it can perform no useful function, and from now on Black has trouble defending d6 . Better is the solid 13 ... , Qe8 followed by 14 ... , Ae6 , attempting to relieve the pressure by exchanges) 14 Aa3 , Qb8 (14 ... , Qc5 ; 15 b4 , Qd7 ; 16 Bac1) 15 Bd2 , Qc5 ; 16 Bad1 (Threatening 17 b4 , Qd7 ; 18 b5 winning a P) 16 ... , e5 ? (Surrendering control of d5 in the hope of organising counter-pressure against d4 . But this comes to nothing. Black should have tried 16 ... , a5 which does at least secure the position of the Qc5) 17 Qd5 , Ae8 ; 18 Ab2 , Qe6 ; 19 b4 (White's command of the centre is undisputed. He now forces the decision by advancing on both wings) 19 ... , Bc8 ; 20 a3 , Ae8 (Filip cannot find a plan and contents himself with waiting to see how White will win. Just as uninviting was the more active 20 ... , Qe7 ; 21 h4 , $\text{Q} \times \text{d5}$; 22 $\text{c} \times \text{d5}$, Qc7 ; 23 Bc1) 21 h4! , Qb7 ; 22 h5 , h6 ; 23 Qe3 (The Q transfers to f5 , from where it can observe both d6 and Black's Q) 23 ... , Qc7 ; 24 Qf5 , Bd8 ; 25 Bd3 (Preparing Qd2 - increasing the pressure in the d -file and glancing sideways at h6) 25 ... , a5 ; 26 Ae3 , $\text{a} \times \text{b}$; 27 $\text{a} \times \text{b}$, b5 (In his passive

situation Filip attempts to complicate matters - a sure invitation to disaster since any opening-up of the position will favour White. More tenacious was 27 ..., ♖a4) 28 c×b, ♗a7; 29 ♖d2, ♗×b5; 30 ♗×e5, ♗b7 (Overlooking the following developments. He should have played 30 ..., d×e5 placing his hopes on the ending) 31 ♖c1, ♖b8; 32 ♗×g7! (The point of White's combination: Black's pieces are marooned on the wrong side of the board and can do nothing for his ♖) 32 ..., ♗×g7 (Worse is 32 ..., ♗×g7; 33 ♗×h6+) 33 ♗×h6+, ♗×h6 (or 33 ..., ♖f8; 34 ♗g5) 34 ♖×h6, ♗×e4; 35 ♖e3, d5 (35 ..., ♗h7; 36 ♗g5, ♗×g5; 37 ♖×g5+ and ♗×a8) 36 ♗g5, ♖e5 (Losing a piece, but it no longer matters - 36 ..., ♗×g5; 37 ♖×g5+, ♖h8; 38 ♗×e4, d×e4; 39 ♖f6+, ♖g8; 40 h6 and mates) 37 ♖×e4!, ♖×g5; 38 ♖×e6 (The final point) 38 ..., ♖×h6; 39 ♖×h6, ♖a4; 40 ♖b6, ♗d4; 41 ♖c5, 1-0.

Petrosian-German, Interzonal 1962, Stockholm

10 ♖f4, d5 (♗a6!); 11 c×d, ♗×d5; 12 ♗×d5, ♗×d5; 13 ♗d2, ♖b7; 14 ♗c3, ♗d7; 15 ♗e5, ♗f6 ± 1-0 65.

Petrosian-Portisch, 5th Game, Candidates' ¼-Final, Mallorca 1974 — 9 ..., ♗c6; 10 ♖f4, ♖b8; 11 e4! (11 ♖×b8!?, ♖a×b8; 12 ♗f4 ±) 11 ..., ♖×f4 (11 ..., d6; 12 b3 ±) 12 ♗×f4, ♖fd8; 13 e5, ♗e8; 14 ♗d4, ♗a5; 15 b3 ± 1-0 35.

Korchnoi-Kholmov, Moscow 1964 Zonal — 9 e4, ♗c6; 10 ♖e3, d6; 11 ♖d1, ♖c7; 12 ♖e2, ♗e5; 13 b3, ♗×f3+; 14 ♗×f3, a6; 15 ♗b2, ♖fd8; 16 ♖ac1, ♖ab8; 17 ♖c2, ♖bc8; 18 ♗g2, ♗c6; 19 ♖cd2, ♖b8; 20 ♖c1, ♖b7 ± 0-1 41., after great complications.

Korchnoi-Gipslis, Zonal Play-Off, Tallinn 1967 — 10 ♖d3, d5; 11 e5, ♗d7; 12 c×d, ♗b4; 13 ♖e4, ♗×d5;

14 ♖g4, ♖e8; 15 ♗e4, ♖b8; 16 ♗h6, ♗f8; 17 ♗f4, ♗×f4 = on time: 1-0 40

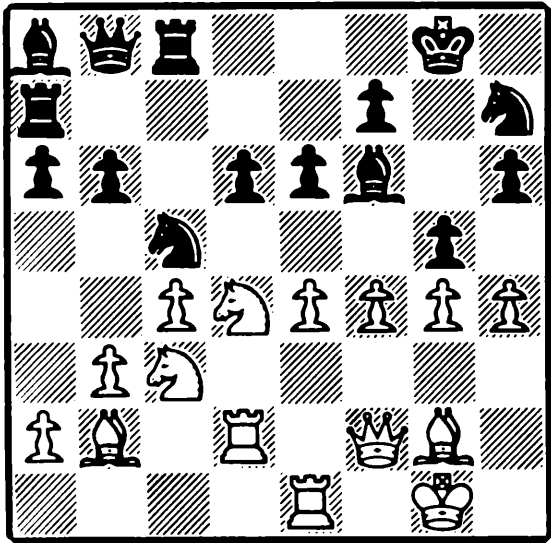
Uhlmann-Tarjan, Skopje 1976 — 8 ..., d6; 9 e4, 0-0; 10 ♖e3!, a6; 11 ♗d4, ♖c7; 12 b3, ♗c6; 13 ♗b2, ♖fd8; 14 ♖ac1!, ♗×d4 (14 ..., ♖ac8?; 15 ♗d5 ±) 15 ♖×d4, ♗f8!; 16 h3, ♖ac8; 17 ♖h2, ♖e8; 18 ♖fd1, ♗a8; 19 ♗a3, ♖ed8; 20 f4 ± 1-0 54.

Karpov-Gheorghiu, Europa Cup, Moscow 1977 — 9 b3, 0-0; 10 ♖d1 (White avoids 10 e4 and concentrates on provoking weaknesses in the enemy camp by means of piece play.) 10 ..., ♗bd7; 11 ♗b2, a6; 12 ♖e3, ♖b8; 13 ♗d4, ♗×g2; 14 ♖×g2, ♖b7+; 15 ♖f3, ♖×f3+; 16 ♗×f3, ♖fc8; 17 ♗d4, ♖ab8; 18 ♖ac1, h6; 19 e4, ♗e8; 20 f4, ♗f6; 21 ♖f3 (±) 21 ..., ♖b7; 22 ♗a3, ♖bc7; 23 ♗ce2, ♗c5; 24 ♖d2, g6; 25 ♗c2, ♗g7; 26 ♗e3, f5 (To prevent f5 but creating a weakness) 27 e×f, g×f; 28 h3, h5; 29 ♖g1, ♖f7; 30 g4 (White's pieces are beautifully placed to profit from the opening up of the position) 30 ..., h×g+; 31 h×g, f×g+; 32 ♖×g4, ♖f8; 33 ♗g3, a5; 34 ♖g6, ♖e7; 35 f5 (Threatening 36 ♗×c5) 35 ..., ♖f6 (35 ..., e×f; 36 ♗d5+ ++) 36 ♖×f6, ♗×f6; 37 ♖e2, ♖f8; 38 ♗×c5, b×c5; 39 f×e, ♖×e6; 40 ♗f5+ 1-0.

Uhlmann-Ljubojević, Amsterdam 1975 — 12 e4, ♖b8!; 13 ♗d2, ♖c8; 14 ♖e3?! (14 h3!?) 14 ..., b5!; 15 c×b, a×b; 16 a3 (16 ♗×b5!?, ♖c2; 17 ♖db1, ♗g4; 18 ♖d3, ♖c5 ∞) 16 ..., ♗c6; 17 b4, ♗b6 ± 0-1 37.

Karpov-Csom, Bad Lauterberg 1977 — An inspired defensive set-up by Black. He creates an impenetrable fortress by overprotecting the dark squares. 9 ..., a6; 10 ♗a3, 0-0; 11 ♖fd1, ♗e8; 12 ♗b2, ♗d7; 13 e4, ♗c5; 14 ♖e3, ♖b8; 15 ♗d4, ♗f6; 16 h3, ♖c8; 17 g4, h6; 18 f4, ♗h7; 19 ♖f2, ♖a7; 20 ♖d2, ♗a8; 21 ♖e1, ♗f6; 22 h4, g5! (The key move. It looks weakening but gives Black a dark-

square hold. White can only breach Black's defence by a speculative sacrifice which he is not prepared to make, e.g. ♖d5 or ♗f5 at some moment)



23 h×g, h×g; 24 f×g, ♗×g5; 25 ♖dd1, ♗d7; 26 ♖d3, ♗e5; 27 ♖h3, ♖e8; 28 ♗ce2, ♖c7; 29 a4, ♗d8; 30 ♗g3, ♗g6; 31 ♗h2, f6; 32 ♖d1, ♖g7. White is getting nowhere and Black is gradually assuming the initiative, but 1-0, 50 after a colossal blunder by Cosom in a winning position.

Smyslov-Tal, Moscow 1963 — 8 ..., ♗c6; 9 ♗f4, ♗b8; 10 ♗×b8, ♖×b8; 11 ♗f4, ♖c8; 12 ♗b5, ♗e4; 13 ♖ad1, ♗c5; 14 ♗d2, ♗×d2; 15 ♖×d2, ♗b4; 16 ♖d3, e5; 17 ♗e3, ♗a6; 18 ♖b3, ♗f8; 19 ♗×c6, ♖×c6; 20 ♗×a7, ♗×c4; 21 ♖c3, ♗b4; 22 ♖c2, b5!; 23 ♗×c6, d×c6 ± ½ 43.

Taimanov-Kholmov, USSR Championship, Tbilisi 1967 — 9 ..., 0-0; 10 ♖d1, d6!?!; 11 b3, ♗b8; 12 ♗b2, ♖d8; 13 e4, a6; 14 ♗e3, ♗a7; 15 ♗e1, ♖ab8; 16 ♗c2, ♗a8; 17 ♗e2, ♗b7; 18 a4, ♗c8; 19 ♖ab1, ♗e8; 20 f4, ♗f6; 21 h3, ♗c7; 22 ♗h2, ♗a7; 23 ♗e3, ♗e8; 24 ♗g4 ± 1-0 44.

Portisch-Larsen, Santa Monica 1966 — 14 h3, b5!?!; 15 c×b, a×b; 16 ♗×b5, ♗×e4; 17 ♗×e4, ♗e5; 18 ♗f4, ♗×f3; 19 ♗×d6!, ♗×d1; 20 ♗×e5, ♗×d6; 21 ♗×d6, ♖×d6; 22 ♗×a8 ± Inaccuracies allowed Black to develop a dangerous counter-attack. ½ 32.

Slitzky-Ruderfer, Spartakiad 1967 — 9 ..., ♗a5; 10 ♖d1, ♗c8; 11 b3, d5; 12 c×d!?, ♗×c3; 13 ♗d2, ♗b2; 14 ♗a4+, ♗f8; 15 ♗×a5, b×a5; 16 d×e, ♗×f3; 17 ♗×f3, ♖c8; 18 ♗×a5, f×e; 19 ♗×a7 ± 0-1 34.

Portisch-Andersson, Milan 1975 — 6 0-0, a6; 7 d4, c×d; 8 ♗×d4, d6; 9 b3, ♗bd7; 10 e4, ♗e7; 11 ♗a3, ♗b8; 12 ♖ad1, ♗c5; 13 ♖fe1, 0-0; 14 e5?!, d×e; 15 ♗×e5, ♗c8!; 16 ♗b2, ♗c6; 17 ♗f4, ♖a7 = 0-1 36.

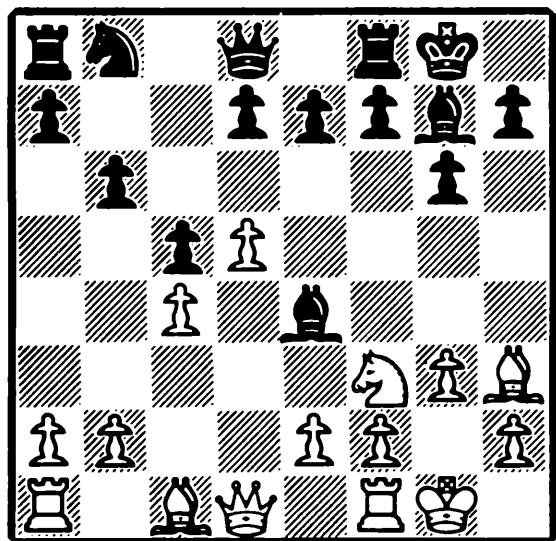
Larsen-Gheorghiu, Las Palmas 1976 — 9 ♖d1, ♗bd7!?!; 10 ♗g5!?, ♗×g2; 11 ♗×g2, ♗c7?! (11 ... ♗c5! or 11 ... ♖c8! △ ..., ♖c6 defending d6) 12 ♗ge4, ♗×e4; 13 ♗×e4, ♗e5; 14 b3, ♖d8; 15 ♗e3, b5; 16 ♗b6! ± 1-0 33

Queen's Indian Double Fianchetto

Piggott-Mestel, British Championship Portsmouth 1976 — 1 ♗f3, ♗f6; 2 c4, b6; 3 g3, ♗b7; 4 ♗g2, c5; 5 0-0, g6 (More usual is 5 ... e6 but the text is more ambitious) 6 ♗c3, ♗g7; 7 d4, ♗e4! (After 7 ... c×d; 8 ♗×d4, ♗×g2; 9 ♗×g2, Black is reduced to

fighting for a draw) 8 ♗×e4 (Also possible is 8 ♗d5 when Black should play 8 ... e6!; 9 ♗f4, 0-0; 10 ♗c2, f5! rather than 10 ♗c2, c×d; 11 ♗×d4!, ♗×d4; 12 ♗×e4 ±. Alternatively 8 ♗d5, e6; 9 ♗f4, 0-0; 10 d5, ♗a6; 11 ♗c2, ♗f6! with an active position for

Black) 8 ... $\text{♙} \times \text{e4}$; 9 d5 (After 9 $\text{♙} \text{e3}$, d6; 10 $\text{♜} \text{d2}$, $\text{♜} \text{c6}$; 11 $\text{♙} \text{h6}$ Black can offer a perfectly sound exchange sacrifice: 11 ... $\text{♙} \times \text{h6}$; 12 $\text{♜} \times \text{h6}$, $\text{♙} \times \text{f3}$; 13 $\text{♙} \times \text{f3}$, $\text{♜} \times \text{d4}$; 14 $\text{♙} \times \text{a8}$, $\text{♜} \times \text{e2}+$; 15 $\text{♜} \text{g2}$, $\text{♜} \times \text{a8}+$; 16 f3, $\text{♜} \text{d7}$. This variation is a fine example of the dynamism concealed in 5 ... g6) 9 ... 0-0; 10 $\text{♙} \text{h3}$ (Hoping to strand Black's Q ♙ , but it can safely be surrendered for a ♜).



10 ... $\text{♙} \times \text{f3}$; 11 $\text{e} \times \text{f3}$, $\text{e6}!$? (Sufficient for equality, but Black could also play for more with 11 ... e5 e.g. 12 $\text{♙} \text{b1}$, f5 followed by ... d6 and ... $\text{♜} \text{a6-c7}$ to guard e6) 12 $\text{♙} \text{b1}$, $\text{e} \times \text{d}$; 13 $\text{♜} \times \text{d5}$, $\text{♜} \text{c6}$; 14 a3 (If 14 $\text{♙} \times \text{d7}$, $\text{♜} \text{b4}$ or 14 $\text{♜} \times \text{d7}$, $\text{♜} \times \text{d7}$; 15 $\text{♙} \times \text{d7}$, $\text{♜} \text{e5}$) 14 ... $\text{♜} \text{d4}$; 15 $\text{♙} \text{e3}$, d6; 16 f4, $\text{♙} \text{b8}$ (White should never lose this position since a timely $\text{♙} \times \text{d4}$ will eliminate most of the danger) 17 f5, b5; 18 $\text{f} \times \text{g}$, $\text{h} \times \text{g}$; 19 $\text{c} \times \text{b}$, $\text{♙} \times \text{b5}$; 20 $\text{♙} \text{g4}$ (The start of a faulty manoeuvre which permits Black to mobilise his centre pawns. With 20 $\text{♙} \times \text{d4}$, $\text{♙} \times \text{d4}$; 21 b4, $\text{♜} \text{f6}$; 22 $\text{♙} \text{ad1}$, White could make a draw almost inevitable) 20 ... $\text{♙} \text{e8}$; 21 $\text{♙} \text{d1}?$, $\text{♙} \text{e5}$; 22 $\text{♜} \text{c4}$, d5 (Smashing the blockade. From now on Mestel plays with great energy) 23 $\text{♜} \text{d3}$, $\text{♙} \text{e4}$; 24 $\text{♙} \times \text{d4}$ (At last opting for opposite-coloured bishops, but in view of

Black's pawn mass and the weakness of b2 this offers no consolation) 24 ... $\text{c4}!$; 25 $\text{♜} \text{c2}$, $\text{♙} \times \text{d4}$; 26 $\text{♙} \text{f3}$, $\text{♙} \text{d3}$; 27 $\text{♙} \text{g2}$, $\text{♙} \text{db3}$; 28 $\text{♙} \text{bd1}$, $\text{♙} \text{f6}$; 29 $\text{♙} \text{fe1}$, $\text{♙} \times \text{b2}$; 30 $\text{♜} \text{a4}$, $\text{♜} \text{b6}$; 31 $\text{♙} \text{f1}$, $\text{♙} \text{d4}$; 32 $\text{♜} \text{h1}$, $\text{♜} \text{g7}$; 33 f4, $\text{♙} \text{a5}$; 34 $\text{♜} \text{d7}$, $\text{♙} \times \text{a3}$; 35 $\text{♙} \times \text{d5}$, $\text{♙} \text{aa2}$; 36 $\text{♜} \times \text{f7}+$, $\text{♜} \text{h6}$; 37 $\text{♙} \times \text{d4}$, $\text{♙} \times \text{h2}+$ 0-1.

Stein-Keene, Teesside 1975 — 11 ... d6 ; 12 $\text{♙} \text{e1}$, $\text{♜} \text{d7}$; 13 f4 a6; 14 a4, $\text{♙} \text{b8}$; 15 $\text{♙} \text{a3}$, $\text{♜} \text{f6}$; 16 $\text{♙} \text{f1}$, $\text{♜} \text{d7}$; 17 $\text{♙} \text{ae3}$, $\text{♙} \text{fe8}$; 18 b3, $\text{♜} \text{g4}$ ½.

Eslon-Keene, Alicante 1977 — 10 $\text{♜} \text{e1}$ (Feeble) 10 ... $\text{♙} \times \text{g2}$; 11 $\text{♜} \times \text{g2}$, d6; 12 $\text{♙} \text{b1}$, $\text{♜} \text{d7}$; 13 b3, b5! (Offering a good form of the Benkő Gambit, but White should have accepted in any case) 14 $\text{♙} \text{b2}$, $\text{♜} \text{a5}$; 15 $\text{♙} \times \text{g7}$, $\text{♜} \times \text{g7}$; 16 $\text{♜} \text{c2}$, $\text{b} \times \text{c}$; 17 $\text{b} \times \text{c}$, $\text{♙} \text{ab8}$; 18 e4, $\text{♙} \text{b6}$; 19 $\text{♙} \text{b3}$, $\text{♙} \text{fb8}$ 0-1 60

Schmidt-Ornstein, Erevan 1976 — 9 ... $\text{b5}!$?; 10 $\text{♜} \text{d2}!$?, $\text{♙} \times \text{g2}$; 11 $\text{♜} \times \text{g2}$, $\text{♜} \text{b6}$; 12 e4, 0-0; 13 $\text{h4}!$?, $\text{♜} \text{a6}$; 14 $\text{♜} \text{e2}$, $\text{♜} \text{c7}$; 15 h5 and now 15 ... $\text{e6}!$ is best.

Balinas-Ogaard, Manila 1975 — 13 $\text{♜} \text{e2}$, $\text{d6}!$?; 14 $\text{c} \times \text{b}$, a6; 15 $\text{b} \times \text{a}$, $\text{♜} \times \text{a6}$; 16 $\text{♜} \text{c4}$, $\text{♜} \text{d7}$; 17 $\text{♜} \text{c2}$, $\text{♜} \text{b6}$; 18 $\text{♜} \text{e3}$, $\text{♙} \text{fb8}$; 19 $\text{h4}!$?, $\text{♜} \text{b5}$; 20 f4, $\text{♙} \text{d4}$ ∞

Garcia Padron - Piasetski, Alicante 1977 — 9 e3, 0-0; 10 d5, $\text{b5}!$?; 11 $\text{c} \times \text{b}$, a6; 12 $\text{b} \times \text{a}$, $\text{♙} \times \text{a6}$; 13 $\text{♜} \text{d2}$, $\text{♙} \times \text{g2}$; 14 $\text{♜} \times \text{g2}$, d6; 15 $\text{♜} \text{e2}$, $\text{♜} \text{b6}$ = ½ 42

Willmott-Keene, Cambridge 1973 — 10 b3, d5; 11 $\text{♙} \text{b2}$, $\text{♜} \text{c6}$; 12 $\text{♜} \text{d2}$, $\text{d} \times \text{c}$; 13 $\text{b} \times \text{c}$, $\text{c} \times \text{d}$; 14 $\text{e} \times \text{d}$, $\text{♙} \text{c8}$ 0-1 29.

Andersson-Mestel, Hastings 1974/75 — 9 $\text{♙} \text{e3}$, d6; 10 $\text{♜} \text{d2}$, $\text{♜} \text{c6}$; 11 d5, $\text{♙} \times \text{f3}$; 12 $\text{♙} \times \text{f3}$, $\text{♜} \text{e5}$; 13 $\text{♙} \text{ac1}$, $\text{♜} \times \text{f3}+$; 14 $\text{e} \times \text{f3}$, 0-0; 15 $\text{♙} \text{fe1}$, $\text{♜} \text{d7}$; 16 $\text{♙} \text{cd1}$, $\text{♙} \text{fe8}$; 17 b3, b5; 18 $\text{c} \times \text{b}$, $\text{♜} \times \text{b5}$; 19 $\text{♙} \text{g5}$, $\text{♜} \text{b7}$; 20 $\text{♙} \text{e4}$, $\text{♙} \text{d4}$; 21 $\text{♙} \times \text{d4}$, $\text{c} \times \text{d4}$; 22 $\text{♜} \times \text{d4}$ ∞ 1-0 41.

Smejkal-Gheorghiu, Amsterdam 1975 — 8 $\text{♜} \text{d5}$, 0-0; 9 $\text{♜} \text{g5}$, $\text{♜} \text{d6}!$?; 10 $\text{d} \times \text{c}$ (10 $\text{♙} \text{f4}$, $\text{♙} \times \text{d5}$; 11 $\text{♙} \times \text{d5}$, $\text{♜} \text{c6}$;

12 d×c, d×c; 13 ♖b1 ±) 10 ..., b×c;
11 ♗f4, e5; 12 ♗c1 ± 1-0 40.

Portisch-Larsen, Bugojno 1978 — 8
..., ♗c6!; 9 d×c, b×c; 10 ♗e1, f5; 11
♞d3, d6; 12 ♗3f4, ♗c8! = 0-1 49.

Polugaevsky-Smyslov, USSR Champ-
ionship 1976 — 7 ..., c×d; 8 ♗×d4,
♗×g2; 9 ♗×g2, ♗c8; 10 b3, ♗b7+;
11 f3, d5; 12 c×d, ♗×d5; 13 ♗×d5,
♗×d5; 14 ♗e3! (Improving on 14
♗b2 of Capablanca-Botvinnik,
Nottingham 1936) 14 ..., ♗c6 (14 ...,
0-0?; 15 ♖c1, ♖d8?; 16 ♗f5!! ±) 15
♞×c6, ♗×c6; 16 ♖c1, ♗e6; 17 ♗d3
± 1-0 41.

Fising-Keene, Mannheim 1975 — 7 e3,
0-0; 8 d4, c×d; 9 e×d?! (9 ♗×d4,
♗×g2; 10 ♗×g2, ♗a6 =) 9 ..., ♗c6;
10 ♗f4, ♗a5; 11 b3, d5; 12 ♗e5, ♖c8;
13 ♖e1, e6; 14 ♖c1, ♗h5! ♞ 0-1 65.

Andersson-Furman, Madrid 1973 — 7
d3, 0-0; 8 e4, ♗c6; 9 ♖b1 (9 h3, e6!; 10
♗e3, d5) 9 ..., d6; 10 h3, ♗e8; 11 ♗e3,
♞d4; 12 ♗e2, ♗×f3+!; 13 ♗×f3,
♗d7; 14 ♗g2, f5 = 0-1 36.

Alburt-Polugaevsky, USSR Champ-
ionship 1974 — 6 b3, ♗g7; 7 ♗b2, 0-0;
8 ♗c3, d6; 9 d4, c×d; 10 ♗×d4,
♗×g2; 11 ♗×g2, d5; 12 c×d, ♗×d5
13 ♗db5, ♗×c3; 14 ♗×d8, ♖×d8;
15 ♗×c3, ♗×c3; 16 ♗×c3, ♗c6; 17
♖ac1, ♖ac8; 18 ♖fd1, ♗d4!?!; 19 e3,
♗e6; 20 ♖×d8+, ♖×d8; 21 ♖d1,
♖c8; 22 ♖c1, f5; 23 h4! = ½ 36. The
double advance of Black's d-pawn is

very interesting.

Polugaevsky-Andersson, Las Palmas
1974 — 9 e3, ♗bd7; 10 d4, e6!; 11
♗e2, a6; 12 e4, ♖e8!; 13 ♖fd1 (13
♖ad1!) 13 ..., ♗c7; 14 ♖ac1, ♖ad8; 15
♗c2, c×d; 16 ♗×d4, ♗b8; 17 ♖e1,
♗a8; 18 ♖cd1, ♗c5! = ½ 38.

Kmoch-Nimzowitsch, San Remo 1930
— 1 ♗f3, ♗f6; 2 c4, b6; 3 g3, g6!; 4
♗g2, ♗g7; 5 0-0, 0-0; 6 ♗c3, ♗b7; 7
d4, ♗e4; 8 ♗×e4, ♗×e4; 9 d5, e5; 10
♗e3, f5; 11 ♗e1, ♗×g2; 12 ♗×g2,
d6; 13 ♗d2, ♗d7 = 0-1 61.

Andersson-Spiridonov, Sochi 1973 —
6 d4, ♗b7; 7 ♗c3?! (7 d5!, e6; 8 ♗c3,
e×d; 9 c×d, ♖e8; 10 ♗d4, c5; 11
d×c e.p., d×c ±) 7 ... ♗e4; 8 ♗×e4,
♗×e4; 9 ♗e3, c5; 10 ♗d2, d6; 11
♗h6, ♗c6; 12 ♗×g7, ♗×g7; 13 d5,
♗×f3!; 14 ♗×f3, ♗e5; 15 ♗g2, ♗g8;
16 b3, a6; 17 f4 ± 1-0 41.

Andersson-Portisch, Palma de
Mallorca 1971 — 9 ..., d5; 10 ♖c1 ± ½
81.

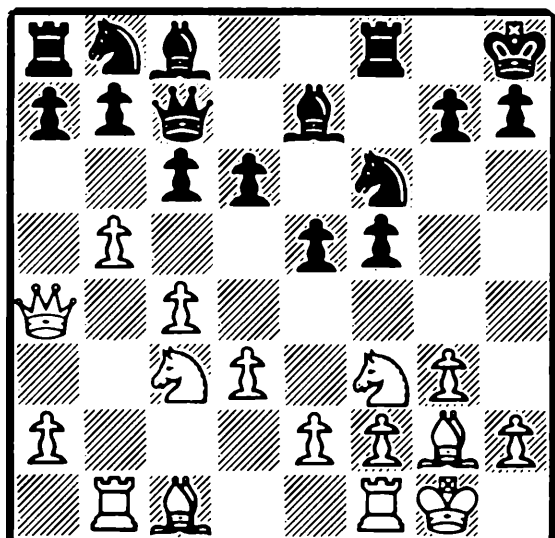
Karpov-Matanović, Skopje 1976 — 3
..., ♗b7; 4 ♗g2, g6; 5 0-0, ♗g7; 6 d4,
0-0; 7 ♗c2!?, ♗e4; 8 ♗b3, ♗c6!; 9
♗bd2, d5; 10 ♗c3, ♗a5; 11 c×d?! (11
c5!?) 11 ..., ♗×d5; 12 b4, ♗c6; 13
b5? (13 ♗b2) 13 ..., ♗×d4; 14 ♗×d4
(14 ♗×d4, ♗×g2; 15 ♗×g2, ♗e4
++) and now Black should have
played 14 ..., ♗e8!; 15 ♗e5 (15 ♗b4,
♗×a1; 16 ♗a3, ♗g7; 17 ♗×e7, ♗d6
++) 15 ..., ♗×g2; 16 ♗×d8, ♖×d8
♞.

Réti v Dutch

This line usually transposes into a
conventional Dutch with White
playing d4, therefore I have only given
a few variations and no illustrative
game. The strategies of this and the
normal Dutch are similar: Black
attempts to advance on the ♗-side,

while White operates on the ♗-side
and in the centre.

Ree-Farago, Örebro 1966 — 1 c4, e6; 2
g3, f5; 3 ♗g2, ♗f6; 4 ♗f3, ♗e7; 5 0-0,
0-0; 6 ♗c3, d6; 7 d3, e5; 8 ♖b1, ♗h8; 9
b4, c6; 10 b5, ♗c7; 11 ♗a4,



11 ... , a6; 12 bxc, dxc6?; 13 d2, d7; 14 fcl, e4; 15 dxe, fxe; 16 dg5, d4; 17 d1, cxc4; 18 bxb7, d5; 19 e3! ± 1-0 29.

Botvinnik-Simagin, Moscow Team Championship 1964 — 7 b4, e5; 8 d3, e8; 9 a4, d7; 10 a5, a6; 11 e4, fxe; 12 dxe, d8; 13 b5, g4; 14 h3, h5; 15 c2, d7; 16 e3, xf3; 17 dx3, c5; 18 g2, fd7; 19 d5, d8 ± ½ 38.

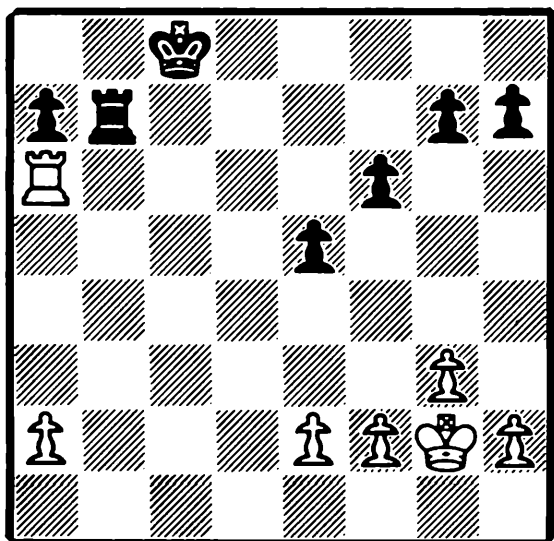
Korchnoi-Bronstein, USSR Championship, Tallinn 1965 — 6 ... , d5; 7 d3, c6; 8 e4, dxe; 9 dxe, fxe; 10 xd8, bxd8; 11 g5, e5; 12 gxe4, a6; 13 g5, c7; 14 f4 ± ½ 33.

Smyslov-Spassky, 1956 Candidates' Amsterdam — 6 b3, d5; 7 b2, d7; 8 d3, e8; 9 bd2, c6; 10 a3, a5; 11 c2, d7; 12 cxd, exd; 13 e3, h5; 14 c3, d6; 15 b2, a6!?!; 16 fcl, h8; 17 f1, b6; 18 g2, e6; 19 d4, xd4; 20 dx4, a6; 21 b4, b6; 22 b5, a8; 23 f3, xf3; 24 dx3 ± but 0-1 66.

Darga-Ivkov, Interzonal 1964, Amsterdam — 1 d3, e6; 2 g3, f5; 3 g2, f6; 4 0-0, c6; 5 c4, d5; 6 d3, c5; 7 d7, 0-0; 8 c2, e7; 9 e4, dxe; 10 dxe, e5; 11 exf, g4; 12 d4, dx5; 13 e2, d7; 14 g5, e8; 15 ad1, dx4; 16 cxe4. (Black now tried to shake off White's grip by violent methods) 16 ... , dx2; 17 fx2, dx2+; 18 cxf2, c5; 19 e3, e4; 20 cxc5, exf3; 21 f1, h5; 22 h4 ± 1-0 41.

Two Réti Endgames

i - **Barcza-Wickström**. Postal Olympiad 1948-1950.



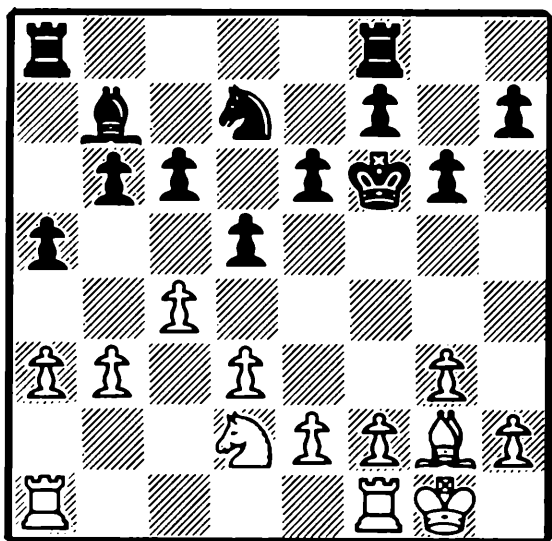
An extreme example of a b+ft ending from this type of opening. White possesses two notable advantages:

a - His b is more active than Black's.
b - His pawns have, even at this late stage, not been committed to any definite structure and can be employed to undermine Black's formation. Hypermodern theory holds good, even in the endgame!

28 f3, d7; 29 h4! (The pawn is either to march to h6 to split Black's e-side, or its advance will provoke h6 or h5, whereupon the White squares will have been weakened and the e will have a point of entry) 29 ... , b7;

30 ♖e6, h5; 31 ♔e3, ♕c7; 32 f4! (Black's entire pawn constellation is set up as a target for blows such as this) 32 ..., ♜d6; 33 ♜e7+ (White will only allow rooks to be exchanged on the 8th rank when the ♖+♗ ending is won for him. Black does not fall in with this plan) 33 ..., ♜d7; 34 ♜e8, e×f+; 35 ♕×f4, ♕b6; 36 e4, ♜c7; 37 ♜h8, ♜c5; 38 ♜g8, ♜c7; 39 ♕f5, a5; 40 ♕g6, ♜c3; 41 ♜b8+! (Safer than 41 ♜×g7, ♜a3. If Black now plays 41 ..., ♕c5 then 42 ♜c8+ and the following ♖+♗ endgame is a win for White) 41 ..., ♕c7; 42 ♜b3, ♜c5 (More chances are offered by 42 ..., ♜c2; 43 a3, ♜e2 or 43 ♜a3, ♜e2; 44 ♜a4, ♜e3, although Black loses one pawn in both lines) 43 ♕×g7, f5; 44 e×f, ♜×f5; 45 ♕g6, ♜d5; 46 ♜f3, a4; 47 ♜f5, ♜d3; 48 ♜g5 (Now all is clear) 48 ..., ♜a3; 49 ♕×h5, ♜×a2; 50 g4 1-0.

ii - Barcza-Trifunović, Hungary v Yugoslavia 1966.



While it would be difficult to argue that this position handled by two Grandmasters should conclude in anything but a draw, the fact that White's pawns have not yet been committed to any set formation does make life somewhat difficult for

Black. In this respect the position stands in close connexion to the previous example.

White has two small straws from which to weave his basket: a. Black's pawns occupy the centre and represent a target for blows such as b4 and e4, White's pawns, as yet uncommitted, can time these blows for the precise moment when they will wreak the most havoc. b. Black is weak on the dark squares. His pawns are fixed on light squares and reduce the scope of his ♜. Play continued: 17 ♜fc1, ♜fc8; 18 d4 (The first step — White exercises control over c5 and e5) 18 ..., ♕e7 (If Black attempts to mobilise his pawns with 18 ..., e5 then 19 ♜h3! poses some unpleasant problems. 18 ..., c5; 19 c×d, e×d [..., c×d; 20 d×e!] 20 ♜h3 brings similar consequences) 19 e4!, ♜ab8 (Suddenly Black's position is very uncomfortable. If now 19 ..., d×e; 20 ♜×e4, c5 hoping to eliminate the central pawns, then 21 ♜d6! and Black must lose material. Trifunović decides to pursue a waiting policy) 20 b4 (It is remarkable how rapidly White's pawns have seized the centre while Black's are scarcely able to move) 20 ..., a×b; 21 a×b, ♜a8 (It is vital to challenge the a-file before White can invade with ♜a7, but this enables White to cripple his ♜ on a permanent basis) 22 c5, b×c; 23 b×c, ♜×a1; 24 ♜×a1, ♜a8; 25 ♜×a8, ♜×a8; 26 f4 (The exchange of rooks has reduced the immediate danger of penetration into Black's camp via the a- and b-files, and now he should have used this respite to play 26 ..., f6 — lending much needed protection to the dark squares. 27 e5 could then be met with 27 ..., f×e; 28 f×e and although Black's weaknesses remain, White would not have a wing majority at his disposal. This was the last chance of putting up any decent resistance) 26 ..., ♜b7; 27 e5!, ♜a6; 28 ♕f2 (White's

♔ has a pleasant choice: a gentle saunter to the ♖-side or an advance on the ♗-side in close support of the g and f pawns) 28 ... f6 (Too late!) 29 e×f+!, ♜×f6; 30 ♖f3, h6; 31 ♖d1, ♗b5; 32 ♗e3, g5? (A mistake which gives White forced winning lines, since he can now create a passed pawn which Black's disorganised forces are in no position to stop. Passive defence would hold out longer, but in any

event Black has no workable defence to the manoeuvre h3-♖c2-♜f3-e5 and g4. Black could not protect c6, g6 and the dark squares on the ♖-side simultaneously. Possibly Trifunović wanted to shorten the technical agony!?) 33 f×g, h×g; 34 h4!, g×h; 35 g×h, ♜d7; 36 ♜f3, ♜b8; 37 ♜e5, ♜a6; 38 ♖c2, ♗f6; 39 ♗f4, ♜b4; 40 ♖b1, ♖e2; 41 ♖g6, ♖b5 1-0.

PART II

THE CATALAN AND NEO-CATALAN

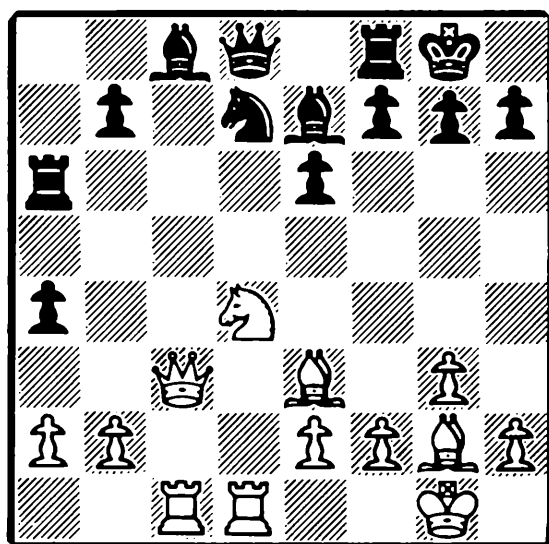
The Catalan System

In modern practice where Black adopts the f6-e6-d5 formation against the Réti White has tended to transpose into the Catalan system which, in contradistinction to the Neo-Catalan, is characterised by White playing an early d4 occupying the centre. 'The Catalan opening has the simple strategic goal of enabling White's King's Bishop to dominate Black's c8 -wing. It is characteristic of many Catalan games that Black tries to escape from White's nebulous but persistent pressure by simplifying exchanges only to discover that the 'Catalan Bishop' is most effective in endings or middle games without Queens.' (Barden in *The Guardian*)

Here is a thematic game which illustrates the basic strategy in crystal clear form.

Smyslov-Donner, Havana 1965, Capablanca Memorial — 1 d3, d5 ; 2 c4, e6 ; 3 g3, f6 ; 4 g2, e7 ; 5 0-0, 0-0; 6 d4, c5 ; 7 cxd, dxd5 (7 ... exd transposes into the Tarrasch Defence — a line safer to avoid when playing against Smyslov. Donner prefers to avoid any organic weaknesses, but runs up against an interesting idea.) 8 dxc, gx c5 ; 9 c2 (By

keeping the c-file open Smyslov is able to start a rapid offensive against Black's c8 -side.) 9 ... e7 (9 ... e7 or d7 was probably better) 10 d1, d7 ; 11 c3, dxc3 ; 12 xc3, a5 (Introducing an artificial manoeuvre. Better is 12 ... f6 ; 13 c2, e7 but after 14 e3 White's bishops rake Black's undeveloped c8 -side) 13 e3, a6 ; 14 d4! (Unmasking the deadly g2) 14 ... a4 ; 15 a1 ,



15 ... a5 ; 16 xa5, xa5 ; 17 xc8! (A neat way of bringing the Catalan Bishop into play) 17 ... xc8 ; 18 xb7 , Resigns.

Black has a lost ending in all variations: e.g. 18 ..., $\text{c}6$; 19 $\text{d} \times \text{c}8$, $\text{c} \times \text{c}8$; 20 $\text{c}6$ or 18 ..., $\text{e}8$; 19 $\text{c}6$, $\text{d}5$; 20 $\text{c} \times \text{e}7+$, $\text{e} \times \text{e}7$; 21 $\text{d} \times \text{d}5$, $\text{e} \times \text{d}5$; 22 $\text{e} \times \text{d}5$ or 18 ..., $\text{a}5$ - $\text{a}8$; 19

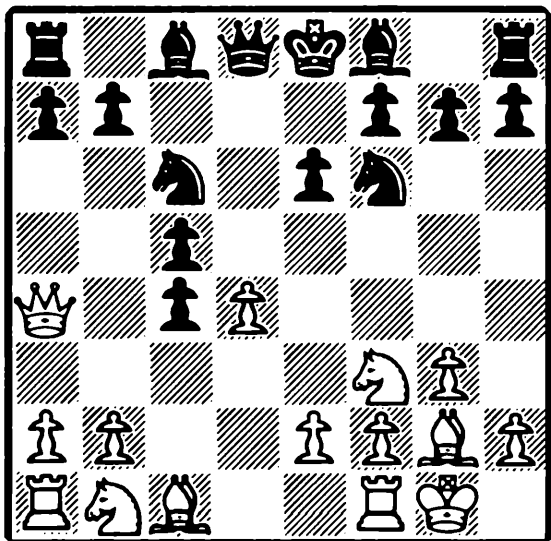
$\text{d} \times \text{a}8$, $\text{e} \times \text{a}8$; 20 $\text{c}6$. Best objectively is 18 ..., $\text{c}7$; 19 $\text{c}6$, $\text{e} \times \text{b}7$; 20 $\text{c} \times \text{a}5$, $\text{c}7$; 21 $\text{e} \text{c}1$ with an extra pawn. One does not play on in such positions against Smyslov!

The Catalan Accepted : I 4 ..., $\text{d} \times \text{c}$

In theory the Catalan Accepted should give Black easy equality. As in the Queen's Gambit Accepted Black liquidates the central tension at an early stage, but here he should be in no danger from an early attack, since White's pieces are less aggressively placed than in the Queen's Gambit proper.

The exception that proves the rule

Florian-Szily, Budapest 1966 — 1 $\text{d}4$, $\text{c}6$; 2 $\text{c}4$, $\text{e}6$; 3 $\text{g}3$, $\text{d}5$; 4 $\text{g}2$, $\text{d} \times \text{c}$; 5 $\text{f}3$ (The Catalan Gambit. The major alternative is 5 $\text{a}4$) 5 ..., $\text{c}5$; 6 0-0, $\text{c}6$; 7 $\text{a}4$ (This is a standard position which can be reached from any number of different move sequences. This game actually started life as a Grünfeld Reversed — 1 $\text{d}4$, $\text{e}6$; 2 $\text{g}3$, $\text{c}5$; 3 $\text{f}3$, $\text{c}6$; 4 $\text{g}2$, $\text{f}6$; 5 0-0, $\text{d}5$; 6 $\text{c}4$, $\text{d} \times \text{c}$; 7 $\text{a}4$ — but I have given the normal move order above for the sake of clarity.)



7 ..., $\text{d}7$ (Not 7 ..., $\text{c} \times \text{d}$; 8 $\text{c} \times \text{d}4$, $\text{c} \times \text{d}4$; 9 $\text{d} \times \text{c}6+$, $\text{d}7$; 10 $\text{e} \text{d}1$, $\text{d} \times \text{c}6$; 11 $\text{c} \times \text{c}6+$! but 7 ..., $\text{d}7$ may be an improvement) 8 $\text{d} \times \text{c}$, $\text{d} \times \text{c}5$ (Accepting the gambit with 8 ..., $\text{c}5$ is very risky. 9 $\text{c}2$, $\text{d} \times \text{c}5$; 10 $\text{e}5$, $\text{c}8$; 11 $\text{c}3!$, $\text{b}5$; 12 $\text{g}5$, $\text{b}6$; 13 $\text{e} \text{a}1 \pm$) 9 $\text{c} \times \text{c}4$, $\text{e}7$? Now Black's pieces lose their interaction and he gets into difficulties. 10 $\text{g}5$, $\text{c}8$; 11 $\text{c}3$, $\text{h}6$; 12 $\text{d} \times \text{f}6$, $\text{g} \times \text{f}6$; 13 $\text{e} \text{a}1!$, $\text{f}5$; 14 $\text{e}4$, $\text{b}5$; 15 $\text{c} \times \text{b}5$, $\text{f}4!?$; 16 $\text{e} \times \text{d}7!$, $\text{d} \times \text{f}2+$; 17 $\text{e} \times \text{f}2$, $\text{c} \times \text{d}7$; 18 $\text{e}5$, $\text{c} \times \text{e}5$; 19 $\text{c} \times \text{e}5$, $\text{g}8$; 20 $\text{d}5$, $\text{e} \text{c}1+$; 21 $\text{d} \text{f}1$ 1-0

Vukić-Pfleger, Ybbs 1968 — 8 $\text{c} \times \text{c}4$, $\text{b}5$; 9 $\text{d}3$, $\text{c}4$; 10 $\text{c}2$, $\text{c}8$; 11 $\text{e}4$, $\text{e}7$; 12 $\text{e}2$, 0-0; 13 $\text{e} \text{d}1$, $\text{c}6$; 14 $\text{e}5$, $\text{a}5$; 15 $\text{g}5$, $\text{e}8$; 16 $\text{c}3$, $\text{h}6$; 17 $\text{e}3$, $\text{c}6$; 18 $\text{a}4 \pm$ 1-0 43.

Korchnoi-Karpov, 17th game, Candidates' Match, Moscow 1974 — 8 ..., $\text{c} \times \text{d}$; 9 $\text{c} \times \text{d}4$, $\text{c}8$; 10 $\text{c}3$, $\text{a}5$; 11 $\text{e} \text{d}1$, $\text{e}7$; 12 $\text{c}3$, $\text{c}7$; 13 $\text{c}5$ (13 $\text{f}4!$, $\text{e}5$; 14 $\text{g}5$, $\text{e}6$; 15 $\text{a}4$, 0-0; 16 $\text{d} \times \text{f}6$, $\text{d} \times \text{f}6$; 17 $\text{c}5$) 13 ..., $\text{b}8$; 14 $\text{c}5 \pm$ but 0-1 42.

Ribli-Ljubojević and(!) Portisch - Radulov, Olympiad Buenos Aires 1978 — 10 ..., $\text{c} \times \text{d}4$; 11 $\text{c} \times \text{d}4$, $\text{c}5$; 12 $\text{h}4$, $\text{c}6$; 13 $\text{e} \text{d}1$, $\text{b}6$; 14 $\text{d} \times \text{c}6+$, $\text{e} \times \text{c}6$; 15 $\text{h}6!$ \pm

Henkin-Lepeshkin, USSR Semi-Final, Moscow 1964 — 7 ..., $\text{d}7$; 8 $\text{d} \times \text{c}$, $\text{d} \times \text{c}5$; 9 $\text{c} \times \text{c}4$, $\text{e}7$; 10 $\text{e} \text{d}1$, 0-0; 11 $\text{c}3$, $\text{a}5$; 12 $\text{d}2$, $\text{c}6$; 13 $\text{b}3$, $\text{e}5$;

14 ♖b5, ♜a4; 15 ♗c7, ♝b8; 16 ♘d5, ♙d8; 17 ♜×a4, ♘×a4; 18 b3, ♘b6; 19 ♘b4, ♘d7; 20 ♘×c6, b×c6; 21 ♝ac1 ± 1-0 42.

Saigin-Akopian, Spartakiad, Moscow 1963 — 7 ♘e5, ♘×e5; 8 d×e5, ♜×d1; 9 ♝×d1, ♘d7 (9 ... , ♘d5; 10 ♘c3, ♘×c3; 11 b×c3, ♙e7; 12 ♝b1, 0-0; 13 ♙×b7, ♝b8; 14 ♙e4, ♝×b1; 15 ♙×b1, ♝d8; 16 ♝×d8, ♙×d8; 17 ♙e3 ±) 10 f4, ♝b8; 11 a4, ♙e7; 12 ♘a3, 0-0; 13 ♘×c4, ♘b6; 14 ♘d6 ± 1-0 40.

Petrosian-Panno, Palma de Mallorca 1969 — 8 ... , ♘d5!?!; 9 ♘a3, ♙d7! (9 ... , c3; 10 ♘c4, c×b; 11 ♙×b2 ±) 10 ♘×c4, ♙c6; 11 a3?! ½ 25. Best would have been 11 ♘d6+, ♙×d6; 12 c×d6 ∞)

Korchnoi-Ivkov, Leningrad 1964 — 7 ... , ♙d7; 8 ♘×c6, ♙×c6; 9 ♙×c6+, b×c6; 10 ♜a4, ♜b6; 11 d×c, ♙×c5; 12 ♜×c4, 0-0; 13 ♘d2, ♘d5; 14 e4, ♘f6; 15 ♘b3, ♙e7; 16 ♙e3, ♜b5; 17 ♝ac1 ± 1-0 37.

Krogus-Furman, Spartakiad, Moscow 1967 — 5 ... , b5; 6 a4, c6; 7 0-0, ♙b7; 8 ♘e5, ♜c8; 9 b3, c×b; 10 ♜×b3, b4; 11 a5, ♘fd7; 12 ♘d3, c5; 13 ♙×b7, ♜×b7; 14 d×c, ♘×c5; 15 ♜×b4 = ½ 22.

Nesis-Zelinski, Correspondence 1976 — 6 ♘e5, ♘d5; 7 a4!, c6; 8 0-0, ♙b7; 9 b3, c×b; 10 a×b!, c×b; 11 ♜×b3, a6; 12 e4, ♘f6; 13 d5! ± 1-0 26.

Lengyel-Karpov, Moscow 1971 — 7 0-0?, ♙b7; 8 e4, ♘f6; 9 ♝e1, ♘bd7; 10 ♜e2, a6; 11 ♘c3, ♘×e5; 12 d×e5, ♘d7; 13 ♝d1, ♜c8 ♯ 0-1 41.

Rashkovski-Timman, Sochi 1973 — 8 a4, a6; 9 b3, c×b; 10 ♜×b3, ♘c6!?!; 11 ♘×c6 (11 ♝d1, ♘a5 ∞) 11 ... , ♙×c6; 12 e4, ♘b6; 13 d5?! (13 ♜c3 ∞) 13 ... , e×d; 14 e×d, ♙×d5; 15 ♙×d5, ♜×d5; 16 ♝e1+, ♙e7; 17 ♜c3?! (17 ♜×d5, ♘×d5; 18 a×b, a5 ♯) 17 ... , ♘×a4!; 18 ♝×a4 (18 ♜×g7, 0-0-0!) 18 ... , b×a4; 19 ♙a3,

0-0; 20 ♝×e7, ♝fe8; 21 ♙b2, ♜g5; 22 ♝×c7, ♝ad8; 23 ♝c5?, ♜g6; 24 ♘d2, h6!; 25 ♜g2, ♝d3; 26 ♜c1, ♝e2; 27 ♘f1, ♜e4+; 28 ♜g1, ♜f3 (29 ♝c8+, ♜h7; 30 ♝h8+, ♜g6) 0-1

Sosonko - Karpov, Tilburg 1977 — 5 ... , a6; 6 0-0, ♘c6; 7 e3!, ♘b4; 8 ♘e5, c5; 9 a3, ♘bd5; 10 d×c5, ♜c7; 11 ♘×c4, ♜×c5; 12 b3 ± but evtl. ½.

Sosonko-Donner, Amsterdam 1974 — 6 ... , b5; 7 ♘e5, ♘d5; 8 a4, ♙b7; 9 e4, ♘f6; 10 a×b, a×b; 11 ♝×a8, ♙×a8; 12 ♘c3, c6 (12 ... , b4?; 13 ♜a4+, ♘bd7; 14 ♘b5!) 13 ♙g5, ♙b7!; 14 d5?! (14 ♘g4!?) 14 ... , ♙e7; 15 d×e, f×e; 16 ♙h3 and now 16 ... , ♘bd7! (Sosonko) is ♯.

Sosonko-Lombarjy, Amsterdam 1974 — 13 ... , ♙e7; 14 ♜a1, ♙b7; 15 ♜a7, ♜c8; 16 d5, 0-0; 17 d×e, f×e; 18 ♙h3 ±.

Sosonko-Schneider, Olympiad Buenos Aires 1978 — 8 ♘c3, ♙b7! (8 ... , f6! Pachman) 9 ♘×d5, ♙×d5; 10 e4, ♙b7; 11 ♜h5, g6; 12 ♘×g6, f×g6; 13 ♜e5++

Lukin-Balashov, USSR Junior Championship 1967 — 6 ♘e5, c5; 7 e3, c×d; 8 e×d, ♘bd7; 9 ♘×c4, ♘b6; 10 ♘e5, ♙e7; 11 0-0, 0-0; 12 ♘c3, ♘fd5; 13 ♜b3 ± 1-0 28.

Polugaevsky-Csom, Montilla 1975 — 5 ... , ♘bd7; 6 0-0, ♙e7; 7 ♘bd2, c5?! (7 ... , b5!; 8 ♘e5, ♘×e5; 9 ♙×a8, ♜×d4 ∞) 8 ♘×c4, 0-0; 9 ♜c2, a6? (9 ... , ♘d5!?) 10 ♝d1, c×d?!; 11 ♘×d4 ± 1-0 44.

Minev-O'Kelly, Berlin 1962 — 5 ♜a4+, ♘bd7; 6 ♘bd2?, c5!; 7 ♘×c4, a6; 8 ♙f4, b5!; 9 ♜d1, ♘d5; 10 ♘d6+, ♙×d6; 11 ♙×d6, ♙b7; 12 ♘f3?, c4! ♯ 0-1 24.

Rossetto-Darga, Amsterdam 1964 — 6 ♜×c4, a6; 7 ♘f3, b5; 8 ♜c6, ♝b8!; 9

♠f4, ♘d5; 10 ♠d2, ♠b7; 11 ♖c2, c5; 12 0-0, ♜c8; 13 ♗d3, c×d; 14 ♘×d4, ♠e7 = ½ 41.

Smyslov-Keres, Hague/Moscow 1948 — 5 ... ♠d7; 6 ♖×c4, ♠c6; 7 ♘f3, ♘bd7; 8 ♘c3, ♘b6; 9 ♗d3, ♠b4; 10 0-0, 0-0; 11 ♜d1, h6; 12 ♠d2, ♖e7; 13 a3, ♠×c3; 14 ♖×c3, ♜fd8; 15 ♠e1, ♜ac8 ± 0-1 58.

Andersen-Unzicker, Olympiad 1964, Tel-Aviv — 11 ... ♖e7?; 12 ♠g5!, h6; 13 ♠×f6, ♖×f6; 14 ♘e4, ♖e7; 15 ♜ac1, ♜fd8; 16 ♜×c6!, b×c6; 17 ♘e5, ♖f8; 18 ♘×c6, ♜e8; 19 a3, ♠d6; 20 f4, ♘d5; 21 ♘d2, f5; 22 e4, f×e; 23 ♠×e4 ++ 1-0 28.

Alekhine-Euwe, World Championship 1937 — 4 ♘f3, d×c; 5 ♖a4+, ♘bd7; 6 ♖×c4, c5; 7 ♠g2, ♘b6; 8 ♗d3, c×d; 9 0-0, ♠e7; 10 ♘×d4, 0-0; 11 ♘c3, e5; 12 ♘f5, ♠b4; 13 ♖c2, ♠×c3; 14 b×c3 ± 1-0 52.

Karpov-Korchnoi, 22nd game, Candidates' Match, Moscow 1974 — 6

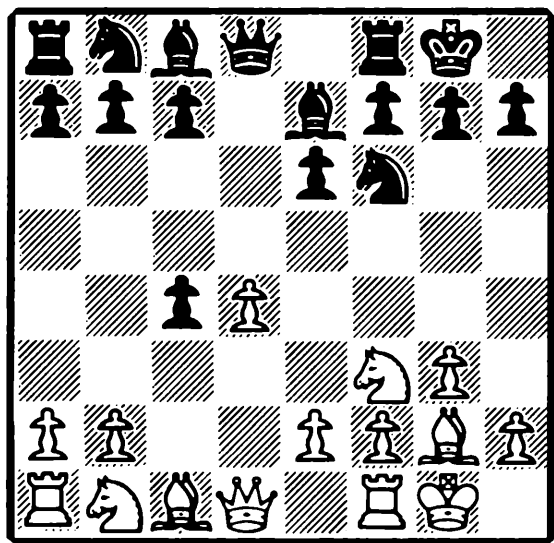
..., b6!; 7 ♠g2, ♠b7; 8 0-0, c5; 9 ♜d1, a6; 10 d×c, ♠×c5 = ½ 30.

Petrosian-Panno, Los Angeles 1963 — 6 ♠g2, a6; 7 ♘c3, ♜b8; 8 ♖×c4, b5; 9 ♖b3, ♠b7; 10 0-0, c5; 11 ♠e3, ♠e7; 12 d×c, ♘×c5; 13 ♖d1, 0-0; 14 ♖×d8, ♜f×d8; 15 ♜fd1, ♖f8?; 16 ♘e5! ± 1-0 62. 15 ... b4! is best.

Smyslov-Korchnoi, Moscow-Leningrad 1967 — 7 ♖×c4, c5; 8 ♖c2, b5; 9 0-0, ♠b7; 10 a4, ♠e7; 11 d×c, ♠×c5; 12 ♠g5, ♖b6; 13 ♠×f6, ♘×f6; 14 a×b, a×b; 15 ♜×a8+, ♠×a8; 16 ♘c3, 0-0; 17 e3, ♜c8; 18 ♗d3, b4; 19 ♘a4, ♖c6; 20 ♘×c5, ♖×c5; 21 ♜d1, h6; 22 ♖d4 ± 1-0 74 Black's b-pawn is weak.

Keres-Birbrager, Spartakiad, Moscow 1966 — 5 ... ♖d7?; 6 ♖×c4, ♖c6; 7 ♘bd2, ♖×c4; 8 ♘×c4, b6; 9 ♠g2, ♠b7; 10 0-0, ♘bd7; 11 ♠d2, ♠e7; 12 ♜fc1, c5; 13 ♠f4, 0-0; 14 ♠d6, ♠×d6; 15 ♘×d6 ± 1-0 47

The Catalan Accepted II 6 ... , d×c



Larsen-Portisch, Olympiad, Havana 1966 — 1 d4, d5; 2 c4, e6; 3 ♘f3, ♠e7; 4 g3, ♘f6; 5 ♠g2, 0-0; 6 0-0, d×c; 7

♖c2, a6; 8 ♖×c4 (8 a4 is more likely to give White an advantage) 8 ... b5; 9 ♖b3, ♠b7; 10 ♜d1, ♘bd7; 11 ♠g5? (♘c3!) 11 ... c5; 12 d×c, ♖c7; 13 ♘bd2, ♠×c5; 14 ♘e1??, ♠×f2+!; 15 ♖×f2, ♖c5+; 16 e3 (16 ♠e3, ♘g4+) 16 ... ♘g4+; 17 ♖g1, ♠×g2 18 ♘×g2, ♖×g5; 19 ♘f3, ♖e7; 20 a4, ♘de5!; 21 ♘d4 (21 ♘×e5, ♘×e5 22 a×b, ♖b7!) 21 ... b×a; 22 ♜×a4, ♜ab8; 23 ♖a2, ♖f6 0-1.

Smyslov-Parma, Havana 1965 — 9 ♖c2, ♠b7; 10 ♠f4, ♠d6; 11 ♘bd2, ♘bd7; 12 ♜ac1, ♜c8; 13 ♘e5, ♠×g2; 14 ♖×g2, ♘d5; 15 ♘e4, ♘×e5; 16 ♠×e5, f6; 17 ♠×d6 = ½

Smyslov-Olafsson, USSR v Rest of the World, Belgrade 1970 — 10 ... ♘c6;

11 Bd1 , Cb4 ; 12 Cc1 , Cc8 ; 13 Ag5! , Cb5 ; 14 bd2 , h6 ; 15 Axf6 , Cxf6 ; 16 Cb3 , Ad6 ; 17 Cc5 , Ad5 ; 18 $\text{Ce5} \pm 1-0$ 67. - Neistadt analysis: 10 ..., Cd5 ; 11 Cc3 , Cxf4 ; 12 gxf4 , Cd7 ; 13 Cg5 , Axg5 ; 14 Axb7 , Ax4! ; 15 Ax8 , $\text{Ch4} \infty$.

Polugaevsky-Lengyel, Budapest 1965 — 10 Ad2 , Cc6 ; 11 Cc3 , Cd4 ; 12 Cd4 , Axg2 ; 13 Cxe6 , Cc8 ; 14 Cxf8 , Ch3 ; 15 Ag5! , Cxf1 ; 16 Bxf1 , Bxf8 ; 17 Ax6 , $\text{Ax6} \pm \frac{1}{2}$ 42.

Sosonko-Morrison, Amsterdam Zonal 1978 — 10 Ad2 , Cc6 ; 11 e3! , Cb4 ; 12 Ax4 , Ax4 ; 13 a3 , Ad6 ; 14 $\text{bd2} \pm 1-0$ 36

Enklaar-Zuidema, Dutch Championship 1965 — 8 e4? , b5 ; 9 a4 , Ab7 ; 10 Cc3 , Cc6 ; 11 axb , axb ; 12 Bxa8 , Cxa8 ; 13 Cxb5 , Cb4 ; 14 Cxc4 , $\text{Aa6!} \mp 0-1$ 25

Keene-O'Kelly, Bognor 1967 — 8 a4 , c5 ; 9 dxc , Cc6 ; 10 Ca3 , Axc5 ; 11 Cxc4 , Ce7 ; 12 Cce5 , Ad7?? (12 ..., Cxe5 ; 13 Cxe5 , Cc7 ; 14 $\text{Cc4} \pm$) 13 Ag5! , Bfd8 ; 14 $\text{Cg4}++$ 1-0 37.

Korchnoi-Tal, 6th game, Candidates' Semi-Final 1968 — 8 ..., Cc6 ; 9 Cxc4 , Cd5 (A new idea, involving the risky plan of transferring the C to h5 with tactical chances against the white C . Should White now exchange on d5 Black's A (c8) will be liberated and the b4 square will be exploited by Black in the ending) 10 bd2 (10 $\text{Cc3!?$ Panno) 10 ..., Bd8 ; 11 e3 , Ch5 ; 12 e4 , Ad7 ; 13 b3 , $\text{b5!?$; 14 Cc3 , bxa4 ; 15 bxa4 , Ab4 ; 16 Cc2 , Bac8 ; 17 Cc4 , Ae8 ; 18 h3 , Bxd4! ; 19 g4 , Cc5 ; 20 Cxd4 , Cxd4 ; 21 Cd3 , Bd8 ; 22 Ab2 , e5 ; 23 Bfc1 , Ce7 ; 24 Axd4 , Bxd4 ; 25 Cg3 , Ce6! ; 26 Cb3 , a5 ; 27 Cc2 , $\text{c5} \mp 0-1$ 42.

Korchnoi-Ivkov, Skopje Olympiad 1972 — 11 ..., Cxc4 ; 12 Cxc4 , Ad7 ; 13 Cfe5 , Cxe5 ; 14 $\text{Cxe5} \pm \frac{1}{2}$ 42.

Doda-Geller, Bath 1973 — 12 ..., a5 ; 13 b3 , Cb4 ; 14 Bd1 , c6 ; 15 Ab2 , Ad7 ; 16 Cb6?! (16 Afl1!) 16 ..., Ba6 ; 17 Cxd7 , Cxd7 ; 18 Cd2 (18 Bac1) 18 ..., Cd3 ; 19 Ac3 , Ab4 ; 20 Ax4 , $\text{Cb4} \mp 0-1$ 60

Sosonko-Najdorf, Sao Paulo 1978 — 10 Cd3 , Bd8 (10 ..., $\text{Cb4} \Delta \dots \text{c5}$) 11 Cc3 , Ch5 ; 12 Cc4 , Cd5 ; 13 $\text{a5} \pm 1-0$ 33.

Bertok-Dely, Vrnjacka Banja 1966 — 8 ..., bd7 ; 9 bd2 , c5 ; 10 dxc , c3 ; 11 Cb3 , Cxc5 ; 12 Cxc5 , Axc5 ; 13 Cxc3 , Cb6 ; 14 Ce5 , Ad4 ; 15 $\text{Cc4!} \pm 1-0$ 28.

Bialas-van Scheltinga, West Germany v Holland 1966 — 7 ..., bd7 ; 8 Cxc4 , c5 ; 9 Bd1 , cxd ; 10 Cxd4 , Cb6 ; 11 Cc3 , Cc5 ; 12 b4 , Ca6 ; 13 b5 , Cc5 ; 14 Ae3 , Cg4 ; 15 Cc6! , bxc6 ; 16 $\text{Cxc4} \pm 1-0$ 25.

Trifunović-Robatsch, Palma de Mallorca 1966 — 7 Ce5 , c5 ; 8 dxc , Axc5 ; 9 Cxd8 , Bxd8 ; 10 Cc3 , Ae7 ; 11 Cxc4 , Cc6 ; 12 Ad2 , $\text{Ad7} \pm \frac{1}{2}$ 30.

Ivkov-Parma, Havana 1965 — 8 ..., Cc7 ; 9 Cxc4 , Axc5 ; 10 Ae3 , Axe3 ; 11 Cxe3 , Bd8 ; 12 Cc1 , Cc6 ; 13 Ca3 , e5 ; 14 Cc5 , Ae6 ; 15 $\text{Bfc1} \pm \frac{1}{2}$ 39.

Portisch-Matanović, Skopje 1968 — 10 Cc3 , Bd8 ; 11 A4! , Axf2+? (11 ..., Bxd1 ; 12 Axc7 gives White the better ending - but this loses a piece) 12 Cxf2! , e5 ; 13 Cb5 , Ce7 (Or 13 ..., Cc5+ ; 14 Ae3 , Cg4+ ; 15 Cg1 and wins) 14 Ad2 , Cc6 ; 15 Cba3 , Ae6 ; 16 Bc1 , e4 ; 17 Cg1 1-0 38.

Ivkov-Robatsch, Vinkovci 1968 — 10 ..., Axf2+ (Acceptance of the sacrifice is very dangerous. In fact, this game provides the tactical justification of 10 Cc3!) 11 Bxf2 , Cxc4 ; 12 Bxf6 , gxf6 ; 13 Ah6 , Cc6 ; 14 e3 , Bd8 ; 15 Ch5 , e5 ; 16 Ce4 , Ce6 ; 17 Ch4 1-0

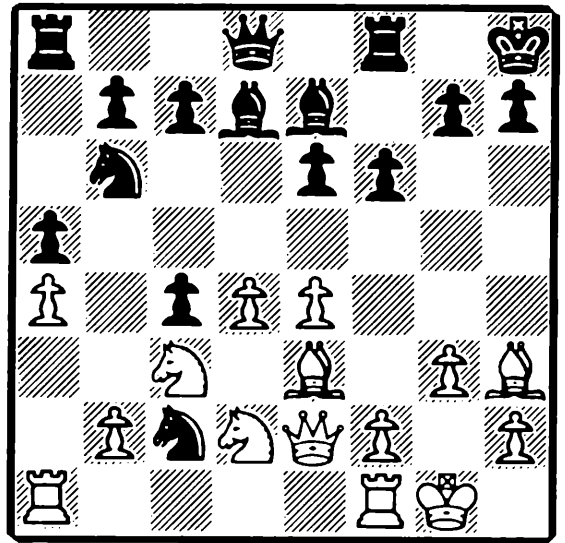
Korchnoi-Petrosian, Game 1, Quarter-Final Candidates', Il Ciocco 1977 — 7 ... c6! ; 8 dxc6 (8 dxc6 , bxc6 ; 9 $\text{da3!?$, dxa3 ; 10 bxa3 ∞) 8 ... bxc6 ; 9 dc3 , c5 ; 10 dxc , dxc5 ; 11 ca4 , cd5 ; 12 ce4 , cb6 ; 13 cc2 , de7 ; 14 dxc4 , dxc4 ; 15 ccxc4 , $\text{cd5} = \frac{1}{2}$ 22.

Spiridonov-Geller, Novi Sad 1978 — 9 dxc6 (9 $\text{dgg5!?$ Murei) ce8 ; 10 dxe7+ , ccxe7 ; 11 ca4 , e5! ; 12 dxe5 , ccxe5 ; 13 ccxc4 , \mp 0-1 26

Panno-Ivkov, Sao Paulo 1973 — 8 dxc6 , bxc6 ; 9 dxc6 , bb8 ; 10 dc3 , db7 ; 11 $\text{db5!?$ (11 dxb7 \pm) 11 ... dd5 (11 ... $\text{cdd6!?$) 12 b3! , cxb ; 13 axb , da8 ; 14 dc4 , $\text{c5} = \frac{1}{2}$ 73. 7 ... $\text{dc6!?$ was suggested to me by Stean as long ago as 1971!

Shamkovich-Robatsch, Palma de Mallorca 1966 — 7 $\text{dc3!?$ (A dubious gambit line) 7 ... cd5 ; 8 ce5 , cb6 ; 9 a4 , a5 ; 10 e4 , da6 ; 11 de3 , f6 ; 12 df3 , db4 ; 13 ce2 , dd7 ; 14 dh3 , che8 ; 15 cd2 , cd2 \mp $\frac{1}{2}$ 33

See diagram in next column



Korchnoi-Petrosian, Game 3, Quarter-Final Candidates', Il Ciocco 1977 — 6 dc3 , dxc ; 7 de5 , c5 ; 8 dxc , ccxd1+ ; 9 dxd1 , dbd7 ; 10 dxc4 , dxc5 ; 11 dc3 , dd7 ; 12 da5 , cd5 ; 13 dxd5 , exd5 ; 14 dxd5 \pm $\frac{1}{2}$ 39

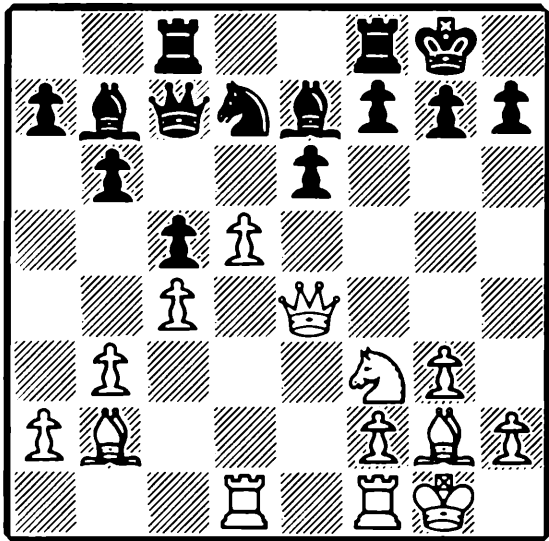
Korchnoi-Petrosian, Game 9, Quarter-Final Candidates', Il Ciocco 1977 — 9 ... dxc5 ; 10 dxc4 , dc6 ; 11 de3 , db4+ ; 12 dd2 , dxd2+ ; 13 dxd2 , dd7 ; 14 dc4 , bfd8 ; 15 dc3 , cf8 ; 16 cd6 , bab8 ; 17 0-0-0, de8 \pm $\frac{1}{2}$ 43

Black holds the centre

I Geller's Variation

Geller-Cirić, Europa Cup, Oberhausen 1961 — 1 d4 , d5 ; 2 c4 , e6 ; 3 df3 , df6 ; 4 g3 , de7 ; 5 dgg2 , 0-0; 6 0-0, c6 (6 ... dbd7 is considered more accurate, for if White continues quietly with 7 dbd2 or 7 b3 then c5 equalises at once. After 6 ... dbd7 White should play 7 cc2 when Black must return to the text variation or try out the unclear 7 ... $\text{b6!?$ for on 7 cc2 , c5 ; 8 dd1! is an embarrassing reply) 7 b3 , dbd7 ; 8

db2 , b6 ; 9 cc2 (A slower build-up involving e3-cce2-dbd2 is also possible, cf Larsen-Matanović) 9 ... db7 ; 10 dbd2 , bc8 ; 11 bad1 (White intends to seize the centre with e4 and then direct his pieces against Black's c -side) 11 ... cc7 ; 12 e4 , dxe (Black does best to reduce the central tension. Slower alternatives are discussed below) 13 dxe4 , dxe4 ; 14 ccxe4 , c5 ; 15 d5 ,



(The most aggressive continuation, but conceivably not the best, for if Black succeeds in neutralising White's attack then White can achieve no more than a draw. Less ambitious, but more reliable, is 15 ♖e2 hoping to profit from the ♖-side pawn majority) 15 ... ♟f6 (The major alternative is 15 ... ♟f6) 16 ♖c2, e×d; 17 ♟e5 (Driving the ♖ on to an exposed square) 17 ... ♖d8; 18 ♟g5, g6; 19 h4 (White has achieved his objective — he controls the centre and has a vicious attack against Black's ♖. However, it is doubtful whether anything more concrete than the recapture of the sacrificed pawn can be achieved against precise defence) 19 ... ♟h5? (19 ... ♟d6!) 20 ♟×d5, ♟×d5; 21 ♖×d5, ♖e8; 22 ♖e1, ♖c6 (Breaking the potential pin) 23 ♟b2 (Vacating the e-file with gain of time) 23 ... ♖fe8 (Black cannot contest the long diagonal with 23 ... ♟f6 for then there would follow 24 ♟×h7!, ♖×h7; 25 ♖×h5+, ♖g7; 26 ♖d2, g×h5; 27 ♖g5+) 24 ♟×h7!, ♟×h4 (An imaginative counter-stroke which forces Geller to fight for his point) 25 ♖ed1 (Not 25 ♖×e8+, ♖×e8; 26 g×h4, ♖e1+; 27 ♖h2, ♖c7+) 25 ... ♖e6 (To meet 26 g×h4 with ♖g4+) 26 ♖c3 (Forcing a serious weakening of Black's ♖-side pawn structure) 26 ...

f6; 27 ♖d3, ♖g4 (Nothing helps now: i - 27 ... ♖e4; 28 ♖d7, ♖×d3; 29 ♖(1)×d3, ♟g5; 30 ♟×g5, f×g5; 31 ♖(3)d6! ii - 27 ... ♖g7; 28 ♖×h5, g×h5; 29 ♖d7+, ♖e7; 30 ♖×e6, ♖×e6; 31 ♖d7+, ♖g6; 32 g×h4 and wins) 28 ♖g5!! (Shattering Black's resistance. If now: i - 28 ... f×g5; 29 ♖×g6+, ♟g7; 30 ♖×g7 mate. ii - 28 ... ♖×d1+; 29 ♖×d1, ♟×g5; 30 ♟×g5, f×g5; 31 ♖d7 and Black is helpless, or iii - 28 ... ♟×g5; 29 ♖×g6+, ♖h8; 30 ♟×g5!, ♖×d1+; 31 ♖h2, ♖d7; 32 ♟f7+) 28 ... ♖e4 (Black transposes into a lost ending. The rest needs no comment).

29 ♟×f6+, ♟×f6; 30 g×h4, ♖ed8; 31 ♖×d8+, ♖×d8; 32 ♖×d8+, ♖f7; 33 ♟×f6, ♖×f6; 34 ♖d6+, ♖f7 35 ♖d×g6, ♖×h4; 36 ♖g7+, ♖f6; 37 ♖7g6+, ♖f7; 38 ♖g7+, ♖f6; 39 ♖7g6+, ♖f7; 40 ♖g4, ♖h5; 41 ♖g7+, ♖f6; 42 ♖(4)g6+, ♖f5; 43 ♖g5+ 1-0

Geller-Lutikov, Spartakiad, Moscow 1966 — 19 ... ♟d6!; 20 ♟a1 (20 ♟×f6, ♖×f6; 21 ♟×d5, ♟×d5; 22 ♖×d5 ±) 20 ... ♖e8; 21 c×d, ♟e5; 22 ♟e6, ♖d6!; 23 ♟×e5, ♖×e5; 24 ♖fe1, ♖f5; 25 ♖×f5, g×f5; 26 ♟f4, ♖×e1+; 27 ♖×e1, ♖e8; 28 ♖c1, ♖d8; 29 ♖e1, ♖e8; 30 ♖d1, ♖d8; 31 ♟h3, ♟c8; 32 ♟f1, ♖f8 ½

Kramer-Fichtl, Olympiad, Varna 1962 — 15 ... ♟f6; 16 ♖c2 (16 ♟c1 - heading for f4 and intending ♟g5 - must be considered) 16 ... e×d; 17 c×d, ♟×b2?! (17 ... ♖d6!?) 18 ♖×b2, ♖cd8; 19 d6, ♖b8; 20 ♖fe1, ♟f6; 21 ♖e7, ♟d5?; 22 ♖×b7!, ♖×b7; 23 ♟h4, ♖×d6; 24 ♟f5, ♖f6; 25 ♖×d5++ 1-0 29.

Geller-Ney, USSR Championship, Tbilisi 1967 — 21 ... ♖×d6!; 22 ♖×d6, ♖×d6; 23 ♖×b7, ♖d1+; 24 ♟f1, ♖×f3; 25 ♖×a7, ♖e8! (Euwe recommends 25 ... ♖a8 but then 26 ♖e5!, h6; 27 ♖×a8+, ♖×a8; 28 ♖c7! gives White a marked advantage) 26 ♖d2, ♟e4; 27 ♖e3, ♖×e3; 28

f×e3, g6; 29 ♖b7 ½

Smejkal-Padevsky, Smederevska Palanka 1971 — 20 ♖h4!, g6? (20 ..., ♗×g2!?!; 21 ♖×g2, ♗f6; 22 ♗f5 ±) 21 ♖fe1, f6; 22 ♗×b7, ♖×b7; 23 ♖e7, ♖c6; 24 ♖e2!, ♗e5; 25 ♖c7!, ♖a8; 26 f4, ♗f7; 27 ♖e7!, ♖de8; 28 ♖×f6, ♖e4; 29 ♖e7, ♖×e7; 30 d×e7, ♖e3+; 31 ♖f1 1-0

Portisch-Matanović, Adelaide 1971 — 18 d6, ♖d8; 19 ♖×b2, ♖e8; 20 ♖c3, g6; 21 h4 ± 1-0 39

Lengyel-Sliwa, Polanica Zdroj 1966 — 16 ..., ♗×b2?; 17 d×e!, ♗d4 (17 ..., f×e; 18 ♗g5!) 18 e×d7, ♖×d7; 19 ♗×d4, ♗×g2; 20 ♗f5, ♖b7; 21 ♗d6, ♖f3; 22 ♖d3!, ♖a8; 23 ♗×c8, ♗×f1; 24 ♗e7+, ♖h8; 25 ♖d5!!, g6 (♗h3; 26 ♖×h7+) 26 ♖×f1++ 1-0 30.

Ivkov-Cirić, Zenica 1964 — 12 ..., ♖fd8 ('12 ..., ♖b8; 13 ♖fe1, ♖fd8; 14 ♗g5, h6; 15 ♗h3, ♖a8; 16 ♗f4 ±' - Udovčić) 13 ♖fe1, ♗f8; 14 ♖b1, ♗b4? (14 ..., c5!) 15 e5, ♗e4; 16 ♗×e4!, ♗×e1; 17 ♗d6, ♗b4; 18 c5! ± 1-0 41

Friedstein-Panov, USSR Semi-Final Moscow 1964 — 11 ♖ac1, ♖c7; 12 ♖fd1, c5; 13 c×d, ♗×d5; 14 ♖b1, ♗a6; 15 ♗c4, ♖fd8; 16 e4, ♗f6; 17 d5, ♗×c4; 18 b×c4, e5; 19 ♖a1, ♗d6; 20 ♗h4, ♗f8; 21 ♗f5, ♗(6)d7; 22 a4 ± 1-0 36

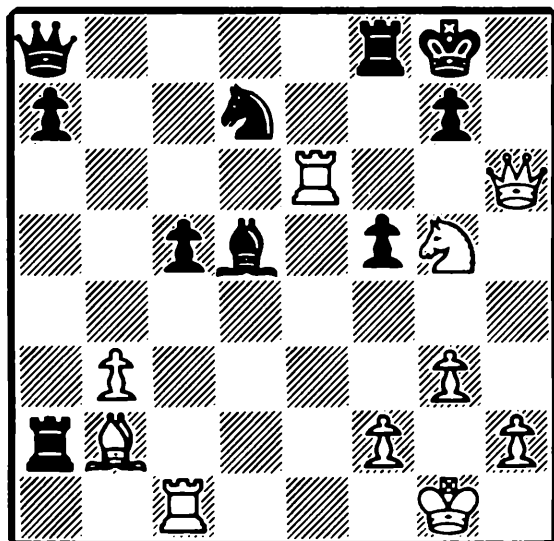
Golombek-Minev, Olympiad, Moscow 1956 — 11 ..., c5; 12 ♖b1, d×c; 13 ♗×c4, c×d; 14 ♗×d4, b5; 15 ♗ce5, ♗×e5; 16 ♗×e5, ♖a5?; 17 ♗g5! ++ 1-0 26

In both cases the manoeuvre 11 ..., ♖c7 followed by ♖a8 is worth considering. With the ♖ on c1 White is less well placed for active operations in the centre and Black can, therefore, adopt slower methods himself.

Balashov-Tal, Baku 1972 — 9 ..., ♗a6!?!; 10 ♗bd2, c5; 11 e4, d×c; 12 b×c (12 e5, c×b; 13 a×b, ♗×f1; 14 e×f6, ♗×g2; 15 f×e7, ♖×e7; 16

♖×g2 ±) 12 ..., c×d; 13 e5 (13 ♗×d4, ♖c8 ♣) 13 ..., d3!; 14 ♖×d3?? (14 ♖c3, ♗g4; 15 h3, ♗h6 ∞) 14 ..., ♗×e5! ♣ 0-1 49

Spassky-Cirić, Amsterdam 1970 — 9 ♗bd2, ♗b7; 10 ♖c1, ♖c8; 11 e3, c5; 12 ♖e2, ♖c7; 13 c×d, ♗×d5? (13 ..., e×d) 14 e4, ♗b7; 15 e5!, ♗d5; 16 ♗c4, ♖a8; 17 ♗d6!, ♗×d6; 18 e×d6, ♖c6; 19 d×c!, b×c; 20 ♗g5!, ♖×d6; 21 ♖fd1, ♖a6? (21 ..., h6!) 22 ♖e4, f5 (22 ..., g6; 23 ♗×h7++) 23 ♖c4!, ♖e8; 24 ♖e1, ♖×a2; 25 ♖×e6, ♖a8; 26 ♗×d5, ♗×d5; 27 ♖h4, h6; 28 ♖×h6!!,



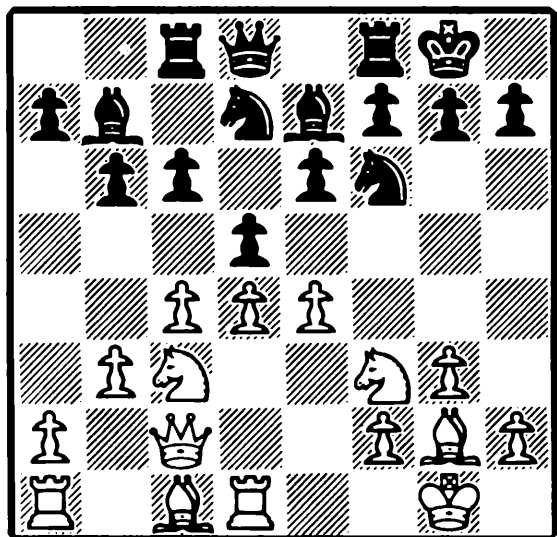
28 ..., ♗f6; 29 ♖×f6! 1-0

Keres-Spassky, Spartakiad 1967 — 8 ♗a3, ♗×a3; 9 ♗×a3, b6; 10 ♖c1, ♖e7; 11 ♗c2, ♗b7; 12 ♗e3, c5; 13 c×d, ♗×d5; 14 ♗c4, ♗(5)f6; 15 d×c, ♗×c5; 16 ♖d6 ± ½ 46

Korchnoi-Bronstein, USSR Zonal, Moscow 1964 — 7 ♖c2, b6; 8 b3, ♗b7; 9 ♗b2, ♗a6!?!; 10 ♖d1, ♖c8; 11 e3, c5; 12 ♖e2, d×c; 13 b×c, ♖d8; 14 ♗c3, ♗e4; 15 ♗×e4, ♗×e4; 16 ♗e5 ± 1-0 49.

Bilek-Osnos, Budapest 1965 — 8 ♖d1, ♗a6; 9 ♗e5, ♗fd7; 10 c×d, e×d; 11 e4, ♗×e5; 12 e×d, ♗d3; 13 d6, ♗b4; 14 d×e7, ♖×e7; 15 ♖a4, ♗d5; 16 ♗c3, ♗b7 ± but ½

Stein-Tal, USSR Championship, Leningrad 1971 — 8 ... ♞b7 ; 9 ♜c3 , ♞bd7 ; 10 b3 , ♞c8 (For Spassky's Gambit 10 ... b5 see page 68) 11 e4 ,



11 ... c5 ; 12 $\text{e} \times \text{d}$, $\text{e} \times \text{d}$; 13 $\text{d} \times \text{c}?!$, $\text{d} \times \text{c}$; 14 $\text{b4}!$, $\text{b} \times \text{c}$ (14 ... $\text{a5}!?$) 15 b5 and now best is 15 ... $\text{♞} \times \text{f3}$; 16 $\text{♞} \times \text{f3}$, $\text{♜e5}!!$; 17 $\text{♞} \times \text{d8}$, $\text{♜} \times \text{f3}+$; 18 ♞h1 , $\text{♞c} \times \text{d8} \infty$. Instead Tal played 15 ... $\text{♞b6}?$; 16 ♞f4 , ♞fd8 ; 17 $\text{a4} \pm$ 1-0 32.

Stein-Lengyel, Moscow 1971 — 13 $\text{♞b2}!$, ♞c7 (13 ... $\text{d} \times \text{c}$; 14 $\text{d5}!$, ♞d6 ; 15 ♜b5 , ♞b8 ; 16 $\text{b} \times \text{c}$ or 16 $\text{♜g5}!?$; in both cases White is better) 14 $\text{♜} \times \text{d5}$, $\text{♜} \times \text{d5}$; 15 $\text{c} \times \text{d5}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{d5}$; 16 $\text{d} \times \text{c}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{f3}$; 17 $\text{♞} \times \text{f3}$, $\text{♜} \times \text{c5}$; 18 $\text{♞f5}! \pm$, $\text{♞fd8}?$; 19 $\text{♞e5}!$ 1-0

Schmidt-Urzica, Pula 1975 — 13 ... ♞a8 ; 14 $\text{c} \times \text{d}$, $\text{♜} \times \text{d5}$; 15 $\text{♜} \times \text{d5}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{d5}$; 16 $\text{d} \times \text{c}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{c5}$; 17 ♞e2 , ♞f6 ; 18 b4 , ♞c4 ; 19 ♞c2 , ♞c7 ; 20 $\text{♞ac1} \pm$ 1-0 66

Portisch-Radulov, Europa Cup, Moscow 1977 — 11 ... $\text{d} \times \text{e}$; 12 $\text{♜} \times \text{e4}$, $\text{♜} \times \text{e4}$; 13 $\text{♞} \times \text{e4}$, ♞c7 ; 14 ♞f4 , ♞d6 ; 15 $\text{♞} \times \text{d6}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{d6}$; 16 c5 , ♞e7 ; 17 b4 , ♞fd8 ; 18 ♞c2 , ♜f6 ; 19 ♜e5 , ♜d5 ; 20 a3 , b5 ; 21 ♞e4 , g6 ; 22 $\text{h4} \pm$ 1-0 40

Polugaevsky-Keres, Interzonal 1973, Petropolis — 13 ... $\text{b5}!?$; 14 $\text{♞c2}!$, c5 ;

15 $\text{♜g5}!$, $\text{♞} \times \text{g5}$; 16 $\text{♞} \times \text{b7}$, ♞c7 ; 17 $\text{d} \times \text{c}!$ ++ 1-0 41

Ghitecu-Radulov, Bucharest 1971 — 7 ... ♜bd7 ; 8 b3 , b6 ; 9 ♞d1 , $\text{♞a6}!?$; 10 ♜bd2 , ♞c8 ; 11 e4 , c5 ; 12 $\text{e} \times \text{d}$, $\text{e} \times \text{d}$; 13 ♞b2 , $\text{c} \times \text{d}$; 14 $\text{♜} \times \text{d4}$, b5 ; 15 $\text{♞f5}!?$, $\text{b} \times \text{c}?! (15 \dots \text{g6}!?)$ 16 $\text{b} \times \text{c}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{c4}$; 17 $\text{♜} \times \text{c4}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{c4}$; 18 $\text{♞} \times \text{d5}$, $\text{♜} \times \text{d5}$; 19 $\text{♞} \times \text{d5}$, ♜b6 ; 20 $\text{♞} \times \text{d8}!$, $\text{♞} \times \text{d8}$ (20 ... $\text{♞} \times \text{d8}$; 21 $\text{♜f5}!$) 21 $\text{♜f5} \pm$ 1-0 58

Stein-Kärner, Parnu 1971 — 8 ♜bd2 , b6 ; 9 e4 , ♞a6 ; 10 b3 , ♞c8 ; 11 ♞b2 , c5 ; 12 $\text{e} \times \text{d}$, $\text{e} \times \text{d} \infty \frac{1}{2}$ 22. Keres gives 13 $\text{♞fd1}!$ as best.

Petrosian-Teschner, USSR v West Germany, Hamburg 1960 — 7 ♜c3 , $\text{b6}?$; 8 $\text{♜e5}!$, ♞b7 (O'Kelly suggests 8 ... ♞a6 ; 9 ♞a4 , b5 ; 10 $\text{c} \times \text{b}$, $\text{c} \times \text{b}$; 11 ♞d1 - 11 $\text{♜} \times \text{b5}?$, $\text{♞e8}!$ - as a more attractive alternative) 9 e4 , $\text{d} \times \text{c}$ (9 ... ♜bd7 ; 10 $\text{♜} \times \text{c6}!$, $\text{♞} \times \text{c6}$; 11 $\text{e} \times \text{d}$, $\text{e} \times \text{d}$; 12 $\text{c} \times \text{d}$, ♞b7 ; 13 $\text{d6}!$) 10 $\text{♜} \times \text{c4}$, ♞a6 ; 11 b3 , ♜bd7 ; 12 ♞e1 , ♞c8 ; 13 ♞f4 , ♜e8 ; 14 $\text{♞h3}!$, ♞b4 ; 15 ♞c1 , c5 ; 16 d5 , $\text{e} \times \text{d}$; 17 $\text{♞} \times \text{d5} \pm$ 1-0 29

Petrosian-Khasin, Kiev 1957 — 11 ... $\text{b5}!?$; 12 $\text{♜e5}!$, b4 ; 13 ♜e2 , $\text{♞} \times \text{e2}$; 14 $\text{♞} \times \text{e2}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{d4}$; 15 ♞b2 , ♞b6 ; 16 ♞ac1 !, ♞d8 (a5-a4 giving the ♞a8 some breathing space is better according to O'Kelly) 17 ♞f3 , ♞a6 ; 18 ♞fe1 , ♞d2 ; 19 ♜c4 , ♞d8 ; 20 ♞f1 , ♞c8 ; 21 ♜e5 , c5 ; 22 $\text{♜} \times \text{f7}!$ ++ 1-0 33

Tal-Saidy, Tallinn 1971 — 7 ... ♜bd7 8 b3 , b6 ; 9 ♞c2 , ♞a6 ; 10 $\text{♞d1}!?$, ♞c8 (10 ... $\text{d} \times \text{c}$; 11 ♜e5 , $\text{♜} \times \text{e5}$; 12 $\text{d} \times \text{e5}$ ♜d5 ; 13 e4 , ♜b4 ; 14 ♞e2 , ♞c7 ; 15 $\text{b} \times \text{c}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{e5}!?$; 16 $\text{♞b2}!$, $\text{♞c5}!$; 17 $\text{♞f1}!$, ♞c8 ; 18 $\text{e5} \infty$) 11 $\text{e4}!$, $\text{d} \times \text{c}$; 12 ♞e2 , b5 ; 13 $\text{b} \times \text{c}$, $\text{b} \times \text{c}$; 14 ♞c2 , ♜b6 ; 15 $\text{♞b1} \infty$ 1-0 43

Romanishin-Cirić, Dortmund 1976 — 8 $\text{♞d3}!?$, b6 ; 9 e4 , ♞a6 ; 10 b3 , ♞c8 ; 11 $\text{♞d1}!$, $\text{c5}!?$; 12 $\text{e} \times \text{d}$, $\text{e} \times \text{d}$; 13 $\text{♞b2}!$, $\text{d} \times \text{c}$; 14 $\text{b} \times \text{c}$, $\text{c} \times \text{d}$; 15 ♜b5 , ♜c5 ; 16 $\text{♞} \times \text{d4}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{d4}$; 17 $\text{♜f} \times \text{d4}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{b5}$;

18 c×b5, ♖a4; 19 ♗f5, ♜fe8; 20 ♘d4
± 1-0 59

Korchnoi-Petrosian, Moscow 1975 —
11 ♘f4, ♜e8? (11 ..., c5!; 12 e×d,
e×d; 13 ♗b5, d×c; 14 b×c, ♘×b5;
15 c×b5, ♗d5 ∞) 12 ♜fd1, ♗f8; 13
a4, ♘b4; 14 e5 ± 1-0 74

Geller-Milić, USSR v Yugoslavia,
Belgrade 1956 — 6 ..., ♗bd7; 7 ♜c2,
d×c; 8 ♜×c4, c5; 9 ♜d1, ♜b6?; 10
♗c3, ♜b4; 11 ♜d3, c×d; 12 ♜×d4,
♜×d4; 13 ♗×d4, ♗c5; 14 ♘f4, ♗e8;
15 ♜ac1 ± 1-0 35

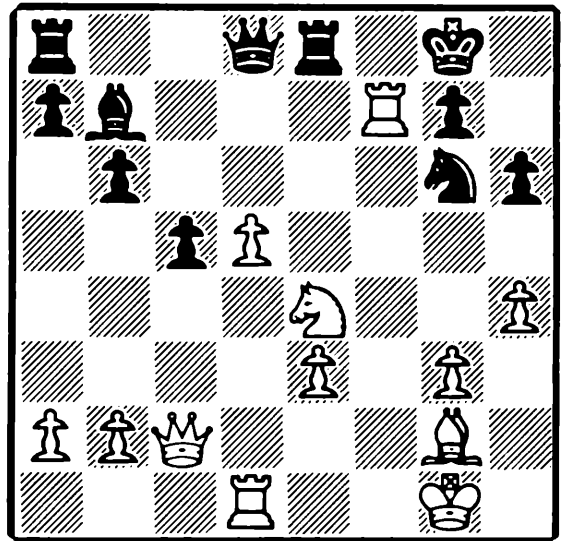
Radashkovich-Dan, Semi-Final Lenin-
grad Championship 1969 — 7 ..., ♜e8;
8 b3, c6; 9 ♘b2, b6; 10 ♗c3, ♘b7; 11
♜ac1, ♜c8; 12 ♜b1, ♜c7; 13 c×d5,
e×d5; 14 ♗e5, ♗×e5; 15 d×e5,
♜×e5; 16 ♗×d5, ♜d6; 17 ♗f4, ♜b8;
18 e4, c5; 19 e5, ♘×g2; 20 e×f6,
♘×f1; 21 f×e7, ♘a6; 22 ♘×g7!,
♜×g7; 23 ♜b2+, f6; 24 ♗h5+, ♜g6;
25 ♜×f6+, ♜×h5; 26 f3, ♜g8; 27
g4+, ♜×g4+; 28 f×g4+, ♜×g4; 29
♜c3, ♜g8; 30 ♜g3+, ♜×g3+; 31
h×g3, ♜×g3; 32 e8=♜, ♜×e8; 33
♜g5+ 1-0

Smyslov-Geller, Candidates' Match,
1965 — 7 ..., b6!?!; 8 c×d, ♗×d5!; 9
♗c3 (9 e4, ♗b4; 10 ♜b3, ♘a6; 11
♜d1, c5!; 12 d×c, ♘×c5; 13 ♗e5,
♗×e5!; 14 ♜×d8, ♜f×d8 ♯) 9 ...,
♘b7; 10 ♗×d5, ♘×d5?!; 11 e4,
♘b7; 12 ♜d1, c5!; 13 d5 (13 d×c,
♜c8!; 14 c6, ♘×c6; 15 ♗d4, ♘b7; 16
♜×c8, ♜f×c8; 17 ♗×e6, ♗f6!; 18
♗g5, h6 - Pachman) 13 ..., e×d; 14
e×d, ♘f6; 15 h4, h6; 16 a4, ♜c8; 17
♘f4, ♜e8; 18 ♘h3, c4!; 19 ♗d4 (Black
threatened ♜c5 and c3) 19 ..., ♘×d5!;
20 ♗b5, ♜c5; 21 ♘c7, ♗e5!; 22
♘×d8, ♗f3+; 23 ♜f1, ♗h2+ ½

Even in more conventional lines,
White can also play for ♘f4 instead of
attempting to develop the Queen's ♘
on b2:

Keene-Robatsch, Madrid 1971 — 12
♘f4!, c5; 13 d5!, e×d; 14 e×d, ♘f6

(14 ..., ♘×d5?; 15 ♜ad1) 15 h4!, ♜e8
(15 ..., ♘×d5?; 16 ♗g5, ♘×g5; 17
♘×g5, ♗f6; 18 ♜ad1 ++) 16 ♗g5,
♗f8; 17 ♜ad1, ♘d4; 18 ♘e3!, h6 (18
..., ♘×e3; 19 f×e3, f6; 20 d6!, f×g5 -
20 ..., ♘×g2; 21 ♜c4+ ++ - 21
♜b3+, ♜h8; 22 ♘×b7, ♜b8; 23 ♘c6,
♜e5; 24 d7 with the threat of 25 ♜f7
winning) 19 ♗e4, ♘×e3; 20 f×e3,
♗g6? (The best chance is 20 ..., ♜e5!?)
21 ♜×f7!!



21 ..., ♜×f7; 22 ♜f1+, ♜e7 (22 ...,
♜g8; 23 ♗f6+, g×f6; 24 ♜×g6+,
♜h8; 25 ♜×h6+, ♜g8; 26 ♜×f6++)
23 d6+, ♜d7; 24 ♜f7+, ♗e7 (24 ...,
♜c8; 25 ♜c7+, ♜b8; 26 ♜×b7+,
♜×b7; 27 ♗×c5+ ++) 25 ♜a4+,
♜c8 (25 ..., ♘c6; 26 ♘h3 mate; 25 ...,
♜e6; 26 ♜×g7 or 26 ♜c4+ should
both win for White) 26 d7+!, ♜×d7
(26 ..., ♜c7; 27 ♗×c5, b×c5; 28
d×e8=♜, ♜×e8; 29 ♜f4+ ++) 27
♘h3! 1-0

Polugaevsky-Averbakh, USSR Cham-
pionship, Leningrad 1963 — 7 ..., c6; 8
♘f4, b6; 9 ♜d1, ♘b7; 10 ♗e5, ♗h5;
11 ♗d2 (With the ♘f4 on the board
the development of Black's ♜-side is
hindered. After its exchange White has
a grip on e5) 11 ..., ♗×f4; 12 g×f4,
♜c8; 13 ♗(2)f3, ♗×e5; 14 ♗×e5,
♘d6; 15 ♜a4, a6; 16 ♜b3 ± 1-0 76

Gulko-Chistiakov, Leningrad 1964 —
10 ♗c3, h6; 11 ♗e5, ♜c8; 12 e4, ♜e8;

13 ♖a4, a6; 14 c×d, e×d; 15 e×d, ♗×e5; 16 d×e5, ♗×d5; 17 ♗×d5, c×d5; 18 ♖b3 ± 1-0 39

Smyslov-Osnos, USSR Championship, Tbilisi 1967 — 9 ♗bd2, ♖a6; 10 ♖fe1, ♗h5; 11 ♖e3, ♖c8; 12 c×d, c×d; 13 ♖a4, ♗b8; 14 b4, ♖c3; 15 a3, ♖e8; 16 ♖d1, ♗f6; 17 ♖f4, ♗bd7; 18 ♖b1, ♖c8 = ½ 73

Benkö-Korchnoi, Interzonal 1962, Stockholm — 8 ..., ♗e4; 9 ♗e5, ♗d6; 10 ♗d2, ♗×e5; 11 d×e5, ♗×c4; 12 ♗×c4, d×c4; 13 ♖e4, g6; 14 h4 = ½ 33.

Petrosian-Botvinnik, World Championship 1963 — 9 ♗c3, g5!; 10 ♖c1, f5; 11 b3, ♖f6; 12 ♖b2, ♖g7? (12 ..., ♖e7 - g7! ♣) 13 ♖ad1, ♖f7; 14 ♗×e4!, f×e4; 15 ♗e1, ♗f8; 16 f3, e×f; 17 ♖×f3 ± White later played inaccurately ½ 55.

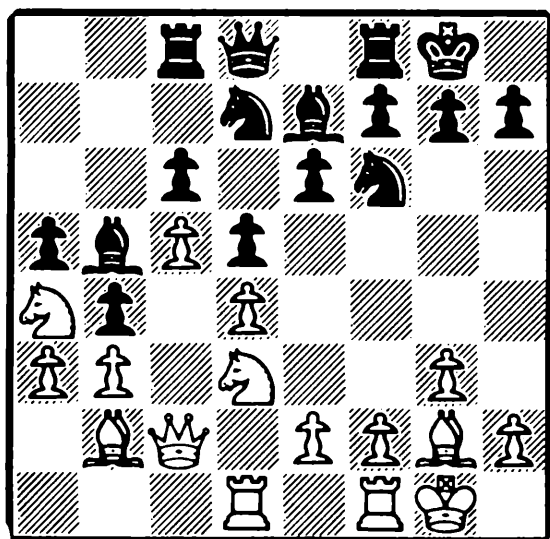
Polugaevsky-Pfleger, Tallinn 1973 — 7 ..., c5; 8 ♖d1, c×d?; 9 ♗×d4, ♗b6; 10 c×d, ♗b×d5; 11 e4, ♗b4; 12 ♖e2!, ♖c7; 13 ♗c3, e5; 14 ♗db5, ♖a5; 15 ♖e3 ± (15 a3! ±) 1-0 43

II Black holds the centre and aims for b5

Petrosian-Spassky, World Championship 1966 — 1 c4, e6; 2 g3, d5; 3 ♖g2, ♗f6; 4 ♗f3, ♖e7; 5 0-0, 0-0; 6 d4, c6; 7 b3, b6; 8 ♖b2, ♖b7; 9 ♗c3 (9 ♗bd2 is more accurate. If Black should play a later b5 then White can reply c5 and the ♖b2 will still exert pressure on e5) 9 ..., ♗bd7; 10 ♖c2, ♖c8; 11 ♖ad1, b5 (Gaining space on the ♖-side, attacking White's centre and threatening to liquidate the tension by exchange on c4) 12 c5!, b4! (Necessary, otherwise White will play b4, killing the ♖b7) 13 ♗a4 (13 ♗b1-d2 may be better. White would then retain control of e4 and the ♗ would not be exposed) 13 ..., ♖a6; 14 ♗e1, ♖b5; 15 ♗d3, a5; 16 a3 (16 f3 followed by e4 is more dynamic)

See diagram in next column

16 ..., b×a; 17 ♖×a3, ♖b8; 18 ♖b1, ♖e8 (Preparing to break out with e5) 19 ♗c3, ♖a6; 20 ♖fd1, ♖f8 (Threat: ♖×d3 and e5) 21 e4, d×e; 22 ♗×e4, ♖×d3!; 23 ♖×d3, ♗d5; 24 ♖dc1, ♗(d7)f6; 25 ♗d6, ♖×d6; 26 c×d6, ♖d7; 27 ♖a6 (White's game looks



impressive, but in this blocked position the Knights are superior to the Bishops and it is impossible to make progress. In fact Black even takes what initiative there is before the draw is agreed) 27 ..., ♖ec8; 28 ♖×a5, ♗e8; 29 ♖c5, ♖b5; 30 ♖c4, ♖(b5)b8; 31 ♖c5, ♖b5; 32 ♖c4, h6; 33 ♖c2, ♖(b5)b8; 34 ♖bc1 (34 ♖c5 forces an immediate draw) 34 ..., ♗×d6; 35 ♖×d6, ♖×d6; 36 ♖×d5, e×d5; 37 ♖a4, ♖b6; 38 ♖c5,

♙e6; 39 b4, ♜cb8; 40 ♜×c6, ♜×c6; 41 ♙×c6, ♙×c6; 42 ♜×c6, ♜×b4; 43 ♙f1, ♜×d4; 44 ♙e2 ½. The ♜+♠ endgame is a theoretical draw.

Polugaevsky-A.Zaitsev, USSR Championship Play-Off 1969 — 13 ♗b1!, a5 14 ♗bd2, ♜a8; 15 e4, ♗×e4; 16 ♗×e4, d×e4; 17 ♙×e4, ♗f6; 18 ♙c2, ♗d5; 19 ♗e5, ♗f6; 20 ♗c4, ♗a6; 21 ♜fe1, ♗b5; 22 ♗d6 ± 1-0 54

Polugaevsky-Petrosian, USSR 1970 — 13 ..., ♗a6?!; 14 a3!, b×a; 15 ♗×a3, ♜b8; 16 ♜a1 ± ½ 37

Geller-Bisguier, Bled 1961 — 10 ..., ♙c7; 11 ♜ad1, b5; 12 c5, b4; 13 ♗b1, ♗e4; 14 ♗e1, f5; 15 ♗d3, a5; 16 ♗f4,

♜f6; 17 f3, ♗g5; 18 e4, ♗a6; 19 e×d, e×d; 20 ♜fe1, ♗f8; 21 ♜e3, h6; 22 ♜del ±. White later overplayed his hand 0-1 39

Geller-Larsen, Match, Copenhagen 1966 — 7 ..., ♗bd7; 8 ♙c2, b5; 9 ♗bd2, b×c; 10 b×c, ♗a6; 11 ♗b2, ♜b8; 12 ♜ab1, ♙a5 = 0-1 44

Polugaevsky-van Scheltinga, 1966 Beverwijk — 9 ♗f4, b×c; 10 b×c, ♗a6; 11 ♗bd2, c5!? ∞ ½ 25

Vukić-Jelen, Yugoslavia 1973 — 9 c5, ♗e4; 10 ♗bd2?! (10 ♗e1) 10 ..., f5; 11 ♗b2, a5!?!; 12 a3, ♗f6; 13 b4, a4; 14 ♜ad1, ♙e8; 15 ♗×e4, f×e4; 16 ♗d2, ♙h5; 17 e3, e5! ♠ 0-1 35

Spassky's Gambit 10 ..., b5!?

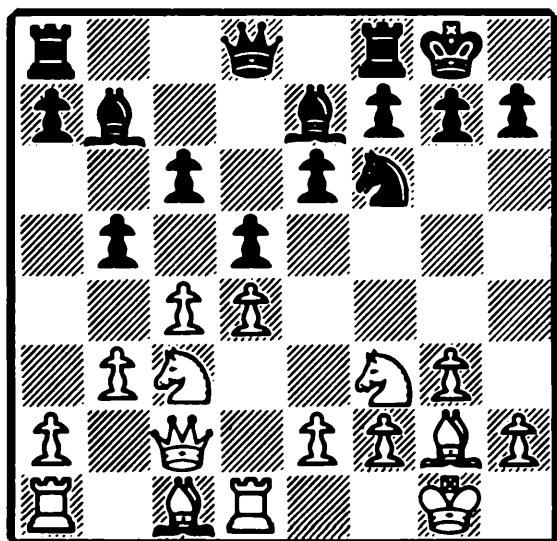
Although this radical method of playing for ..., b5 did not enjoy an auspicious début, subsequent improvement by Ulf Andersson suggests that it may be playable.

Korchnoi-Spassky, Moscow 1971, Alekhine Memorial — 1 ♗f3, d5; 2 c4, e6; 3 g3, ♗f6; 4 ♗g2, ♗e7; 5 0-0, 0-0; 6 d4, c6; 7 ♙c2, ♗bd7; 8 b3, b6; 9 ♜d1, ♗b7; 10 ♗c3, b5!?

Black hopes to arrange a quick ♙-side attack (in particular freeing his Queen's ♗) at the cost of a pawn. 11 c×b, c×b; 12 ♗×b5, ♙a5; 13 a4, ♗e4; 14 ♗d2!, ♜ac8; 15 ♙a2, a6; 16 ♗×e4!, d×e4; 17 ♗c4, ♜×c4; 18 b×c4, a×b5; 19 a×b, ♙c7; 20 c5, ♗d5; 21 ♙a7, ♙d8; 22 c6, ♗f6; 23 ♗a3!, ♗×a3; 24 ♜×a3, ♗c4; 25 b6, e3; 26 ♜×e3, ♗d5; 27 b7, ♗×e3; 28 f×e3, ♙g5 (28 ..., ♙c7; 29 ♜b1, ♜b8; 30 ♙×b8+, ♙×b8; 31 c7++) 29 d5, ♗×e2 1-0. A good game by Korchnoi who drew a fine balance between materialism and 'generosity'.

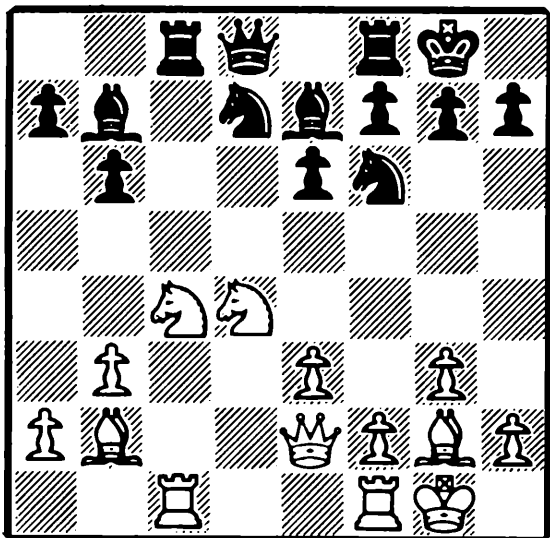
Schmidt-Williams, Nice Olympiad 1974 — 14 ..., ♜fc8!?!; 15 ♙b2, a6; 16 ♗×e4, a×b5; 17 ♗d2, ♙b6!?!; 18 a5, ♙d8; 19 ♗c3, b4; 20 ♗a2 ± 1-0 44

Sosonko-Andersson, Wijk aan Zee 1976 — 13 ..., ♜fc8; 14 ♙a2, ♗a6; 15 ♗d2, ♙b6; 16 ♗c3, ♜ab8; 17 ♜ab1, ♗e4; 18 ♗×e4, d×e4; 19 ♗e5, ♗×e5; 20 d×e5, ♗c5; 21 ♗e1, e3 ♠ ½ 40



Black holds the centre
III White chooses a slow build-up

Larsen-Matanović, Zagreb 1965 — 1 c4, ♟f6; 2 g3, e6; 3 ♖g2, d5; 4 ♟f3, ♗e7; 5 0-0, 0-0; 6 d4, ♟bd7! (The most accurate) 7 ♟bd2 (7 ♖c2 is better here, keeping ♗f4 in reserve and declining to commit the ♟b1. 7 ♟c3, d×c is a dubious gambit. With the text White plans a gradual build-up involving e3, ♖e2, ♗fd1 and ♟e5) 7 ... , c6? (The drawback to White's 7th move is that it allows the freeing 7 ... , c5! and Black should have chosen this if he wanted equality. Possibly Matanović was looking forward to a more complex middlegame struggle) 8 b3, b6; 9 ♗b2, ♗b7; 10 ♖c1, ♖c8; 11 e3, d×c; 12 ♟×c4, c5; 13 ♖e2, c×d; 14 ♟×d4,



(Suddenly White has two massive Knights in the centre and has more mobile pawns. Black is weak along the h1-a8 diagonal and his ♖ is embarrassed for squares) 14 ... , ♗×g2; 15 ♖×g2, ♟c5; 16 ♗fe1, ♖d5+; 17 f3, ♗fd8; 18 e4, ♖b7; 19 ♟e5, ♗f8; 20 ♖c2, ♖e8; 21 ♖ec1, ♟fd7; 22 ♟g4 (Heralding the future possibility of a ♖-side attack) 22 ... , ♟a6 (Black seeks relief by exchanges) 23 a3, ♟ab8 (Guarding points of entry in the c-file) 24 ♖c4, a6; 25 ♖c2, ♖×c4; 26 ♖×c4, b5; 27 ♖c3 (27 ♖c7, ♖×c7; 28 ♖×c7, ♗d6! would not be sufficient to win. Larsen decides to maintain the tension) 27 ... , b4 (Driving the ♖ from the sensitive diagonal) 28 a×b, ♗×b4; 29 ♖e3, ♗e7 (Preventing ♖g5) 30 ♖c4 (Threatening ♖c3 and ♖c7. Black's only defensive try was 30 ... , ♟b6. Instead he played the natural ...) 30 ... , ♖c8?; 31 ♟×e6!, ♖×c4 (or 31 ... , f×e6; 32 ♖c3) 32 ♟h6+ 1-0 (32 ... , g×h6; 33 ♖×h6 and mates) A fine example of positional and tactical play on both sides of the board.

Bronstein-Keene, Teesside 1975 — 7 ... , b6; 8 b3, ♗b7; 9 ♗b2, c5; 10 e3, ♖c8; 11 ♖c1, ♖c7; 12 ♖e2, ♖a8; 13 ♗fe1!, ♖fc8; 14 c×d, ♗×d5 (14 ... , e×d; 15 ♟e5 ±) 15 e4, ♗b7; 16 d5 ∞ 1-0 30

Catalan: Other Lines

Smyslov-Petrosian, Moscow Team Championship 1967 — 1 d4, ♟f6; 2 c4, e6; 3 g3, ♗b4+; 4 ♟d2!, c5; 5 d×c!, ♗×c5; 6 ♗g2, ♟c6; 7 ♟gf3, b6; 8 0-0, ♗b7; 9 a3, 0-0; 10 b4, ♗e7;

11 ♗b2, ♖c8; 12 ♖b1, h6; 13 ♖d1, ♖c7; 14 ♟e4, ♟×e4; 15 ♖×e4, f5; 16 ♖d3, ♖cd8; 17 ♖ac1, d6; 18 ♖b3, ♖h7; 19 c5 ± 1-0 26

Golombek-Ivkov, Zagreb 1965 — 4
 ♖d2, ♗e7; 5 ♖g2, d5; 6 ♗c3, 0-0; 7
 c×d, e×d; 8 ♗f3, c6; 9 0-0, ♖f5; 10
 ♗h4, ♗e6; 11 ♗c2, ♗e8; 12 ♗f3,
 ♗d6; 13 ♖f4, ♗d7; 14 ♖ad1, ♖f5; 15
 ♗c1, ♖e8; 16 ♖fe1, ♗f8; 17 ♗e5,
 ♗e6; 18 ♖e3, h6; 19 f3, ♖h7; 20 ♖f2,
 ♖g5 ♖ 0-1 38

Zilber-Klebanov, Kazakhstan 1966 —
 3 ... , d5; 4 ♖g2, ♖b4+; 5 ♖d2,
 ♖×d2+; 6 ♗×d2, 0-0; 7 ♗gf3,
 ♗bd7; 8 ♗c2, ♖e8?; 9 0-0, e5?; 10
 c×d, ♗×d5; 11 d×e, ♗×e5; 12
 ♗×e5, ♖×e5; 13 ♗c4, ♖e7; 14 ♖ad1
 ± 1-0 28

Saigin-Tal, Riga 1954 — 2 ... , c5; 3
 ♗f3, e6; 4 g3, c×d; 5 ♗×d4, d5; 6

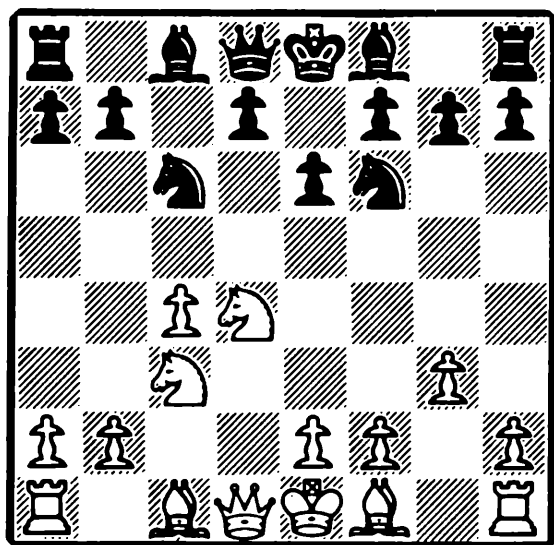
♖g2, e5; 7 ♗f3, d4; 8 0-0, ♗c6; 9 e3,
 ♗e7; 10 e×d, e×d; 11 ♗bd2, ♗e6; 12
 ♖e1, 0-0; 13 b3, ♗d7; 14 ♖b2, ♖ad8 ♖
 0-1 29. White would have done
 better to play 4 d5 and transpose into
 the g3 line of the Modern Benoni.

Petrosian-Keres, Candidates' Zürich
 1953 — 7 ♗c2, d4; 8 0-0, ♗c6; 9 ♗d2,
 ♖g4; 10 ♗f3, a5; 11 ♖g5, ♖c5; 12 e4,
 h6; 13 ♖×f6, ♗×f6 ♖ ½ 41

Chernikov-Stein, Spartakiad, Moscow
 1966 — 5 ... , ♗c6; 6 ♖g2, ♖c5; 7
 ♗b3, ♖b4+; 8 ♖d2, ♖e7; 9 ♗c3, 0-0;
 10 0-0, b6; 11 ♖f4, ♖a6; 12 ♗b5, ♖c8;
 13 ♗d6, ♖×d6; 14 ♖×d6, ♗e7; 15
 ♗d2! ± 1-0 53

Four Knights' Variation

Portisch-Donner, Santa Monica 1966
 — 1 c4, c5; 2 ♗f3, ♗f6; 3 ♗c3, ♗c6;
 4 d4, c×d; 5 ♗×d4, e6; 6 g3,



6 ... , ♖b4; 7 ♖g2, 0-0; 8 0-0, d5; 9
 c×d, e×d; 10 ♖e3, ♖e8? (10 ... ,
 ♖×c3!) 11 ♖c1!, ♖g4; 12 ♗b3, ♖×c3
 13 ♖×c3, ♗×d4; 14 ♖×d4, ♖×e2;
 15 ♖fc1 ± 1-0 19 [!]

Karpov-Miles, Tilburg 1977 — 6 ... ,

♗b6; 7 ♗b3 (7 ♗c2, d5!; 8 c×d, e×d;
 9 ♗×d5, ♗×d5; 10 ♗×d5, ♖e6 and
 Black obtains good compensation for
 the pawn) 7 ... , ♗e5; 8 e4, ♖b4; 9
 ♗e2, a5!; 10 ♖e3 (10 f4, a4! ∞) 10 ... ,
 ♗c6; 11 f3 (11 f4, ♗×e4!; 12 ♖g2,
 ♗×c4!; 13 ♗d4, ♗×c3; 14 ♗×c6,
 ♗×e2+; 15 ♗×b4, ♗×e3 ++)) 11
 ... , 0-0; 12 ♗d4, ♗a6; 13 ♗db5, d5;
 14 ♗c7, ♗d6; 15 ♗×a8, d×e4; 16
 f×e4, ♗×e4; 17 ♖d1, ♗c6; 18 ♖g2,
 ♗×c4; 19 ♖d4++ 1-0 25

Belavsky-Geller, Moscow 1975 — 9
 ... , 0-0; 10 f4, ♗c6; 11 e5, ♗e8; 12
 ♖d2 (12 ♖e3) 12 ... , f6!; 13 e×f,
 ♗×f6; 14 ♖g2, d5!; 15 0-0-0, a5!; 16
 c×d, e×d; 17 ♖×d5+, ♗h8; 18
 ♗e3, ♗×e3; 19 ♖×e3, ♖g4; 20 ♖df1,
 a4; 21 ♗a1, a3; 22 ♖b3, ♗a5; 23
 ♗c2? (23 ♖d4) 23 ... , ♗×b3+; 24
 a×b3, a2; 25 ♗a1, ♖ac8; 26 ♖d4,

♞fd8; 27 ♘×f6, g×f6; 28 h3, ♞×c3+! 0-1

Korchnoi-Keene, Hastings 1975/76 — 15 ... , d×c?!; 16 ♜×c4, ♘d7; 17 ♘a4!, ♘×d2+; 18 ♞×d2, ♜b4; 19 ♜×b4, ♘×b4; 20 ♘ac5, ♞ac8; 21 ♜b1, ♘e8; 22 a3, ♘g6+; 23 ♜a1, ♘c2+; 24 ♜a2 ± 1-0 41

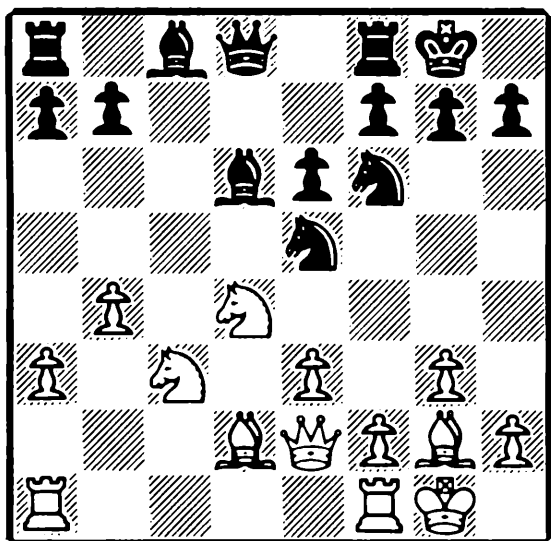
Portisch-Korchnoi, USSR v Rest of the World, Belgrade 1970 — 13 c5, ♜d8; 14 a3, ♘×c3; 15 ♘×c3, f×e; 16 ♘×e5, b6; 17 ♘g2 ± but ½ 25

Bagirov-Razuvaev, USSR Ch., Tiflis 1978 — 7 ... , ♘b4; 8 ♘g2, ♜a6! (Spassky); 9 c5, b6; 10 c×b6 (10 0-0, b×c5; 11 ♘e3) 10 ... , a×b6; 11 0-0, 0-0; 12 ♘g5 ± ½ 57

Barczay-Suetin, Berlin 1968 — 6 ... , ♘e5; 7 ♜a4, ♜b6; 8 ♘b3, ♜b4; 9 ♜×b4, ♘×b4; 10 ♘d2, ♞b8; 11 ♘g2, b6; 12 0-0, ♘b7; 13 ♘×b7, ♞×b7; 14 f4(?), ♘eg4; 15 ♞f3, h5; 16 h3, ♘c5+; ♞ 0-1 55

Typical Catalan Endgame Positions

i - **Smyslov-Doda, Capablanca Memorial, Havana 1965** —



Black has played planlessly against White's Catalan set-up, and the chief features of the position are:

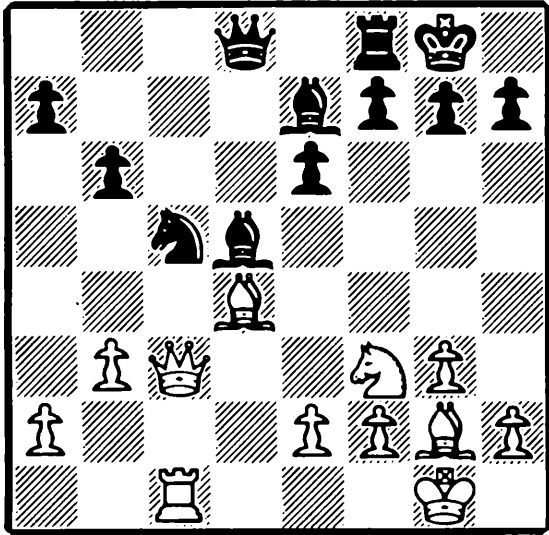
1 - White has a large spatial advantage - Black's bishops have little scope and his knights are exposed to pawn advances in the centre. 2 - White has an iron grip on the ♜-side - advanced pawns and the Catalan ♘ bearing down on b7. The winning process is instructive and elegant. White first pins down his opponent in the centre and then, by means of well-timed

exchanges, closes in on Black's paralyzed ♜-wing. 15 ... , a6 (Providing an escape route for his King's ♘, but new black square weaknesses appear) 16 ♞fd1, ♜e7; 17 e4, ♘b8 (To avoid losing a piece) 18 h3, ♘a7; 19 ♘e3, ♘d7; 20 f4, ♘c6; 21 e5, ♘e8; 22 ♘b3! (By exchanging the black-squared bishops White opens fresh avenues of assault on the ♜-flank) 22 ... , ♘×e3+; 23 ♜×e3, ♘c7; 24 ♜c5! (The process continues. The dark squares in Black's camp are like so many open wounds, while his pieces are virtually prisoners behind his own lines) 24 ... , ♜×c5+; 25 ♘×c5, ♘c8; 26 ♘(3)a4, a5! (A desperate attempt to gain some freedom before he is strangled) 27 ♘b6, ♞a7; 28 ♘×c8 (Black's violence has recoiled upon his own head. Smyslov now wins a pawn and the game is decided) 28 ... , ♞×c8; 29 ♘×b7, ♞×b7; 30 ♘×c6 (This neat manoeuvre 'forms an admirable pendant to the brevity against Donner' [Wade]).

30 ... , ♞b6; 31 ♘d7, ♞cb8; 32 ♞ac1, ♘d5; 33 b5, g6; 34 a4, h5; 35 ♘c6, h4; 36 ♘×d5, e×d5; 37 ♞×d5, h×g3; 38 ♜g2, f6; 39 ♜×g3, f×e; 40 f×e, ♜f7;

41 ♖c7+, ♕e6; 42 ♖dc5, ♖f5; 43 ♖f7+, ♕e4; 44 ♖f4+ 1-0.

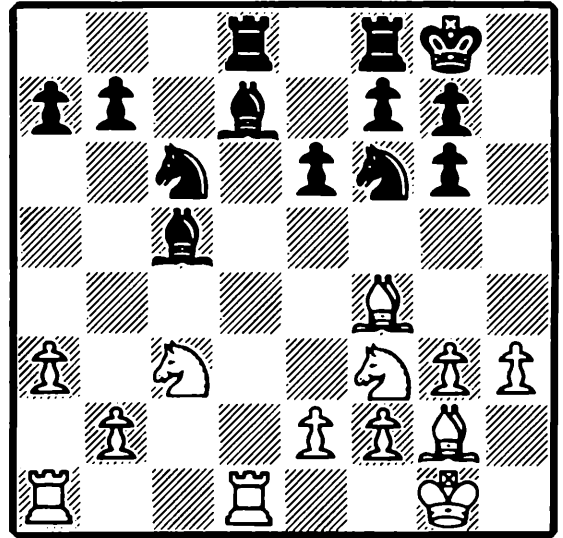
ii - Smyslov-Simagin, Moscow Team Championship 1966 —



White has built up pressure both in the c-file and along the a1-h8 diagonal. Black now initiates a simplifying operation designed to reduce White's initiative. 16 ... ♗f6; 17 ♗×f6, ♕×f6; 18 ♕×f6, ♗×f6 (White's superiority is apparent - if minute. Black's pawns are broken and he cannot satisfactorily contest the c-file. In Smyslov's hands these small advantages amount to a win) 19 b4, ♘a4; 20 a3, a5 (Black attempts to reduce the material still further and also removes his a-pawn from the sphere of White's ♖) 21 ♘d4 (The ♘ occupies a powerful position at d4, while the ♗ exchange weakens Black's hold on c6) 21 ... ♗×g2; 22 ♕×g2, a×b; 23 a×b, ♖d8; 24 e3, ♖d7; 25 ♕f3, ♕g7? (Better was 25 ... f5 to prevent the following restrictive move) 26 g4! (Now Black's central pawns are paralyzed and White threatens to penetrate with his ♕ to the ♖-side) 26 ... h5 (Black sacrifices to activate his pawns) 27 g×h, ♕h6; 28 ♕g4, f5+; 29 ♕h4, f4 (continuing the policy of reducing material) 30 ♖c8, f×e; 31 f×e, ♖d5;

32 ♖h8+, ♕g7; 33 ♖a8, ♘c3; 34 ♖a7 (Binding Black's ♕ to the f-pawn and thus preventing ♕h6) 34 ... ♖e5 (Has Simagin reached the safety of a draw?) 35 ♘f3!, ♖e4+ (or 35 ... ♖×e3; 36 ♘g5!) 36 ♕g5, ♖×e3; 37 h6+, ♕g8; 38 h7+, ♕×h7; 39 ♖×f7+, ♕g8; 40 ♕g6 (Smyslov's small combination, involving the sacrifice of his extra pawn, has brought him an easily won ending - ♖ commanding the 7th rank, passed ♗ and active ♕. The rest is silence) 40 ... ♘e4; 41 h4, ♘d6; 42 ♖d7, ♖×f3; 43 ♖×d6, ♕f8; 44 ♖×e6, ♖g3+; 45 ♕f5, ♖g1; 46 ♖×b6 1-0

iii - Petrosian-Pomar, XVII Olympiad Havana 1966 —



Features of the position: 1 - White has potential control of the d-file and a possibility of a space-gaining operation on the ♖-side, involving b4. ii - The ♗g2 is indirectly aiming at Black's ♖-side pawns. iii - Black can hope for a draw at best, since his pawns are devalued and his queen's ♗ is locked in. He kicks off with 16 ... ♖fe8 (To provide a retreat square for ♗c5) 17 b4, ♗f8; 18 ♘e5! (Unmasking the King's ♗) 18 ... ♘×e5; 19 ♗×e5, ♗c6 (Or 19 ... ♗c8; 20 ♘b5! Black must, therefore, allow further weaken-

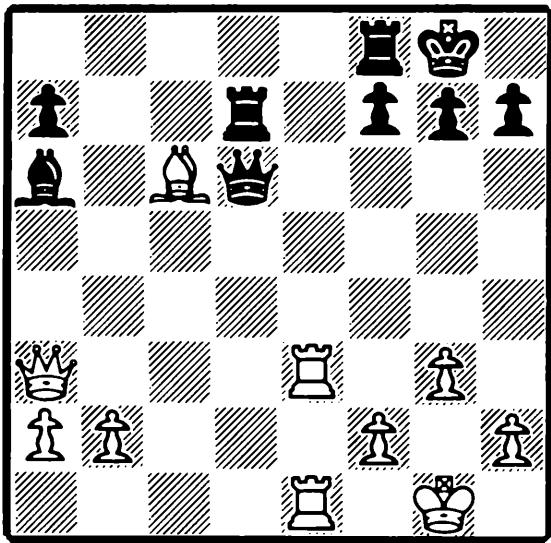
ing of his pawns) 20 ♖×c6, b×c6; 21 ♗d4, ♘d7; 22 ♖×f6! (Seizing the d-file) 22 ..., ♙×d1+; 23 ♙×d1, g×f6; 24 ♗e4, ♘g7; 25 ♗d6, ♙b8 (Black plays to liquidate the ♙-side pawns in the hope of obtaining a draw. For this purpose he needs to retain his ♗. 25 ..., ♘d8? would lose to 26 ♗f5+ while 25 ..., ♖×d6; 26 ♙×d6, ♙c8; 27 ♘d7, a5!; 28 b×a5, ♙a8; 29 ♘d4, ♙×a5; 30 a4 leaves Black with a passive ♙+♗ ending) 26 ♘g2, e5; 27 g4, f5! (A good try for freedom. If 28 g×f5? then ♘d8 and White no longer has ♗f5+) 28 ♗c4!,

f×g4; 29 h×g4, c5 (Carrying out his plan) 30 b×c5, ♖×c5; 31 ♘d7, e4; 32 ♙c7, ♖b6; 33 ♙e7, ♖c5; 34 ♙×e4, ♙b3; 35 a4, ♙b4; 36 ♗d2, ♙b2; 37 ♗f3, a5; 38 ♗e5, ♙b4; 39 f3! (The pawn is removed from vulnerable black square) 39 ..., f5; 40 g×f5, g×f5; 41 ♙×b4, a×b4; 42 ♘f1, b3; 43 ♗c4, ♘f6? (43 ..., ♖b4! to cut off White's ♘; 44 f4 and Black is still alive) 44 ♘e1, ♖b4+; 45 ♘d1, ♘e6; 46 ♘c1, ♖c3; 47 a5, ♘d5; 48 a6!, ♘c6; 49 ♗d6!, ♖d4; 50 ♗×f5, ♖h8; 51 e3, b2+; 52 ♘c2, ♘b6; 53 ♗d4 and White won fairly easily.

Grünfeld Reversed

Lombardy-Kramer, New York 1958 Zonal Tournament — Illustrates in crystal clear form the dangers of an over-exposed central formation. Lombardy's refutation of Black's unwieldy opening play is simple, but attractively efficient. 1 ♗f3, d5; 2 g3, c5; 3 ♖g2, ♗c6; 4 d4 (An excellent system for White. The extra move means that Black must proceed with the utmost caution) 4 ..., c×d (Not to be recommended. The crucial line is 4 ..., e6; 5 0-0, ♗f6; 6 c4, d×c; 7 ♘a4 (or 7 ♗e5) cf Catalan page 58) 5 ♗×d4, ♗f6 (5 ..., e6 is still safer) 6 c4, ♘b6? (And this is quite definitely incorrect. e6 was by now imperative) 7 ♗×c6, b×c6; 8 ♗c3 (Naturally not 8 c×d, c×d; 9 ♖×d5, ♗×d5; 10 ♘×d5, ♖b7!) 8 ..., e6; 9 0-0, ♖e7; 10 c×d, c×d? (Despite the creation of hanging pawns 10 ..., e×d was necessary. Now White destroys Black's

centre and exploits the exposed state of Black's pieces) 11 e4!, 0-0 (A forced sacrifice of a pawn. The alternatives offer little hope of survival: i - 11 ..., d×e; 12 ♗×e4 i(a) 12 ..., ♙b8; 13 ♖f4 i(b) 12 ..., ♗×e4; 13 ♖×e4, ♖b7; 14 ♘a4+ i(c) 12 ..., ♗d5; 13 ♗c3!, ♗×c3; 14 b×c3, ♖b7; 15 ♘a4+, ♘f8; 16 ♖e3, ♘c7; 17 ♖×b7, ♘×b7; 18 ♙ab1 etc. ii - 11 ..., d4; 12 e5! iii - 11 ..., ♖b7; 12 e×d, ♗×d5; 13 ♗×d5, ♖×d5; 14 ♖×d5, e×d5; 15 ♙e1, ♙d8; 16 b3) 12 e×d, ♖a6; 13 ♙e1, ♖c5; 14 ♖e3, ♖×e3; 15 ♙×e3, ♙ad8; 16 ♘b3, e×d (Black dare not open the a-file with 16 ..., ♘×b3) 17 ♗×d5, ♗×d5; 18 ♖×d5, ♘f6; 19 ♙ae1, ♙d7; 20 ♘a3 (Threatening 21 ♘×f8+) 20 ..., ♘d6 (Hoping for an endgame which might offer White technical problems. Better was 20 ..., g6 although Black must lose eventually) 21 ♖c6!,



(A beautiful death blow - fittingly administered by the one piece whose power has been immeasurably increased by the destruction of Black's centre) 21 ... ♙c8 (or 21 ... $\text{♚} \times \text{c6}$; 22 $\text{♚} \times \text{f8} +$ - 21 ... $\text{♚} \times \text{a3}$; 22 $\text{♞} \times \text{a3}$ winning the exchange - 21 ... ♞dd8 ; 22 $\text{♚} \times \text{a6}$, ♞c8 ; 23 ♙b7) 22 $\text{♙} \times \text{d7}$, $\text{♚} \times \text{d7}$; 23 ♞d3 , ♚c7 ; 24 ♚d6 1-0

Petrosian-Geller, Copenhagen 1960 — 4 ... e6 ; 5 0-0, $\text{c} \times \text{d}$; 6 $\text{♗} \times \text{d4}$, ♙c5 ; 7 ♗b3 (7 $\text{♗} \times \text{c6}$ followed by ♗c3-a4 and b3 looks more productive) 7 ... ♙b6 ; 8 c4 , ♗ge7! ; 9 $\text{c} \times \text{d}$, $\text{♗} \times \text{d5}$; 10 ♗c3 , $\text{♗} \times \text{c3}$; 11 $\text{b} \times \text{c3}$, 0-0; 12 ♙a3 , ♞e8 ; 13 $\text{♚} \times \text{d8}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{d8}$; 14 ♞fd1 , ♙d7 ; 15 ♗c5 , $\text{♙} \times \text{c5}$; 16 $\text{♙} \times \text{c5}$, ♙e8 ½

Flesch-Korchnoi, Gyula 1965 — 5 ... ♙d7 ; 6 $\text{d} \times \text{c}$ (A more dynamic approach to the middlegame is 6 e3 followed by b3 and ♙b2 or 6 c4) 6 ... $\text{♙} \times \text{c5}$; 7 c4 , d4 ; 8 ♗bd2 , e5 ; 9 ♗b3 , ♙b6 ; 10 e3 , $\text{d} \times \text{e}$; 11 $\text{♙} \times \text{e3}$, $\text{♙} \times \text{e3}$; 12 $\text{f} \times \text{e3}$, ♚e7 ; 13 ♚d5 , ♗f6 ; 14 ♚c5 , b6 ; 15 $\text{♚} \times \text{e7} +$, $\text{♚} \times \text{e7}$ and White's structural weaknesses proved rapidly fatal. \mp 0-1 26

Shaposhnikov-Sacharov, USSR 1961 — 4 ... ♗f6 ; 5 0-0, g6 ; 6 c4 , $\text{d} \times \text{c}$; 7 $\text{d} \times \text{c}$, ♚a5 ; 8 ♗a3 , ♙g7 ; 9 $\text{♗} \times \text{c4}$, $\text{♚} \times \text{c5}$; 10 b3 , 0-0; 11 ♙a3 \pm 1-0 35

Ney-Klavin, Tallinn 1963 — 5 ... ♚b6? ; 6 $\text{d} \times \text{c}$, $\text{♚} \times \text{c5}$; 7 ♗a3 , e5 ; 8 c4 ,

$\text{d} \times \text{c}$; 9 ♙e3 , ♚b4 ; 10 ♙d2 , $\text{♚} \times \text{b2}$; 11 $\text{♗} \times \text{c4}$, ♚b5 ; 12 ♞c1 , e4 ; 13 ♗g5 , ♚f5 ; 14 ♚b3 , ♚g6 ; 15 ♚a4 , ♙d7 ; 16 $\text{♗b6} \pm$ 1-0 31

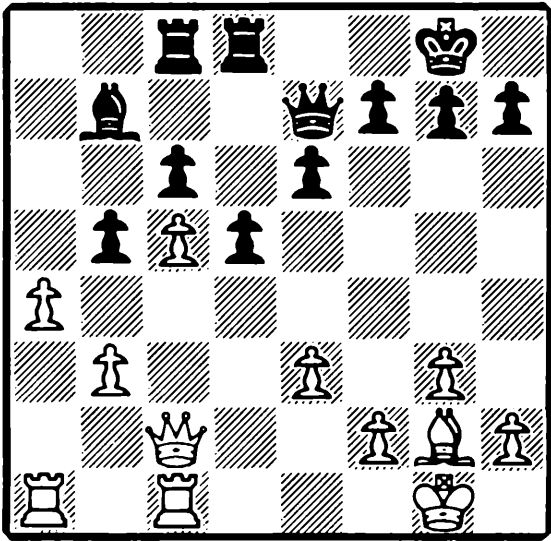
Korchnoi-Lengyel, Olympiad Havana 1966 — The middlegame here bears a strong resemblance to the position that would arise after my suggestion of 7 $\text{♗} \times \text{c6}$ in the Petrosian-Geller game above.

1 g3 , ♗f6 ; 2 ♙g2 , d5 ; 3 ♗f3 , e6 ; 4 c4 , ♙e7 ; 5 d4 , 0-0; 6 ♚c2 , c5 ; 7 0-0, $\text{c} \times \text{d}$; 8 $\text{♗} \times \text{d4}$, ♗c6 ; 9 $\text{♗} \times \text{c6}$, $\text{b} \times \text{c6}$ (This position - with Black's c-pawn potentially backward, but on a closed file, is well known from some variations of the Grünfeld) 10 b3 , ♙b7 ; 11 ♙b2 , ♚a5 (Ideally Black would like to get in c5 , freeing his game and ironing out his pawn structure - but then 12 $\text{c} \times \text{d}$, $\text{e} \times \text{d}$; 13 ♞d1 would place too great a burden on his hanging pawns. Lengyel, therefore, adopts a common sense alternative of first developing and centralising his rooks and for this purpose the ♚ must vacate the back rank) 12 ♗c3 , ♞fd8 ; 13 ♗a4 , ♗d7 ; 14 ♞fc1 , ♞ac8 ; 15 e3 (White's last three moves constitute a manoeuvre designed to place Black's potentially dangerous centre under close restraint. If Black could mobilise his pawns he would stand well, but 15 ... c5 would still leave him with hanging pawns, while 15 ... e5 would be met by 16 ♙h3) 15 ... ♗b6 (In his cramped quarters Black decides to seek relief by exchanges. But now White gains complete control of the dark squares by utilising the exposed situation of the ♚a5 . Having established a small, but durable, advantage from the opening Korchnoi employs the grind technique, patiently, but surely wearing down Black's resistance. The winning process can be divided into three phases: 1 - Korchnoi takes control of the ♚ -side - potential passed pawn and

dark squares control - moves 16-38.

2 - He transfers his efforts to the ♖-side, creating tactical threats and loosening Black's position - moves 39-46

3 - Suddenly the theatre of war is switched back to the ♖-side for the final break-through - moves 47 to the end) 16 ♖c3!, ♖b4; 17 ♖×b4, ♖×b4; 18 a3, ♖e7; 19 ♖×b6, a×b6; 20 c5!, b5; 21 a4 (Breaking into Black's camp via the a-file and creating a potential passed pawn on the b-file)



21 ..., b×a; 22 ♖×a4, ♖a8; 23 ♖ca1, ♖×a4; 24 ♖×a4, ♖c8; 25 b4, ♖b7; 26 ♖c3, ♖d7; 27 ♖a3, ♖e8 (Black can do nothing about White's penetration of his position and contents himself with erecting a solid block of resistance, hoping that Korchnoi's major pieces, while impressively placed, will be able to inflict no permanent damage) 28

♖a7, ♖b8; 29 ♖f1, ♖f8; 30 ♖d3, ♖g8; 31 ♖a5, ♖f8; 32 h4 (The first danger signal on the ♖-side) 32 ..., e5 (Black feels he must do something before he is strangled. The text, and his next move, aim to keep White's ♖d3 away from his ♖.) 33 ♖g2, e4 (33 ..., d4 would open up c4 for White's ♖.) 34 ♖e2, ♖c8; 35 ♖a6 (By forcing off rooks, White guarantees his ♖ the freedom of the dark squares on both sides of the board) 35 ..., ♖c7; 36 ♖×c7, ♖×c7; 37 ♖b6, ♖d7; 38 ♖b8 (An amusing zigzag into Black's defences) 38 ..., f6 (Black decides that the main priorities are to break the pin on the ♖e8, and to give protection to the dark squares, even though White can now force a serious weakening of his ♖-side pawns. If he stays passive with 38 ..., ♖g8 then 39 ♖g4, ♖e7; 40 b5 exploiting the pin - or 38 ..., h6; 39 ♖a6 contemplating ♖b7 and b5 - and Black is still in the grips of the pin) 39 ♖h5, g6; 40 ♖e2, ♖e7; 41 ♖f4!, ♖b7; 42 h5, ♖d7 (42 ..., ♖×b4; 43 ♖d6+, ♖f7; 44 ♖c7+) 43 ♖g4 (Pursuing the theme of weakening the dark squares but also allowing the tactical trick 43 ..., g5! forcing off queens, which Black fails to see. Objectively, better was ♖h2 followed by ♖f1-h3) 43 ..., f5?; 44 ♖e2, ♖f6; 45 ♖b8, g5 (45 ..., g×h; 46 ♖f4!) 46 h6, ♖g6; 47 b5!, c×b; 48 ♖b6+, ♖f7 (48 ..., ♖c6; 49 ♖×b5!) 49 ♖h5+, ♖e7; 50 ♖×e8, ♖×e8; 51 c6, ♖c8; 52 ♖b7, ♖d8; 53 ♖×h7, ♖×c6; 54 ♖g7 1-0

The Neo-Catalan

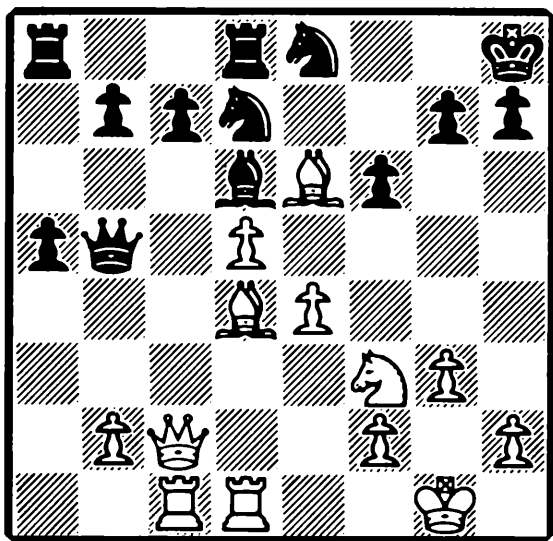
I. Neo-Catalan Accepted

Filip-Euwe, Netherlands v Czechoslovakia, Rotterdam 1955 — This game is a strong argument for delay in

the formation of a pawn centre, in order to reduce the efficacy of early counter-attacks which could otherwise lead to rapid equality. This is the reason why the Neo-Catalan Accepted

(without d4 by White) offers more chances of a lasting initiative than those lines of the pure Catalan (with d4) where Black captures on c4 in the first three or four moves.

1 c4, ♖f6; 2 g3, e6; 3 ♘g2, d5; 4 ♗f3, d×c; 5 ♖a4+, ♘d7 (5 ... ♗bd7 is a more elastic treatment. The line chosen by Black is quite playable against the ordinary Catalan, but here it leads to severe congestion of his minor pieces) 6 ♖×c4, ♘c6; 7 0-0, ♗bd7; 8 ♖c2!, ♘e7 (8 ... ♘d6, vacating e7 for the ♖, gives Black more breathing space) 9 ♗c3, 0-0; 10 ♖d1 (White masses his pieces behind his pawns which will soon advance to form a powerful centre) 10 ... ♗b6; 11 e4, ♖c8; 12 d4, ♖d8; 13 ♘f4, ♘e8 (While White is finding excellent posts for all his pieces, Black is pretending to be a hedgehog) 14 a4, a5 (Black can hardly avoid this concession) 15 ♗b5, ♘×b5 (The frightful alternative was 15 ... c6) 16 a×b5, ♗e8; 17 ♖ac1, ♘d6; 18 ♘g5, f6; 19 ♘e3, ♖d7; 20 ♘h3 (Threatening d5) 20 ... ♖×b5; 21 ♘×e6+, ♖h8; 22 d5, ♗d7; 23 ♘d4,



(Black's centre has vanished without trace and its place has been taken by White's pieces, supported by pawns. This complete central control means that White can organise an attack

against whichever target he desires, and he selects Black's ♖.) 23 ... a4; 24 ♖e1, a3; 25 e5! (Quite properly ignoring his opponent's left wing peasant demonstration) 25 ... ♘e7 (If 25 ... f×e then 26 ♗g5! or 25 ... ♗×e5; 26 ♘×e5, ♘×e5; 27 ♖×e5, a×b; 28 ♖b1, f×e5; 29 ♗g5, g6; 30 ♗f7+, ♖g7; 31 ♗×d8, ♖×d8; 32 ♖×b2, ♖a6; 33 ♖c3! White regains his pawn at once — 33 ... ♖f6; 34 f4 — and Black remains tied down by the ♘e6.) 26 e×f, ♘×f6; 27 ♘×f6, ♗d×f6; 28 b×a, ♖×a3; 29 ♗e5, ♗d6; 30 ♖×c7, ♖e8 (30 ... ♖aa8; 31 ♖×d6, ♖×d6; 32 ♗f7+, ♖g8; 33 ♗×d6+ or 30 ... ♖a5; 31 ♖×d6, ♖×d6; 32 ♖c8+, ♖d8; 33 ♖×d8+, ♖×d8; 34 ♗f7+ etc.) 31 ♘d7!, ♖f8 (31 ... ♗×d7; 32 ♗×d7, ♖×d7; 33 ♖×d7, ♖×d7; 34 ♖c8+, ♗×c8; 35 ♖e8++) 32 ♖×d6, ♖×d6; 33 ♗f7+ ♖g8; 34 ♗×d6, ♗×d7 (34 ... ♖×d7?; 35 ♖c8+) 35 ♗×b7, ♖b8; 36 ♖c7, ♖a7; 37 ♖×d7, ♖a×b7; 38 ♖ee7, ♖×d7; 39 ♖×d7 1-0

Stein-Djindjishvili, USSR Championship, Leningrad 1971 — 8 ♗c3, ♗b6; 9 ♖b3, a5; 10 ♖c2, a4; 11 e4, a3; 12 ♗e5, a×b; 13 ♘×b2, ♘a4; 14 ♗×a4, ♗×a4; 15 ♖ab1, ♘e7; 16 ♘a1, ♖c8; 17 ♖fc1, c6; 18 d4, 0-0; 19 ♖b3, ♖a7; 20 d5!, ♗c5; 21 ♖e3, ♖×a2; 22 d×c!, b6; 23 ♖×b6, ♖c7; 24 ♗c4, ♖a4; 25 ♘e5 1-0

Gofstein-Berkovic, USSR 1976 — 6 ... ♗c6; 7 0-0, ♖c8; 8 d4, ♗a5; 9 ♖d3, c5; 10 ♗c3, ♘c6 (10 ... c×d; 11 ♗×d4, ♗c6; 12 ♗bd5 ♖) 11 ♖d1, c4 (11 ... b5!?) 12 ♖c2, ♘b4; 13 d5!, e×d; 14 e4, 0-0; 15 e×d, ♘d7; 16 ♘f4, b5; 17 ♗e5, ♘c5; 18 ♘g5, ♘d6; 19 ♗×d7, ♖×d7; 20 ♘×f6, g×f6; 21 ♗e4, ♖d8; 22 ♘h3, ♖b8; 23 ♖d2, ♘e5; 24 ♖h6 1-0. There is no remedy against 25 ♘f5. 13 d5! must come close to refuting Taimanov's plan of ... ♗c6, ..., ♖c8 and ..., c5-c4.

Botvinnik-Gereben, Budapest 1952 — 5 ..., ♖d7?; 6 ♖×c4, ♗c6; 7 b3, ♖×c4; 8 b×c4, ♘bd7; 9 ♘c3, ♙b4; 10 ♘b5, ♙a5; 11 ♙a3 ± 1-0 41

Smyslov-Unzicker, Olympiad 1964, Tel-Aviv — 5 ..., ♘bd7; 6 ♖×c4, a6; 7 ♗c2, ♙b8; 8 0-0, ♙e7; 9 ♘a3, 0-0; 10 ♘c4, c5; 11 a4, b6; 12 d3, ♙b7; 13 ♙f4, ♙a8; 14 e4, ♙c6; 15 ♙d2, ♘e8; 16 ♙c3, ♘d6; 17 ♘fe5, ♘×e5; 18 ♘×e5, ♙b7; 19 b3, ♗c7; 20 ♙ac1, ♙ac8; 21 ♙b2, b5! = 0-1 33

Hübner-Unzicker, BRD Team Championship 1967 — 8 ..., b5; 9 a4, ♙b7; 10 a×b, a×b; 11 ♘c3, b4; 12 ♘d1, ♙e7; 13 b3, 0-0; 14 ♘e3, ♘d5; 15 ♘c4, ♙f6; 16 ♙b2, ♙×b2; 17 ♖×b2, c5; 18 ♘fe5, ♘(d5)b6; 19 ♘×b6 ± ½

Smejkal-Tal, Milan 1975 — 6 ..., c5; 7 ♗c2, b6!?!; 8 0-0, ♙b7; 9 ♘c3, ♙e7; 10 d4, c×d; 11 ♘×d4, ♙×g2; 12 ♖×g2, ♗c7; 13 ♙d1, ♙c8 (13 ..., 0-0?; 14 ♘d5!, ♘×d5; 15 ♖×c7, ♘×c7; 16 ♘c6±) 14 ♖g1, a6; 15 ♙g5, 0-0; 16 ♙ac1, ♖b7; 17 ♘f3, b5; 18 a3, ♙c5 ± ½ 41.

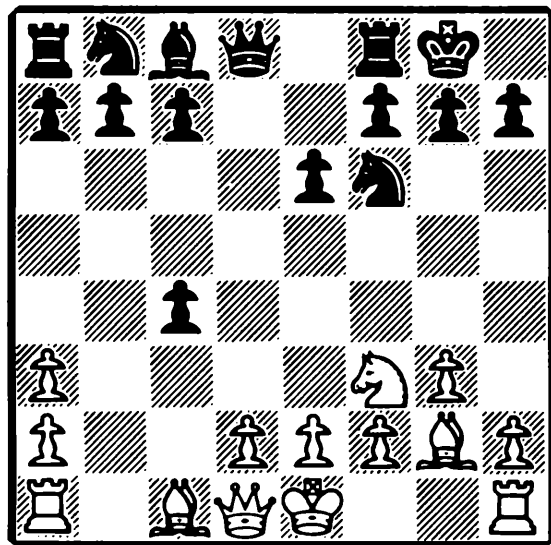
Romanishin-Polugaevsky, USSR Championship 1975 — 7 0-0, a6!?!; 8 a4, b5; 9 ♖b3, ♙b7 (9 ..., c4) 10 d3, ♙d5; 11 ♗c2, ♙e7; 12 ♘c3, ♙c6; 13 ♘h4, ♙×g2; 14 ♘×g2, ♙b8; 15 a×b, a×b; 16 ♙f4, ♙b7 (16 ..., e5; 17 ♙g5) 17 ♙a6, 0-0; 18 ♙fa1 ± 1-0 36

Romanishin-Sveshnikov, USSR Championship 1976 — 7 ..., b6; 8 ♘c3, ♙b7; 9 e4!?, ♙e7; 10 e5, ♘d5; 11 ♖g4, 0-0; 12 d4, ♖h8!; 13 ♙e1, c×d?! (13 ..., ♙c8!?) 14 ♘×d4, ♘c5; 15 ♘×d5, ♙×d5; 16 ♘c6, ♙×c6; 17 ♙×c6, ♙c8; 18 ♙b5 (18 ♙g2?, ♘d3 ±) 18 ..., a6; 19 ♙f1, b5 (19 ..., ♘d3; 20 ♙d1, ♘×f2?!; 21 ♖×f2, ♙c2+; 22 ♖e1±) 20 ♙f4?! (20 ♖f3! ±) 1-0 84

Geller-Chernikov, Spartakiad Moscow 1966 — 5 0-0, ♘bd7; 6 ♖a4, a6; 7 ♖×c4, c5; 8 ♖c2, e5; 9 ♘a3, ♙d6; 10 ♘c4, ♙c7; 11 b4!, c×b; 12 a3, ♘d5; 13 a×b, ♘×b4; 14 ♖b3, a5; 15 ♙a3,

♘c5; 16 ♖b1, ♘ca6; 17 ♘ce5, 0-0; 18 d4, ♙e6; 19 ♙d1, ♙e8; 20 e4 ± 1-0 39

Lehmann-Trifunović, Palma de Mallorca 1966 — 5 ♘a3!?, ♙×a3; 6 b×a3, 0-0;



7 ♗c2, ♙d7; 8 ♙b2?, ♙c6; 9 ♖×c4, ♘bd7; 10 0-0, ♙d5; 11 ♖c2, c5; 12 d3, ♙c8; 13 e4, ♙c6; 14 ♘d2, b5 ± ½ 32

Smyslov-Saborido, Oberhausen 1961 — 8 ♘e5!, ♙c6; 9 ♘×c6, ♘×c6; 10 ♖×c4, ♖d4; 11 ♖×d4, ♘×d4; 12 ♙b1, ♙b8; 13 e3, ♘c6; 14 ♖e2, ♘a5; 15 d3, b6; 16 ♙d2, ♘b7; 17 ♙fc1, ♙fc8; 18 d4, ♘e8; 19 ♙c6, ♘bd6; 20 e4 ± 1-0 35.

Smyslov-Kholmov, USSR Championship, Baku 1961 — 7 ..., b5; 8 ♘g5 (8 a4, a6; 9 a×b, a×b; 10 a4!, ♙d7; 11 ♙a3, ♙e8; 12 ♘d4 ± Prucha) 8 ..., c6; 9 ♙b2, ♙e8; 10 0-0, h6; 11 ♙×f6, ♖×f6; 12 ♖h7+, ♖f8; 13 ♘e4, ♖g6; 14 ♖×g6, f×g6; 15 ♘d6, ♙d8; 16 ♘×b5, a6; 17 ♘c3, ♙×d2; 18 ♘e4! (18 ♙fd1!) ± 1-0 43

Pachman-Polugaevsky, Interzonal, Manila 1976 — 7 ♙b2, ♘d5; 8 ♖c2, b5; 9 0-0 (9 a4!?, a6; 10 a×b, a×b; 11 a4) 9 ..., ♙b7; 10 d3, c×d; 11 ♖×d3, a6; 12 ♙fd1, ♘d7; 13 a4! ∞ ½ 34

Flesch-Portisch, Hungarian Championship 1962 — 6 ..., b5; 7 a4, a6! (7 ..., c6!?!; 8 a×b, c×b; 9 a4, b4; 10

♖c2, a5 ∞) 8 ♖a3, ♗d5; 9 0-0, ♗d7; 10 ♖b2, 0-0; 11 a×b, a×b; 12 ♗d4, ♖a6; 13 ♖c1, c6; 14 d3, ♖b6; 15 d×c, b×c = ½

Doda-Lombard, Poland v Switzerland 1974 — 7 ♖b2, ♖b7; 8 0-0, ♗bd7; 9 ♖c2, ♗b6; 10 ♖fd1, ♖e4; 11 d3, c×d; 12 e×d, ♖d5; 13 ♖×f6, ♖×f6; 14 ♗d2, 0-0; 15 ♖ab1, c6; 16 ♗e4, ♖e7 ♣ 0-1 36

Schmidt-Radulov, Vrbas 1976 — 6 ..., ♗bd7; 7 ♖c2, 0-0; 8 0-0, ♗b6; 9 ♗e5, ♖e8?!; 10 ♗×c4, ♗×c4 (10 ..., ♖a4?!; 11 ♖×a4, ♗×a4; 12 ♗a5 ±) 11 ♖×c4, ♖e7; 12 d4, c6; 13 ♖b2, ♖d7; 14 ♖b3, ♖fd8; 15 ♖ac1, ♖e8; 16 ♖fd1, ♖ac8; 17 a4, ♖c7; 18 e4, ♖b6; 19 ♖a3, a5?! (19 ..., c5!?) 20 ♖c3, c5; 21 d5! ± 1-0 54

Garcia-Robatsch, Havana 1965 — 6 ♖a4+!?, ♖d7 (b5!); 7 ♖×a3, ♖c6; 8 0-0, ♗bd7; 9 ♖b4, ♗b6; 10 b3, c×b; 11 a×b, ♗c8; 12 d3, ♖e7; 13 ♖d4, ♖d8; 14 ♖c5, ♖e7; 15 ♖g5?? (15 ♖c3! ±) ♣ 0-1 42

Smyslov-Szily, Budapest 1952 v 4 ..., ♗db7; 5 0-0, d×c; 6 ♖a4, a6; 7 ♖×c4, b5; 8 ♖c2, ♖b7; 9 a4, c5; 10 a×b, a×b; 11 ♖×a8, ♖×a8; 12 ♗a3, ♖c6; 13 ♗e1, ♗d5; 14 d3, ♖e7; 15 e4, ♗b4; 16 ♖e2, 0-0; 17 ♗ac2, ♗×c2 = Euwe suggests 17 ♖e3, ♖d8; 18 f4 ±

Smyslov-Krogus, USSR Championship, Tbilisi 1967 — 4 ..., ♖e7; 5 0-0, 0-0; 6 ♖c2, d×c; 7 ♗a3, c5; 8 ♗×c4, ♗c6; 9 b3, ♖d7; 10 ♖b2, ♖c8; 11 ♖ac1, ♖c7; 12 ♗ce5, h6; 13 d4, ♗b4; 14 ♖b1, ♖b5; 15 a3, ♗bd5; 16 d×c, ♖×e2; 17 ♖fel, ♖×f3; 18 ♖×f3, ♖d8; 19 b4 ± ½ 39

Bilek-Pietsch, Kecskemét 1966 — 5 ..., d×c; 6 ♖a4+, ♗bd7; 7 ♖×c4, a6; 8 ♖c2, 0-0; 9 ♗c3, c6?; 10 b3, ♖c7; 11 ♖b2, b5; 12 ♗e4, ♗×e4; 13 ♖×e4, ♖b7; 14 ♗e5!, ♗f6; 15 ♖f3, ♗d5; 16 d4, c5; 17 ♖fc1 ± 1-0 22

Keene-Orpinas, Olympiad, Havana 1966 — 7 ..., c5; 8 b3, a6; 9 ♖c2, 0-0; 10 ♖b2, ♖c7; 11 d3, b5; 12 ♗bd2, ♖b7; 13 e4, ♖ac8; 14 a4, ♖fd8; 15 ♖fc1, ♖b6; 16 ♖c3 ± 1-0 32

Benkö-Bronstein, Interzonal 1964 Amsterdam — 1 ..., e6; 2 g3, d5; 3 ♗f3, d×c; 4 ♖a4+, ♖d7; 5 ♖×c4, c5; 6 ♖g2?, ♗c6; 7 0-0, ♗f6; 8 ♗c3, ♖c8; 9 b3, ♖e7; 10 ♖b2, 0-0; 11 ♗e4, b6; 12 ♖fd1, ♗d5; 13 ♖c2, f5; 14 ♗c3, ♗d4; 15 ♖b1, ♗b4 ♣ ½ 73

Spassky-Cirić, Belgrade 1964 — 6 ♗e5!, ♗c6; 7 ♗×d7, ♖×d7; 8 ♖g2, ♖c8; 9 d3, ♗f6; 10 ♖a4!, ♖e7; 11 ♗c3, 0-0; 12 0-0, ♖fd8; 13 ♖e3, ♗d5; 14 ♗×d5, e×d5; 15 ♖ac1, b6; 16 a3, ♖b8; 17 ♖fd1, ♗d4; 18 ♖×d7, ♖×d7; 19 ♖×d4, c×d4; 20 ♖h3! ± 1-0 44.

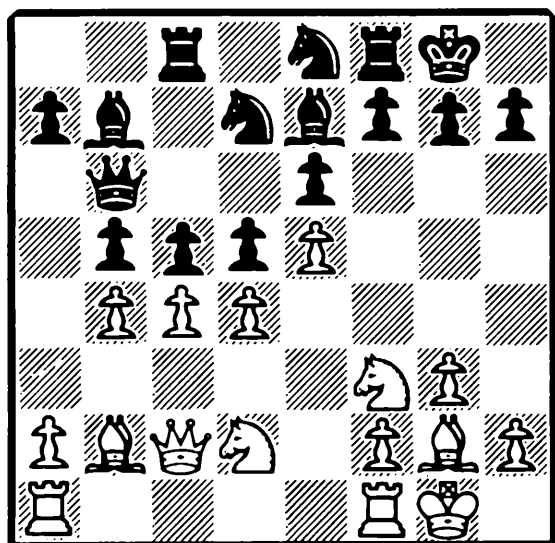
Kholmov-Ivkov, Havana 1965 — 3 ♖g2, d×c; 4 ♖a4+, ♖d7; 5 ♖×c4, ♖c6; 6 ♗f3, ♗d7; 7 0-0, ♗gf6; 8 ♗c3, ♖d6; 9 d3, 0-0; 10 e4!, a5; 11 ♖e1, ♗e5; 12 ♗×e5, ♖×e5; 13 ♖e3, ♗g4; 14 ♖c5, b5!?!; 15 ♗×b5, ♖×b2 16 ♖ad1, ♖×b5; 17 ♖×b5, ♖d4; 18 ♖c4, ♖×c5; 19 ♖×c5, ♗f6; 20 d4, ♗d7; 21 ♖c3 ± 1-0 75

Stein-Keres, Tallinn 1969 — 1 ♗f3, d5; 2 c4, e6; 3 g3, d×c; 4 ♗a3, ♗d7; 5 ♖g2, ♖×a3; 6 b×a3, ♗gf6; 7 ♖b2, 0-0; 8 ♖c2, c5; 9 a4, a6; 10 ♖×c4, b5; 11 a×b, a×b; 12 ♖c2, ♖b7(=); 13 0-0, ♖a4!?!; 14 a3, ♖b6; 15 d3, ♖fa8 ½ 58.

II Neo-Catalan Declined

Two introductory illustrative games demonstrate different treatments of this variation. In the Botvinnik game the accent is on a battle of slow manoeuvring, whereas Tal provides us with a war of rapid movement.

A — Botvinnik-Bisguier, Hastings 1962 — 1 g3, d5; 2 ♖f3, ♗f6; 3 ♘g2, e6; 4 0-0, ♘e7; 5 c4, 0-0; 6 b3, c6 (6 ... b6 would transpose into lines of the Queen's Indian cf Botvinnik-Petrosian Spartakiad 1964) 7 ♘b2, b5 (To attack c4 in the hope of liquidating the centre - but this is not very effective when White still has d3 at his disposal) 8 d3!, ♗bd7; 9 ♗bd2, ♘b7; 10 ♖c2, ♗c8; 11 e4, ♖b6; 12 e5, ♗e8; 13 d4, c5? (Bisguier has played the opening in too routine a fashion and Botvinnik was threatening c5 which would throttle him. His 13 ..., c5 is the obvious freeing move, but it fails against Botvinnik's inspired pawn sacrifice. Better was 13 ..., bxc; 14 bxc and then c5. White could then maintain the pressure with ♗ab1 and ♘a3) 14 b4!



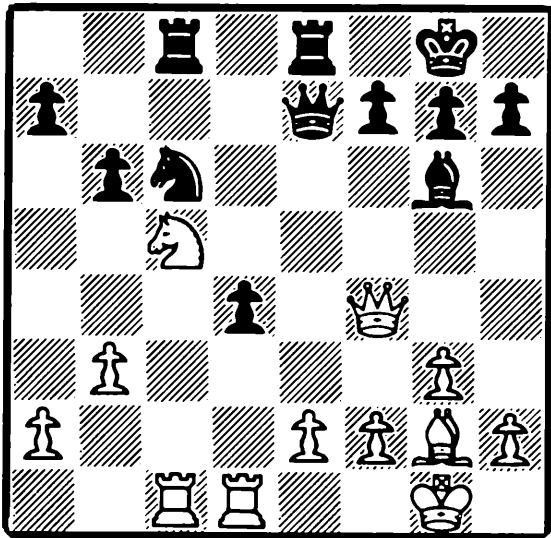
14 ... cxb; 15 c5, ♖c7; 16 ♖d3, ♘c6; 17 ♗fe1!, g6 (17 ... a5!) 18 a3! (Exposing the weaknesses in Black's

camp) 18 ..., bxa; 19 ♖xa3, ♗a8; 20 ♘c3, ♘d8; 21 ♗b3, ♗g7; 22 ♘a5 (Leaving Black with the 'bad bishop') 22 ..., ♖b7; 23 ♘xd8, ♗fxd8; 24 ♗a5, ♖c7; 25 ♗e2, a6; 26 ♗e1 (Heading for b4 with total strangulation) 26 ..., ♗f5; 27 ♖c3, b4 (A desperate attempt to gain space, but now Black's game rapidly becomes hopeless) 28 ♖xb4, ♗fb8; 29 ♖c3, ♗b5; 30 ♗ea2, f6; 31 ♗xc6, ♖xc6; 32 ♘f1, fxe; 33 ♘xb5, ♖xb5; 34 dxex, d4; 35 ♖d3, ♖xc5; 36 ♗xa6, ♗xa6; 37 ♖xa6, ♖xe5; 38 ♗d3, ♖f6; 39 ♖c8+, ♗f8; 40 ♗a8, ♗d6; 41 ♖d8, ♖xd8; 42 ♗xd8, ♗b5; 43 ♗e5, ♖g7; 44 ♗c6 1-0.

B — Tal-Pachman, Sarajevo 1966 — 1 ♗f3, d5; 2 c4, e6; 3 g3, ♗f6; 4 ♘g2, ♘e7; 5 0-0, 0-0; 6 b3, c5; 7 ♘b2, ♗c6; 8 cxd, exd (8 ..., ♗xd5 is also playable) 9 d4, ♗e4 (A reversion to the ideas of Dr Tarrasch. Pachman willingly accepts an isolated d-pawn in order to obtain free piece play) 10 ♗bd2, ♘f6; 11 ♗xe4, dxex; 12 ♗d2, ♘xd4 (Correctly preferring to simplify rather than risk 12 ..., e3; 13 fxe, cxd; 14 ♘xc6, bxc6; 15 ♗e4!) 13 ♘xd4, cxd4; 14 ♗xe4, ♗e8; 15 ♖d2, ♘f5; 16 ♗c5, ♖e7; 17 ♗ac1, ♗ac8? (17 ..., ♖xe2; 18 ♖xe2, ♗xe2; 19 ♗xb7, ♗e7! =) 18 ♖f4, ♘g6; 19 ♗fd1, b6?

See diagram on next page

(Loses! Correct is 19 ..., ♖xe2; 20 ♗xb7, ♗e5; 21 ♖xd4, ♗xc1; 22 ♗xc1, ♗f3+; 23 ♘xf3, ♖xf3 ±) 20 ♗a6, ♖xe2; 21 ♗c7, ♗e7 (Black hopes for repetition) 22 ♘f3! (Black had now planned 22 ..., ♖e5, but then follows 23 ♗xc6!, ♖xf4; 24 ♗d5! winning a piece in neat style. He prefers to die prosaically) 22 ..., ♖xd1+; 23 ♗xd1, R(e7)xc7; 24



$\text{Bc1, h5; 25 } \text{g2 1-0}$

Keres-Pirc, Munich 1936 — 8 ... , $\text{d} \times \text{d5}$; 9 c3, f6 ; 10 c1, b6 ; 11 $\text{d} \times \text{d5, e} \times \text{d5}$; 12 $\text{d4, d} \times \text{d4}$; 13 $\text{d} \times \text{d4, c} \times \text{d4}$; 14 d2, a6 ; 15 f1, e8 ; 16 $\text{d} \times \text{d4, d} \times \text{e2}$; 17 $\text{e} \times \text{e2, e} \times \text{e2}$; 18 $\text{e} \times \text{e2, d} \times \text{d4}$; 19 d1, f6 ; 20 $\text{d} \times \text{d5} \pm 1-0$ 41

Fischer-Filip, Palma de Mallorca 1970 — 12 ... , a6 ; 13 $\text{e1, d} \times \text{d4}$; 14 $\text{d} \times \text{d4!}, \text{c} \times \text{d4}$; 15 $\text{a3!}, \text{b7?}$ (15 ... , $\text{c8!} =$) 16 $\text{ad1} \pm 1-0$ 40

Barcza-Rittner, Ragozin Memorial (Postal) 1965/66 — 10 ... , $\text{d} \times \text{c3}$; 11 $\text{d} \times \text{c3, e5}$; 12 b2, d4 ; 13 h1, e8 ; 14 $\text{g1, b5} \mp 0-1$ 39

Keene-Balashov, Hastings 1967 — 8 e3, b6 ; 9 c3, a6 ; 10 d3, d7 ; 11 e2, ad8 ; 12 fd1, d4 ; 13 $\text{e} \times \text{d, d} \times \text{d4}$; 14 $\text{d} \times \text{d4, c} \times \text{d4}$; 15 $\text{b1?}, \text{fe8}$; 16 $\text{d2, e5} \mp 0-1$ 40

Botvinnik-van Scheltinga, Amsterdam 1966 — 10 e2, c8 ; 11 fd1, d4 ; 12 $\text{e} \times \text{d, c} \times \text{d}$; 13 b5, d3 ; 14 f1, c5 ; 15 $\text{e1, d} \times \text{b5}$; 16 $\text{c} \times \text{b5, b4}$; 17 $\text{f3, d4} \mp$ but 1-0 40

Botvinnik-Bakulin, Moscow Team Championship 1967 — 11 $\text{b5!}, \text{b7}$; 12 d3, a6 ; 13 c3, c7 ; 14 fd1, d7 ; 15 $\text{c} \times \text{d, d} \times \text{d5}$; 16 $\text{d} \times \text{d5, e} \times \text{d5}$; 17 $\text{d4} \pm 1-0$ 34

Szabo-Fuchs, Olympiad, Havana

1966 — 8 ... , d4!? ; 9 $\text{e} \times \text{d, c} \times \text{d}$; 10 e1, d3 ; 11 c3, c5 ; 12 a4, d4 ; 13 b1, e5 ; 14 $\text{d} \times \text{d4, d} \times \text{d4}$; 15 $\text{e} \times \text{e5, g4}$; 16 h3, h5 ; 17 c3, d6 ; 18 e3, f5 ; 19 e1, ae8 ; 20 $\text{g4, d} \times \text{g4}$; 21 $\text{h} \times \text{g4, d} \times \text{g4} \infty \frac{1}{2}$ 27
Tal-Zuravlev, Kharkov 1967 — 10 ... , e8 ; 11 d3, f8 ; 12 a3, a5 ; 13 $\text{d} \times \text{e5, d} \times \text{e5}$; 14 $\text{e} \times \text{e5, d7}$; 15 $\text{b5!} \pm 1-0$ 41

Korchnoi-Fuchs, Olympiad, Havana 1966 — 8 ... , $\text{d} \times \text{e4}$; 9 $\text{c} \times \text{d, e} \times \text{d}$; 10 d3, f6 ; 11 $\text{c1, d} \times \text{b2}$; 12 $\text{e} \times \text{b2, f6}$; 13 $\text{e} \times \text{f6, d} \times \text{f6}$; 14 c1, f5 ; 15 $\text{d} \times \text{e1, ac8?}$ (b6!); 16 $\text{e} \times \text{c5, b4}$; 17 $\text{c3, e} \times \text{c3}$; 18 $\text{d} \times \text{c3, c8}$; 19 $\text{d} \times \text{b5, d} \times \text{d3}$; 20 $\text{d} \times \text{a7, c3}$; 21 $\text{a3} \pm 1-0$ 30

Smyslov-Grabczewski, Lugano 1968 — 8 ... , e8 ; 9 $\text{d} \times \text{a3!?}, \text{f8}$; 10 $\text{d4, c} \times \text{d4}$; 11 $\text{c} \times \text{d5, e} \times \text{d5}$; 12 $\text{d} \times \text{d4, g4}$; 13 $\text{d} \times \text{c6, b} \times \text{c6}$; 14 d3, d7 ; 15 $\text{d} \times \text{c2, d} \times \text{e4}$; 16 d4, h3 ; 17 $\text{ac1} \pm 1-0$ 37

Olafsson-Darga, Bled 1961 — 7 ... , b6 ; 8 $\text{c} \times \text{d, d} \times \text{d5}$; 9 $\text{d4, c} \times \text{d}$; 10 $\text{d} \times \text{d4, b7}$; 11 d2, c6 ; 12 $\text{d} \times \text{e4, d} \times \text{b4}$; 13 $\text{d} \times \text{c6, d} \times \text{c6}$; 14 $\text{c1!}, \text{d4}$; 15 $\text{e3} \pm 1-0$ 69

Obukhovsky-Schmelev, Moscow 1966 — 7 ... , d4 ; 8 $\text{e3, d} \times \text{c6}$; 9 $\text{e} \times \text{d, c} \times \text{d}$; 10 d3, e5 ; 11 e1, d6 ; 12 $\text{d} \times \text{a3, g4}$; 13 h3, h5 ; 14 $\text{d} \times \text{c2, e8}$; 15 d2, a5 ; 16 a3, b6 ; 17 $\text{ab1} \pm 1-0$ 37

Panno-Geller, Candidates' 1956, Amsterdam — 6 ... , a5 ; 7 d4, a4 ; 8 $\text{d} \times \text{a3, c6}$; 9 $\text{d} \times \text{b2, d} \times \text{bd7}$; 10 e3, a5 ; 11 $\text{d} \times \text{e5, d} \times \text{e5}$; 12 $\text{d} \times \text{e5, d7}$; 13 $\text{c} \times \text{d, c} \times \text{d}$; 14 $\text{e4, d} \times \text{e5!}$; 15 $\text{e} \times \text{d} = \frac{1}{2}$ 19

Botvinnik-Stahlberg, Olympiad 1954, Amsterdam — 6 ... , d4 ; 7 $\text{e3, d} \times \text{c6}$; 8 $\text{e} \times \text{d, d} \times \text{d4}$; 9 $\text{d} \times \text{b2, d} \times \text{f3} +$; 10 $\text{e} \times \text{f3, b8}$; 11 e2, b6 ; 12 $\text{d} \times \text{c3, b7}$; 13 $\text{ad1, d} \times \text{g2}$; 14 $\text{e} \times \text{g2, c6}$; 15 $\text{d} \times \text{e4, b7}$; 16 $\text{d} \times \text{g5} \pm 1-0$ 50

Polugaevsky-Janosević, Budapest 1965 — 5 ... , c6 ; 6 b3, 0-0 ; 7 $\text{d} \times \text{b2, d} \times \text{bd7}$; 8 d3, b6 ; 9 $\text{d} \times \text{bd2, b7}$; 10 e3, c5 ; 11 e2, c7 ; 12 ac1, ac8 ; 13

♖fd1, ♖fd8; 14 d4, ♗b8; 15 c×d, ♗×d5; 16 ♗c4, c×d; 17 ♗×d4, ♙f8; 18 ♗f5, g6; 19 ♗d4 ± 1-0 39

Ree-Donner, Beverwijk 1967 — 8 ♗c2, a5; 9 ♗c3, b6; 10 c×d, c×d; 11 ♖ac1, ♙a6; 12 ♗d4, ♖c8; 13 ♗b1, e5; 14 ♗f5, d4; 15 ♗e4, ♙b4; 16 ♖×c8, ♙×c8; 17 f4, ♗×e4; 18 ♙×e4, ♙×d2; 19 f×e5, ♗×e5; 20 ♗×d4, ♙e3+; 21 ♖h1, ♙×d4; 22 ♖d1 = 0-1 42

Capablanca-Marshall, Moscow 1925 — 4 b3, c5; 5 ♙g2, ♗c6; 6 0-0, ♙e7; 7 d3, 0-0; 8 ♙b2, d4; 9 e4, d×e *e.p.*?; 10 f×e, ♗g4; 11 ♗e2, ♙f6; 12 ♗c3, ♗a5; 13 ♖ac1, ♖d8; 14 h3, ♗ge5; 15 ♗e4!, ♗×a2; 16 ♗×f6+, g×f6; 17 ♗×e5, ♗×e5; 18 ♙e4 ++ 1-0 29

Khasin-Mikenas, USSR Championship, Tallinn 1965 — 9 ..., e5; 10 ♗bd2, g6; 11 ♗e1, ♙g4; 12 f3, ♙d7; 13 ♗e2, a5; 14 a4, ♗c7; 15 ♗b1, ♗h5; 16 ♙c1, ♖ae8; 17 ♗a3, ♗g7; 18 ♗b5, ♗b8; 19 ♙h6, f5; 20 f4 ± 1-0 37

Larsen-Polugaevsky, Capablanca Memorial, Havana 1967 — 1 ♗f3, c5; 2 b3, ♗f6; 3 ♙b2, e6; 4 c4, ♙e7; 5 g3, b6; 6 ♙g2, ♙b7; 7 0-0, 0-0; 8 ♗c3, d5; 9 c×d, ♗×d5; 10 ♗×d5, ♙×d5; 11 ♗b1, ♗d7; 12 ♖d1, ♙f6; 13 d4, c×d; 14 ♗×d4, ♙×g2; 15 ♖×g2, ♗c7 ± ½ 58

Larsen-Donner, Havana — 9 ♗e5, ♗bd7; 10 f4, ♗×e5; 11 f×e5, ♗g4; 12 e4, ♗×e5; 13 e×d5, ♙f6; 14 d4, ♗g6; 15 d×c, e×d; 16 ♙×d5, ♙×d5; 17 c×d5, b×c = ½ 31

Larsen-Matulović, Interzonal, Sousse — 9 ..., ♗c6; 10 f4, ♖c8; 11 e3, a6; 12 c×d, e×d; 13 ♖c1, b5; 14 a4, ♗a5; 15 a×b, a×b; 16 b4!, c×b; 17 ♗×b5, ♖×c1; 18 ♗×c1, ♙a6; 19 ♗c6, ♗×c6; 20 ♗×c6, ♗c8; 21 ♗a7! ± 1-0 76

Polugaevsky-Petrosian, USSR Championship Play-Off 1970 — 1 c4, ♗f6; 2 ♗f3, e6; 3 g3, b6; 4 ♙g2, ♙b7; 5 0-0, ♙e7; 6 b3, 0-0; 7 ♙b2, d5; 8 e3, c5; 9 ♗c3, ♗bd7 (to avoid obstruction of the QB diagonal) 10 d3 (d4!?), ♖c8; 11 ♗e2, ♗c7; 12 e4, d4; 13 ♗b1?! (13 ♗b5 =) 13 ..., ♗e8; 14 ♗e1, e5; 15 f4?!, g6; 16 f5, ♙g5; 17 h4, ♙e3+; 18 ♖h2, g×f!; 19 e×f?, e4!; 20 ♙×e4, ♙×e4; 21 d×e4, ♗ef6; 22 ♗g2, ♖fe8!; 23 ♗d2, ♙×d2; 24 ♗×d2, ♗×g3+!; 25 ♖×g3, ♗×e4+ ++ 0-1 36

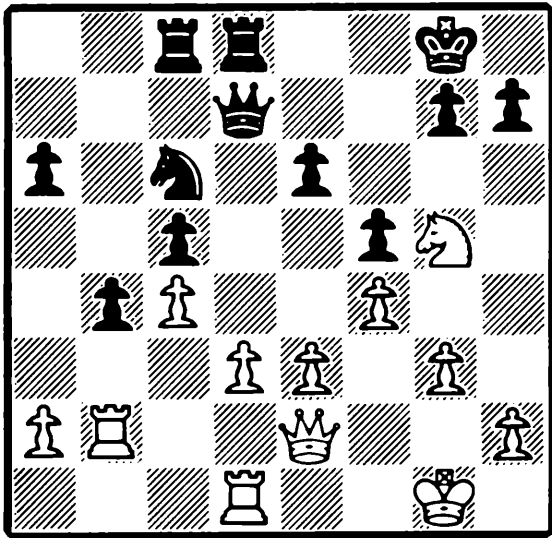
Bobotsov-Najdorf, Olympiad Siegen 1970 — 10 ..., ♗c7; 11 ♗e2, ♙c6! (A new way of doubling on the a8-h1 diagonal) 12 ♖fd1, ♗b7; 13 d4, ♖fd8; 14 ♗e5?! (14 c×d) 14 ..., ♗×e5; 15 d×e5, ♗e8; 16 c×d, e×d; 17 e4, d4; 18 ♗d5, ♙f8; 19 ♙c1, ♗c7 ≠ 0-1 36

Neo-Catalan Black exchanges on c4

Korchnoi-Spassky, Game 8, 1968 Candidates' Match Final — [*Notes by S.Flohr, translated by R.D.Keene*] 1 c4, e6; 2 g3, d5; 3 ♙g2, ♗f6; 4 ♗f3, ♙e7; 5 0-0, 0-0; 6 b3, b6; 7 ♙b2, ♙b7; 8 e3, c5; 9 ♗e2, ♗c6; 10 ♖d1, ♖c8; 11 d3. Korchnoi is afraid of making moves like 2 d4 which could lead to simplification. It is difficult to play to

form when a draw is practically the equivalent of a loss (at this stage, Spassky led by two games with five to go) 11 ..., ♗c7; 12 ♗c3, ♖fd8; 13 ♗h4, d×c4; The most straightforward course was undoubtedly 13 ..., d4; 14 ♗b5, ♗d7; 15 e×d4, a6 with a good game. 14 b×c4, a6; 15 ♖ab1, ♗a7; 16 ♙×b7, ♗×b7; 17 ♗f3. Korchnoi

played this move quickly and without due consideration. Much better was 17 ♖a1, ♘d7; 18 ♘f3, ♗f6; 19 ♘d2 followed by 20 ♘e4. 17 ... , b5. Rather risky. 18 ♘d2. Korchnoi plays with indecision. This is usually the case when one has lost one's self-confidence. White could have played 18 c×b, c×b; 19 ♘×b5!, ♘×b5; 20 a4 when Black must proceed with the utmost caution. Black's best course would then be: 20 ... , ♘d4!; 21 e×d4, ♖a8 ∞. 18 ... , ♖d7! But now Black has everything under control. 19 ♘de4, b4; Also very good was 19 ... , ♘e8 threatening 20 ... , b4 and 20 ... , f5. The only satisfactory reply is 20 ♖h5. 20 ♘×f6+, ♗×f6; 21 ♘e4, ♗×b2; 22 ♖×b2. Spassky correctly remarked that White should have recaptured with the ♖ to maintain control over e5. 22 ... , f5; 23 ♘g5, ♘c6. More accurate; 23 ... , e5; 24 f4?



White misses his chance. After 24 d4 he would still stand no worse. The text is a terrible positional error. Can one play for a win in such a style against Spassky? By no means. With such moves one can only destroy one's own position. 24 ... , e5; 25 ♖h5, h6; 26 ♘f3, ♖e6; 27 ♘×e5, ♘×e5; 28 f×e5, ♖×e5; 29 ♖e2, ♖c6. Perhaps with best play White's position is still

tenable. However, Korchnoi was already demoralised and upset after the stupid move 24 f4? and he now loses quite quickly. 30 ♖f3, ♖cd6; 31 ♖ed2, a5. Black already controls the centre and now he turns his attention to the Q-side where he will create a passed pawn. 32 ♖f4, ♖e6; Spassky declines the exchange. He intends to drive the white ♖ from f4 and then return to e5 with his own. 33 ♖f2, a4; 34 ♖e2, g5; 35 ♖f2, ♖g7; 36 h4. White does not want to go down slowly and prefers to force the issue. 36 ... , ♖e5!. Centralisation, all according to Nimzowitsch. 37 ♖f3. If White had hoped for a shred of counterplay after 37 h×g, h×g; 38 ♖h1 he had deceived himself, for then there would follow the annihilating blow 38 ... , ♖×d3!. 37 ... , ♖de8; 38 ♖f2, g×h4; 39 g×h4, ♖g6; 40 ♖h1, f4; 41 e×f4, ♖d4+; 42 ♖f1, h5 0-1. White has no reasonable moves left.

Kushnir-Gaprindashvili, Women's World Championship 1969 — 11 ♘c3, d×c; 12 b×c, ♖c7; 13 ♖ac1, ♖a8; 14 d4!?, ♘a5; 15 ♘b5, ♖cc8; 16 d×c, ♗×c5; 17 ♗×f6, g×f6; 18 ♘bd4 = 0-1 40

Dorfman-Klovan, USSR 1976 — 9 ... , d×c; 10 b×c, ♘c6; 11 ♖d1, ♖c8; 12 d3 (12 d4?, c×d; 13 e×d, ♘a5) 12 ... , ♖c7; 13 ♘c3, ♖a8; 14 ♘e1, ♖d7; 15 f4, ♖fd8; 16 ♖ab1, ♘b4; 17 ♗h3, ♖e8; 18 ♗a1 1-0 44. If 18 g4, h6!; 19 g5, h×g; 20 f×g, ♘h7; 21 g6, ♘g5; 22 g×f+, ♖×f7; 23 ♖h5+, g6; 24 ♗×e6+, ♘×e6; 25 ♖h7+, ♖f8!; 26 ♘d5 ∞ - Vaganian.

Bronstein-Csom, Szombathely 1966 — 9 ♘c3, d×c; 10 b×c, ♘c6; 11 ♖e2, ♖c8; 12 ♖fd1, ♖c7; 13 ♖ac1, ♖b8; 14 ♗a1, ♖a8; 15 ♘b1, ♖fe8; 16 d3, ♗f8; 17 ♘bd2, ♖ed8; 18 ♗×f6!, g×f6; 19 ♘e1, ♗g7; 20 g4, ♖d7; 21 ♘f1, ♖cd8; 22 ♘g3 ± 1-0 40

Timman-Spassky, Sochi 1973 — 6 ... ,

c5; 7 e3, ♖c6; 8 ♗b2, b6; 9 ♖c3, d×c!; 10 b×c (10 ♖e5?, ♖×e5; 11 ♗×a8, c×b; 12 ♗g2, ♗a6; 13 ♖e1, ♖d3 ♣) 10 ..., ♗b7; 11 ♖e2, ♖c7; 12 d3, ♖ad8; 13 ♖ad1, a6!; 14 ♖g5? (14 ♖d2 =) 14 ..., ♖a7!; 15 f4? (15 ♖f3 =) 15 ..., ♗×g2; 16 ♖×g2, b5; 17 ♖g1, b4 ♣ 0-1 43

Portisch-Smyslov, Monaco 1969 — 1 c4, ♖f6; 2 ♖c3, e6; 3 ♖f3, b6; 4 g3,

♗b7; 5 ♗g2, ♗e7; 6 0-0, 0-0; 7 b3, d5; 8 e3, d×c; 9 b×c4, c5; 10 ♖e2, ♖c6; 11 ♖d1, ♖c8; 12 ♖b1, ♖c7; 13 d3, ♖a8; 14 ♗b2, ♖d8; 15 e4!?, ♖cd7; 16 ♗h3, ♖e8; 17 ♖b5, ♗f6 ♣ ½ 58.

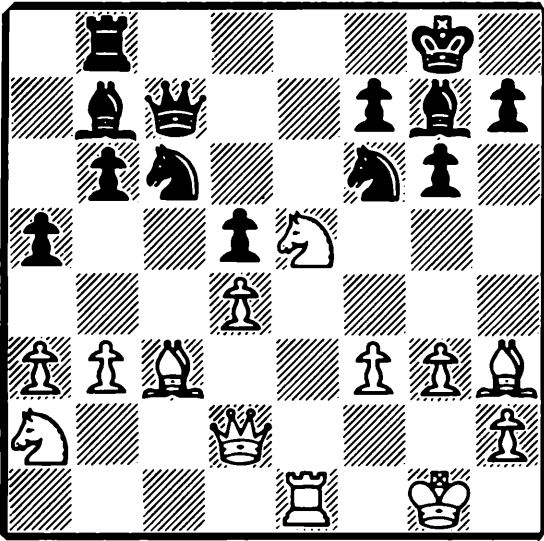
The interesting strategy of ceding White a central pawn majority in order to use it as a target in this variation is becoming gradually more popular.

Neo-Catalan White exchanges on d5

Botvinnik-Petrosian, Spartakiad, Moscow 1964 — 1 c4, c5; 2 ♖f3, ♖f6; 3 ♖c3, e6; 4 g3, b6; 5 ♗g2, ♗b7; 6 0-0, ♗e7; 7 b3, d5 (As is clear, the heavyweight positions resulting from this variation can also arise from the closed lines of the Queen's Indian Variation) 8 e3, 0-0; 9 ♗b2, ♖c6; 10 c×d (With his last move Black was threatening to become active in the centre, with d4) 10 ..., e×d; 11 d4, ♖e8; 12 ♖c1, ♖c8? (A natural move, but in reality it is a serious positional error which allows Botvinnik to seize the initiative on a permanent basis. 12 ..., ♗f8 followed by c×d and g6, attempting to restore the symmetry, is an acceptable alternative) 13 ♗h3! (Kotov describes this ♗ as 'razor-sharp' in his notes, and from now on the activity of this piece on the h3-c8 diagonal considerably restricts Black's freedom of movement) 13 ..., ♖b8 (13 ..., ♖a8 allowing the regrouping manoeuvre ♖b8-d7, is a possible improvement) 14 ♖e1, c×d (14 ..., c4? would weaken his pawns and give White a central majority. With the text Petrosian was probably hoping for a draw, but Botvinnik's prowess in

positions where both sides have isolated ♖-pawns is proverbial — cf for instance the 14th game of the 1963 World Championship, or his game vs Alekhine from A.V.R.O. 1938 — and here too he is in no mood for an early cease-fire) 15 e×d, ♗b4 (Pursuing his policy of exchanges) 16 ♖×e8+, ♖×e8; 17 a3, ♗f8; 18 ♖d3, g6 (18 ..., ♗c8 brings no relief - eg: 19 ♗g2, ♗g4; 20 ♖e1 followed by ♖e5 or 19 ..., ♗e6; 20 ♖g5) 19 ♖e1, ♖d8; 20 ♖e5! (The first really important gain. The ♖ cannot be captured - 20 ..., ♖×e5; 21 d×e5, ♖e4; 22 e6! etc. - and Black is denied access to e4. Botvinnik's general strategic plan now is to push his opponent back on all fronts and drive his pieces away from the protection of d5) 20 ..., ♗g7; 21 f3, ♖a5; 22 ♖d1, a6 (A minor success in that White can no longer use b5, but this entails a slight loosening of the pawn structure and creates a target for a later a4-b4-a5-or b5 advance by White) 23 ♖a2 (The ♖ heads for d3, where it will reinforce White's grip on e5 and keep an eye on c5) 23 ..., ♖c6; 24 ♗c3, ♖c7; 25 ♖d2, a5;

See diagram on next page



(A not very successful attempt to forestall the threat of c1-d3 followed by a4 and b4) 26 Rb2 (Toying with the possibilities of c3 and Rc1) $26 \dots$, Qd6 ; 27 c1 , Rc8 (Black decides the time has come to challenge the Rh3 and redeploy his R . Once the Rh3 has been exchanged or driven away then f6 will become feasible, throwing back the c5 . However, all of this takes time, and Botvinnik employs it to execute a rapid strike on the Q -side. To add to Petrosian's troubles the Q -bishop gets in his own way once it has been regrouped and hampers the defence of d5) 28 Rf1 , Re6 ; 29 ccd3 (Now if Black attempts to block b4-b5 with b5 a c will settle on c5) $29 \dots$, c7 ; 30 b4 , $\text{a} \times \text{b}$; $31 \text{ a} \times \text{b}$, c8 (Continuing with his plan of removing the c5) 32 b5 , f6 ; 33 g4 , Rd7 (This loses the d-pawn , although the method leading to this is by no means obvious. The only alternative $33 \dots$, Rf7 allows White to establish a c on c6 after 34 Rc3 , c5 ; 35 c4 !) 34 Rc3 , c5 (White threatened Rb4) 35 c4 ! (Kotov writes as follows in *Soviet Weekly*: 'By means that do not appear to be very energetic Botvinnik has subtly strengthened his position and organises a decisive attack against d5 . $35 \dots$, Rf8 is not a defence against Rb4 , for then there follows $36 \text{ c} \times \text{d5}$!

$\text{Q} \times \text{d5}$; $37 \text{ R} \times \text{e8}$! and wins.') $35 \dots$, Qf8 (Petrosian cuts his losses, but the game is now at an end and there only remains a not over-complex technical problem to be solved) $36 \text{ c} \times \text{d5}$, Qh8 ; 37 Rb4 , Qf7 ; 38 c7 , $\text{c} \times \text{d6}$; $39 \text{ c} \times \text{f5}$, $\text{c} \times \text{f5}$; 40 d5 , Re8 ; 41 Re4 , h5 ; $42 \text{ c} \times \text{f2}$, Rd8 ; 43 Rc4 , Rc8 ; 44 d6 , Qd7 ; 45 Re1 , Rb7 ; 46 c4 , $\text{R} \times \text{e4}$; $47 \text{ R} \times \text{e4}$, $\text{c} \times \text{d6}$; $48 \text{ R} \times \text{d6}$, Rf8 ($48 \dots$, $\text{Q} \times \text{d6}$?; $49 \text{ Re8} +$!) 49 Rd4 (Botvinnik relies on his technique. Tal pointed out a more attractive method of concluding the struggle: 49 Re6 , Qh7 ; $50 \text{ R} \times \text{f8}$!, $\text{Q} \times \text{d2}$; $51 \text{ Re7} +$, Qh8 ; $52 \text{ Rg7} +$, Qh7 ; $53 \text{ R} \times \text{f6} +$, Qh6 ; $54 \text{ Rg7} +$, Qg5 ; 55 Re5 or $54 \dots$, Qh7 ; $55 \text{ Rc3} +$) $49 \dots$, Qh7 ; $50 \text{ R} \times \text{f8}$, $\text{Q} \times \text{d4} +$; $51 \text{ Q} \times \text{d4}$, $\text{R} \times \text{d4}$; 52 Rf1 , g5 ; 53 Ra3 , Rd1 ; 54 Qf2 , Qg7 ; 55 Rb4 , h4 ; $56 \text{ g} \times \text{h}$, Rd4 ; 57 Re1 , $\text{R} \times \text{h4}$; 58 Qg3 , Rd4 ; 59 Rf2 , Rd1 ; 60 Rc4 , Rd6 ; 61 f4 , Qg6 ; $62 \text{ f} \times \text{g}$ 1-0 White wins by travelling to b6 with his Q .

The profound marches and counter-marches of the two World Champions in this subtle game are even more perplexing than the most speculative and hair-raising sacrificial orgies.

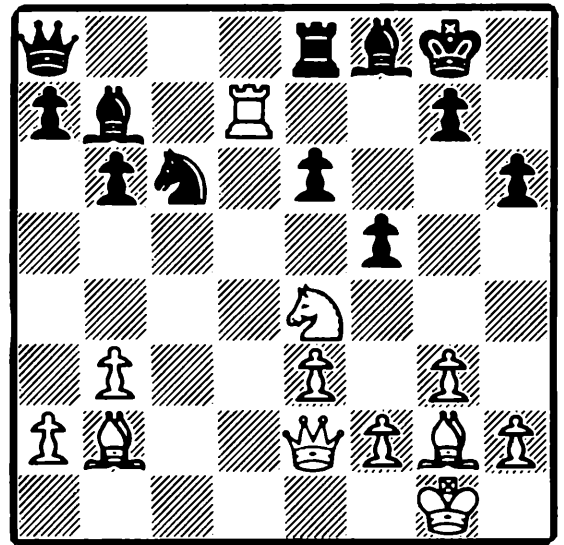
Botvinnik/Polugaevsky v Keres/Prins Consultation game, Amsterdam 1966 — $10 \dots$, $\text{c} \times \text{d5}$; $11 \text{ c} \times \text{d5}$, $\text{Q} \times \text{d5}$; 12 d4 , $\text{R} \times \text{a8}$; 13 c5 , Qd6 and now best is $14 \text{ c} \times \text{c6}$, $\text{R} \times \text{c6}$; 15 Qg4 , $\text{c} \times \text{d}$; $16 \text{ R} \times \text{d4} \pm$ 1-0 40

Gheorghiu-Browne, Orense 1977 — $15 \text{ d} \times \text{c}$, $\text{Q} \times \text{d1}$; $16 \text{ Rf} \times \text{d1}$, $\text{R} \times \text{g2}$; $17 \text{ Q} \times \text{g2}$, $\text{R} \times \text{c5}$; 18 Qf3 , f6 ; 19 Qe2 , e5 ; $20 \text{ R} \times \text{d8}$, $\text{R} \times \text{d8}$; 21 Rc1 , Qf7 ; 22 Rc4 , Qe6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Portisch-Unzicker, Bath 1973 — $12 \dots$, Qd8 ; $13 \text{ d} \times \text{c}$!?, $\text{R} \times \text{c5}$; 14 c5 , $\text{c} \times \text{e5}$ ($14 \dots$, Qc8 ; 15 Qg4 !) $15 \text{ R} \times \text{b7}$, Rb8 ; 16 Re4 , $\text{c} \times \text{d7}$?! ($16 \dots$, $\text{c} \times \text{g6}$?! \pm) 17 b4 !!, Re7 ; $18 \text{ Qa4} \pm$ 1-0 44

Toran-Darga, Skopje Olympiad 1972
 — 12 ... $\text{♟a5!?$; 13 ♞a3 , ♞fd8 ; 14
 ♞c1 , ♞f5 ; 15 ♞e2 , ♞e4 ; 16 ♞fd1 ,
 ♟c6 ; 17 $\text{d} \times \text{c}$, $\text{b} \times \text{c} \pm \frac{1}{2}$ 65

Botvinnik-Larsen, Palma de Mallorca 1967 — 1 c4 , ♟f6 ; 2 ♟f3 , e6 ; 3 g3 , d5 ;
 4 ♞g2 , ♞e7 ; 5 0-0, 0-0; 6 b3 , c5 ; 7
 ♞b2 , ♟c6 ; 8 e3 , b6 ; 9 ♟c3 , ♞b7 ; 10
 d3 , ♞c8 (10 ... ♞d7 followed by ...
 ♞ad8 was also worth considering) 11
 ♞c1 , ♞c7 ; 12 ♞e2 , ♞d7 12 ... ♞a8
 looks preferable and ... ♞a8 would
 also have been good on move 13. 13
 ♞fd1 , ♞e8 ; The alternative was to take
 positive action in the centre by 13 ...
 d4 . 14 $\text{c} \times \text{d}$, $\text{♟} \times \text{d5}$ (14 ... $\text{e} \times \text{d}$
 appears more logical, clearing the
 King's file for the King's rook. But
 presumably Black did not care for 15
 ♞h3 , d4 ; 16 $\text{♞} \times \text{d7}$, $\text{d} \times \text{c3}$; 17 $\text{♞} \times \text{e8}$,
 $\text{c} \times \text{b2}$; 18 $\text{♞} \times \text{f7}+$, $\text{♞} \times \text{f7}$; 19 $\text{♞} \times \text{b2}$)
 15 $\text{♟} \times \text{d5}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{d5}$; After 15 ... $\text{e} \times \text{d5}$;
 16 d4 White can play to exploit enemy
 pawn weaknesses (eventually either an
 isolated d-pawn or hanging pawns).
 On the other hand, the exposed
 position of the ♞ at d5 also brings its
 difficulties. 16 d4 , ♞a8 ; 17 $\text{d} \times \text{c}$,
 $\text{♞} \times \text{d1}+$; 18 $\text{♞} \times \text{d1}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{c5?}$;
 Something had to be conceded and it
 should have been a weak c-pawn.
 Capturing the pawn with the ♞ allows
 White to launch a fierce ♞ -side attack.
 19 ♟g5 , h6 ; 20 ♟e4 , ♞f8 ; 21 ♞d7 , f5 ;
 Such a pawn move is a sure sign of
 distress. However, 21 ... ♞e7 fails to
 the following combination: 22 $\text{♟f6}+$,
 $\text{g} \times \text{f6}$ (or 22 ... ♞h8 ; 23 ♞d3 , $\text{g} \times \text{f6}$;
 24 $\text{♞} \times \text{f6}+$, ♞g8 ; 25 ♞e4!) 23 $\text{♞} \times \text{b7!}$
 $\text{♞} \times \text{b7}$; 24 $\text{♞g4}+$, ♞g7 (24 ... ♞h7 ;
 25 $\text{♞} \times \text{f6}$, etc.) 25 $\text{♞} \times \text{f6}$, ♞f8 ; 26
 $\text{♞} \times \text{g7}+$, ♞e8 ; 27 $\text{♞} \times \text{e7}$ and wins.



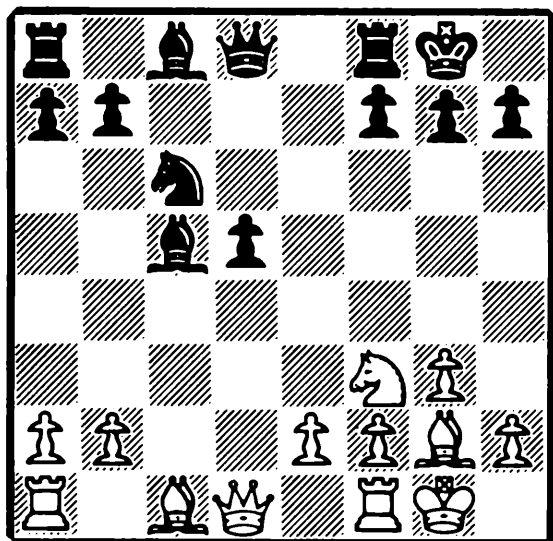
22 ♟d6 1-0 47. This maintains
 White's winning advantage well
 enough but 22 $\text{♟f6}+$ would have
 completely wrecked the opponent's
 defences, e.g. 22 ... $\text{g} \times \text{f6}$; 23 ♞h5 ,
 ♞e7 ; 24 $\text{♞} \times \text{c6}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{c6}$; 25 $\text{♞g6}+$,
 ♞g7 ; 26 $\text{♞} \times \text{g7}+$, $\text{♞} \times \text{g7}$; 27 $\text{♞} \times \text{f6}$,
 ♞f8 ; 28 $\text{♞} \times \text{g7}$, ♞e8 (or 28 ... $\text{♞} \times \text{g7}$;
 29 $\text{♞} \times \text{e6}+$, ♞h7 ; 30 $\text{♞} \times \text{c6}$); 29
 $\text{♞} \times \text{f8}+$, $\text{♞} \times \text{g6}$; 30 $\text{♞} \times \text{h6}$.

Szabo-Padevsky, Amsterdam 1972 —
 9 ♞e2 , ♞b7 ; 10 ♞d1 , ♞c7 ; 11 ♟c3 ,
 ♞fd8? (11 ... $\text{d} \times \text{c}$; 12 $\text{b} \times \text{c}$, ♞ad8) 12
 $\text{c} \times \text{d}$, $\text{♟} \times \text{d5}$; 13 $\text{♟} \times \text{d5}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{d5}$; 14
 d4 , ♞d7 ; 15 $\text{d} \times \text{c}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{c5}$; 16 ♟g5! ,
 $\text{♞} \times \text{d1}+$; 17 $\text{♞} \times \text{d1}$, h6 ; 18 ♟e4 , ♞f8 ;
 19 $\text{♟f6}+!!$ (Something like the combi-
 nation Botvinnik missed!) 19 ... $\text{g} \times \text{f6}$
 20 $\text{♞g4}+$, ♞h7 ; 21 $\text{♞e4}+$, f5 ; 22
 $\text{♞} \times \text{f5}+$, $\text{e} \times \text{f5}$; 23 $\text{♞} \times \text{f5}+$, ♞g8 ; 24
 ♞d7 , $\text{♞} \times \text{d7}$; 25 $\text{♞} \times \text{d7}$, ♞b8 ; 26
 $\text{♞g4}+$, ♞h7 ; 27 $\text{♞f5}+$ (27 ... ♞g8 ;
 28 $\text{♞f6}++$) 1-0

Vaganian-Karpov, Leningrad 1971 —
 11 ... ♞ad8 ; 12 $\text{c} \times \text{d}$, $\text{♟} \times \text{d5}$; 13
 $\text{♟} \times \text{d5}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{d5}$; 14 d4 , $\text{c} \times \text{d}$; 15
 $\text{♟} \times \text{d4}$, $\text{♟} \times \text{d4}$; 16 $\text{♞} \times \text{d4}$, ♞d6? (...
 ♞d7!) 17 $\text{♞dc1!} \pm$ 1-0 27

Neo-Catalan Pseudo-Tarrasch Variation

Petrosian-Keres, Spartakiad, Moscow 1966 — 1 c4, ♟f6; 2 ♟f3, e6; 3 ♟c3, c5; 4 g3, d5; 5 c×d, ♟×d5; 6 ♟g2, ♟c6; 7 0-0, ♟e7; 8 ♟×d5, e×d5; 9 d4, 0-0; 10 d×c, ♟×c5;



11 ♟g5 (11 ♟c2! is the latest idea, e.g. 11 ..., ♟e7; 12 ♟e3+ = or 11 ♟c2!, ♟b6; 12 ♟g5, g6; 13 ♟d1!!, ♟d4; 14 ♟b3! ±) 11 ..., f6 (♟b6!) 12 ♟c1, ♟b6; 13 ♟f4, ♟e6; 14 ♟e1, ♟e8; 15 ♟d3, ♟f7; 16 ♟e1, ♟c8; 17 a3, ♟e7; 18 ♟d2, d4; 19 ♟a4, ♟d6; 20 ♟b5 ± ½ 30

Petrosian-Tal, Spartakiad, Moscow 1963 — 11 a3, a5; 12 ♟g5, f6; 13 ♟c1, ♟a7 (13 ..., ♟×f2+; 14 ♟×f2, f×g5; 15 ♟×g5!, ♟×f2; 16 ♟×d5+ or 15 ..., ♟×g5; 16 ♟×d5+ etc.) 14 ♟f4, ♟e6; 15 ♟e1, ♟e8; 16 ♟d3, ♟e7; 17 b4, a×b; 18 ♟×b4, ♟×b4; 19 ♟c7, ♟f8; 20 a×b4 ± 1-0 50

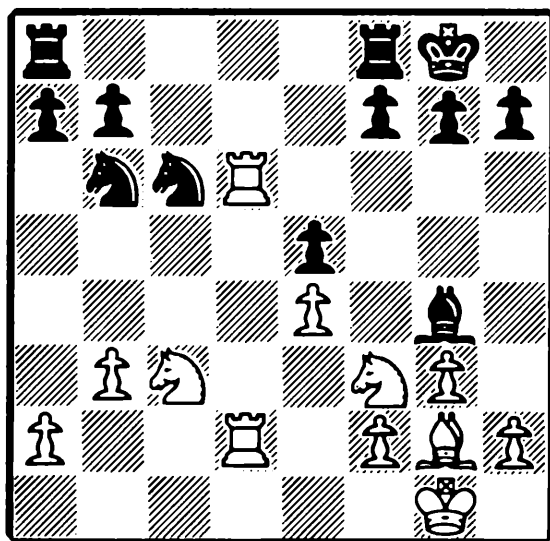
Benkö-Porath, Interzonal Amsterdam 1964 — 8 ..., ♟×d5?; 9 d4, ♟×d4; 10 ♟×d4, ♟×d4; 11 ♟c2, 0-0; 12 ♟e3, ♟f6; 13 ♟e4, h6; 14 ♟×c5, e5; 15 ♟fc1, ♟×c5; 16 ♟×c5 ± 1-0 41

Petrosian-Borisenko, Spartakiad,

Moscow 1964 — 9 d3, 0-0; 10 ♟e3, ♟h5; 11 ♟c1, ♟d7; 12 d4, c×d; 13 ♟×d4, ♟fd8; 14 ♟b3, ♟a5; 15 ♟d3, e5; 16 ♟f3, ♟h3; 17 ♟g2, ♟h5; 18 ♟f3, ♟e8; 19 ♟e4, f6; 20 ♟c5 ± 1-0 35.

Hort-Zwaig, Halle/Saale 1967 — 8 d4, 0-0 (c×d!); 9 e4!, ♟×c3; 10 b×c3, b6? (10 ..., c×d4! must be played first) 11 d5, ♟a5; 12 ♟f4, e×d; 13 e×d, ♟f6; 14 ♟d3, ♟b7 (Better g6 followed by ♟f5 and then redeploy the ♟ via c4 or b7) 15 ♟ad1, ♟c8; 16 ♟fe1, c4; 17 ♟c2, ♟c5; 18 ♟g5! ± 1-0 28

Smyslov-Aronin, Moscow Team Championship 1966 — 1 ♟f3, e6; 2 c4, c5; 3 g3, ♟c6; 4 ♟g2, ♟f6; 5 0-0, d5; 6 c×d5, ♟×d5; 7 d4, ♟e7; 8 d×c, ♟×c5; 9 ♟c2, ♟e7; 10 ♟d1, 0-0; 11 e4, ♟bd4; 12 ♟e2, ♟b6; 13 ♟c3, ♟a6; 14 ♟×a6, ♟×a6; 15 ♟f4, ♟c5; 16 ♟d6, ♟×d6; 17 ♟×d6, ♟d7; 18 ♟ad1, ♟b6; 19 b3, e5; 20 ♟(1)d2, ♟g4



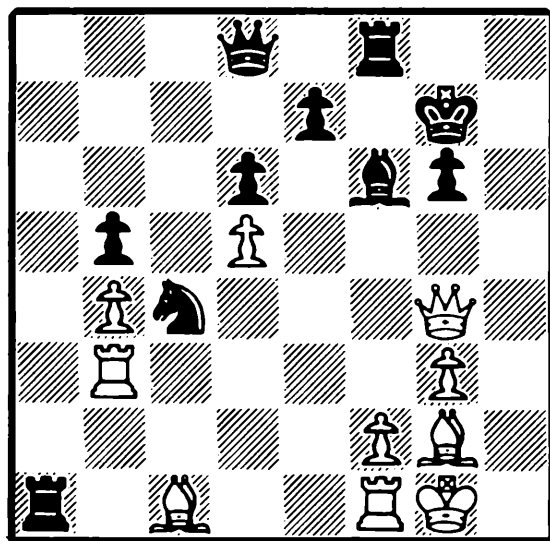
21 ♟×c6!, b×c6; 22 ♟×e5, ♟e6; 23 ♟×c6 ± 1-0 31

PART III

THE ENGLISH OPENING

Various lines of the Symmetrical English

Stein-Filip, Moscow 1967 — 1 g3, g6; 2 ♖g2, ♖g7; 3 ♗f3, ♗f6; 4 0-0, 0-0; 5 d3, d6; 6 c4, c5; 7 ♗c3, ♗c6; 8 ♜b1, ♜b8 (It is typical of the symmetrical English, where the centre is usually sealed off, that the theatre of war revolves around flank advances such as b4 and h4) 9 a3, a6 (Filip was probably hoping for a peaceful draw) 10 b4, c×b; 11 a×b, b5; 12 c×b, a×b; 13 d4! (Obviously Stein hopes for more. If Black now attempts to maintain the balance with 13 ... d5 then 14 ♗e5!, ♗×e5; 15 d×e5, ♗g4; 16 ♗×d5, ♗×e5; 17 ♖g5 or 16 ... e6; 17 ♗f6+, ♗×f6; 18 ♜×d8, ♜×d8; 19 ♖g5!) 13 ... ♖f5; 14 ♜b3, ♗e4; 15 ♗×e4, ♖×e4; 16 d5!, ♖×f3 (If 16 ... ♗a7; 17 ♖e3 and White builds up a rapid ♜-side attack) 17 e×f3! (Now the front f-pawn can be used as a ram to batter open Black's ♜ position) 17 ... ♗e5; 18 f4, ♗c4; 19 f5, ♜a8 (Capturing on f5 would be suicidal — 19 ... g×f; 20 g4! and the ♜b3 swings into action) 20 f×g, h×g; 21 h4!, ♜a1 (Black's ♜ is well placed here but never seems to accomplish anything. White merely ignores it) 22 h5, ♖f6 (The wild 22 ... ♖b2 fails to 23 h×g, ♜×c1 - 23 ... f×g; 24 ♜c2! - 24 ♜h5, ♜×f1+; 25 ♖×f1, f×g; 26 ♜×g6+, ♜h8; 27 ♖d3) 23 h×g, f×g; 24 ♜g4, ♜g7;



25 ♖e4 (Having created a weak point on g6 White plans to assault it with everything he has) 25 ... ♜e8; 26 ♖b1 (Making way for the ♜ on e4) 26 ... ♗e5 (This passive move plays into White's hands. True, White must now allow opposite bishops in order to make further progress, but it is well known that opposite bishops favour the attacker in such positions — another drawback to ♗e5 is that it surrenders control of the c-file. More tenacious was 26 ... ♜h8) 27 ♜e4, ♜h8; 28 ♖b2, ♜a8; 29 ♖×e5!, ♖×e5; 30 ♜c1, ♜a1 (Black cannot protect c7 - 30 ... ♜a7; 31 f4, ♖f6; 32 g4) 31 ♜c7 (Threatening 32 ♜×e7+, ♜×e7; 33 ♜×g6+, ♜f8; 34 ♜f3+) 31 ... ♖f6; 32 ♜f3, ♜h6? (Black's last chance

against the threats of $\text{B} \times \text{e}7+$ and $\text{B} \times \text{f}6$ was 32 ... , $\text{B} \text{f}8$. Now Stein finishes with a flourish) 33 $\text{B} \times \text{f}6!$, $\text{B} \times \text{b}1+$ (33 ... , $\text{Q} \times \text{f}6$; 34 $\text{Q} \text{d}4+$) 34 $\text{Q} \times \text{b}1$, $\text{Q} \times \text{f}6$; 35 $\text{Q} \text{e}4$, $\text{Q} \text{f}7$; 36 $\text{Q} \text{d}4+$ 1-0. A typical Stein 'power play' game.

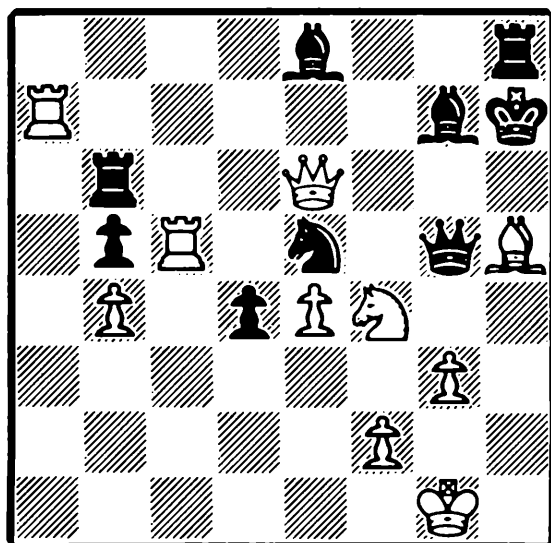
Keene-Cafferty, British Championship 1970 — 13 ... , $\text{Q} \text{g}4!$; 14 $\text{d}5$, $\text{Q} \times \text{f}3$; 15 $\text{e} \times \text{f}3$, $\text{Q} \text{e}5$; 16 $\text{f}4$, $\text{Q} \text{c}4$; 17 $\text{Q} \text{e}2$, $\text{Q} \text{b}6$; 18 $\text{f}5$, $\text{B} \text{fe}8$; 19 $\text{f} \times \text{g}$, $\text{h} \times \text{g}$; 20 $\text{h}4$, $\text{B} \text{a}8$; 21 $\text{Q} \text{f}4$, $\text{B} \text{a}2$; 22 $\text{h}5$, $\text{Q} \times \text{h}5$; 23 $\text{Q} \times \text{h}5$, $\text{g} \times \text{h}5$; 24 $\text{Q} \times \text{h}5$, $\text{Q} \text{d}4$; 25 $\text{Q} \text{f}5$, $\text{Q} \text{f}6$; 26 $\text{Q} \text{d}7$, $\text{B} \text{b}8$; 27 $\text{Q} \text{f}4$, $\text{Q} \text{h}6!$ = $\frac{1}{2}$

Portisch-Tal, Candidates' Match 1965 — 13 $\text{Q} \text{d}2?$, $\text{Q} \text{d}7$; 14 $\text{Q} \text{c}1$, $\text{B} \text{c}8!$; 15 $\text{Q} \text{h}6$, $\text{Q} \text{d}4$; 16 $\text{Q} \times \text{d}4$, $\text{Q} \times \text{h}6$; 17 $\text{Q} \times \text{h}6$, $\text{B} \times \text{c}3$; 18 $\text{Q} \text{d}2$, $\text{Q} \text{c}7$ \mp $\frac{1}{2}$ 83

Larsen-Davie, Dundee 1967 — 8 $\text{h}3$, $\text{a}6$; 9 $\text{Q} \text{e}3$, $\text{B} \text{b}8$; 10 $\text{d}4$, $\text{c} \times \text{d}$; 11 $\text{Q} \times \text{d}4$, $\text{Q} \text{d}7$; 12 $\text{B} \text{c}1$, $\text{Q} \times \text{d}4$; 13 $\text{Q} \times \text{d}4$, $\text{b}5$; 14 $\text{c} \times \text{b}$, $\text{a} \times \text{b}$; 15 $\text{Q} \text{d}2$, $\text{Q} \text{a}5$; 16 $\text{B} \text{c}2$, $\text{e}5?$; 17 $\text{Q} \text{e}3$, $\text{b}4$; 18 $\text{Q} \text{d}5$, $\text{Q} \times \text{d}5$; 19 $\text{Q} \times \text{d}5$, $\text{Q} \times \text{h}3$; 20 $\text{B} \text{fc}1 \pm$ 1-0 25

Larsen-Ivkov, Palma de Mallorca 1967 1 $\text{c}4$, $\text{c}5$; 2 $\text{Q} \text{c}3$, $\text{Q} \text{c}6$; 3 $\text{Q} \text{f}3$, $\text{Q} \text{f}6$; 4 $\text{g}3$, $\text{g}6$; 5 $\text{Q} \text{g}2$, $\text{Q} \text{g}7$; 6 0-0, 0-0; 7 $\text{a}3$, $\text{a}6$ (7 ... , $\text{d}5!$ seems more likely to equalize) 8 $\text{B} \text{b}1$, $\text{B} \text{b}8$; 9 $\text{b}4$, $\text{c} \times \text{b}4$; 10 $\text{a} \times \text{b}4$, $\text{b}5$; 11 $\text{c} \times \text{b}5$, $\text{a} \times \text{b}5$; 12 $\text{d}4!$, $\text{d}5$ (Black has no choice — otherwise he will be a tempo down on the game — Stein-Filip) 13 $\text{Q} \text{f}4$ (13 $\text{Q} \text{e}5$ may be even stronger) 13 ... , $\text{B} \text{b}6$; (On 13 ... , $\text{Q} \text{f}5$ Larsen gives 14 $\text{B} \text{a}1$, $\text{B} \text{a}8$; 15 $\text{B} \times \text{a}8$, $\text{Q} \times \text{a}8$; 16 $\text{Q} \text{b}3$, but Black should be able to hold his own after 16 ... , $\text{B} \text{d}8$ and if 17 $\text{Q} \times \text{b}5$, $\text{Q} \text{b}7!$) 14 $\text{Q} \text{b}3$, $\text{e}6$; 15 $\text{B} \text{fc}1$, $\text{Q} \text{b}7$; 16 $\text{e}3$, $\text{h}6$; 17 $\text{Q} \text{e}5$, $\text{Q} \text{h}7$; 18 $\text{Q} \text{f}1$, $\text{Q} \times \text{e}5$; 19 $\text{Q} \times \text{e}5$, $\text{Q} \text{e}4$ (In this closed position White's Knights are fully the equal of Black's Bishops. White's advantage stems from the position of Black's B and Q on $\text{b}7$ and $\text{b}6$ and his possibilities of seizing the

a -file) 20 $\text{Q} \text{d}1$, $\text{Q} \text{d}6$; 21 $\text{Q} \text{d}3$, $\text{h}5?$ (A faulty and over-ambitious plan which leads merely to creation of weaknesses around his own King's position) 22 $\text{Q} \text{c}5$, $\text{h}4$; 23 $\text{Q} \text{d}3$, $\text{h} \times \text{g}$; 24 $\text{h} \times \text{g}$, $\text{B} \text{h}8$; 25 $\text{B} \text{a}1$, $\text{Q} \text{c}6$; 26 $\text{Q} \text{g}4!$, $\text{Q} \text{e}7$; 27 $\text{Q} \text{e}2$, $\text{Q} \text{c}4$; 28 $\text{Q} \text{f}4$, $\text{e}5$; 29 $\text{Q} \times \text{g}6+$!, $\text{Q} \text{g}8$ (Or 29 ... , $\text{f} \times \text{g}6$; 30 $\text{Q} \times \text{g}6$, $\text{Q} \text{f}7$; 31 $\text{Q} \times \text{h}8$, $\text{Q} \times \text{h}8$; 32 $\text{Q} \text{h}4+$, $\text{Q} \text{g}8$; 33 $\text{B} \times \text{c}4!$, $\text{d} \times \text{c}4$; 34 $\text{Q} \text{d}8+$ and wins) 30 $\text{d} \times \text{e}5$, $\text{Q} \times \text{e}5$; 31 $\text{Q} \text{c}8+$, $\text{Q} \text{f}8$; 32 $\text{Q} \text{h}5$, $\text{d}4$; 33 $\text{e}4$, $\text{Q} \text{g}5$; 34 $\text{Q} \text{ce}6!$ (Neatly dealing with Black's counter-attack) 34 ... , $\text{f} \times \text{e}6$; 35 $\text{Q} \times \text{e}6+$, $\text{Q} \text{h}7$; 36 $\text{B} \text{a}7+$, $\text{Q} \text{g}7$; 37 $\text{B} \text{c}5$, $\text{Q} \text{e}8$;



38 $\text{B} \times \text{e}5$, $\text{Q} \times \text{f}4$; 39 $\text{B} \times \text{g}7+$, $\text{Q} \times \text{g}7$; 40 $\text{Q} \text{e}7+$, $\text{Q} \text{f}7$; 41 $\text{B} \text{g}5+$, Resigns.

Pirc-Matulović, Maribor 1967 — 2 ... , $\text{g}6$; 3 $\text{g}3$, $\text{Q} \text{g}7$; 4 $\text{Q} \text{g}2$, $\text{Q} \text{c}6$; 5 $\text{a}3$, $\text{a}6$; 6 $\text{B} \text{b}1$, $\text{B} \text{b}8$; 7 $\text{b}4$, $\text{c} \times \text{b}$; 8 $\text{a} \times \text{b}$, $\text{b}5$; 9 $\text{c} \times \text{b}$, $\text{a} \times \text{b}$; 10 $\text{Q} \text{f}3?$, $\text{d}5!$; 11 $\text{d}4$, $\text{Q} \text{f}5$; 12 $\text{B} \text{b}3$, $\text{Q} \text{e}4$; 13 $\text{Q} \text{f}4$, $\text{B} \text{b}6$; 14 0-0, $\text{Q} \times \text{f}3$; 15 $\text{Q} \times \text{f}3$, $\text{e}6$ \mp 0-1 46

Reshevsky-Petrosian, Los Angeles 1963 — 10 ... , $\text{e}5$; 11 $\text{e}4$, $\text{Q} \text{ge}7$ = $\frac{1}{2}$ 36

Stoljar-Szucsza, Bulgaria 1969 — 10 $\text{Q} \text{h}3$, $\text{Q} \text{h}6$; 11 0-0, 0-0; 12 $\text{d}4$, $\text{d}5!$; 13 $\text{Q} \times \text{h}6$, $\text{Q} \times \text{h}3$; 14 $\text{Q} \times \text{g}7$, $\text{Q} \times \text{g}2$; 15 $\text{Q} \times \text{f}8$, $\text{Q} \times \text{f}1$; 16 $\text{Q} \times \text{e}7$, $\text{Q} \times \text{e}2$; 17 $\text{Q} \times \text{d}8$, $\text{Q} \times \text{d}1$; 18 $\text{Q} \text{c}7$, $\text{Q} \text{c}2$; 19 $\text{B} \text{b}2$, $\text{B} \text{b}7$; 20 $\text{Q} \text{e}5$, $\text{Q} \times \text{e}5$; 21 $\text{d} \times \text{e}5$, $\text{d}4!$; 22 $\text{B} \times \text{c}2$, $\text{B} \text{c}7$; 23 $\text{Q} \text{f}1$, $\text{g}5$; 24 $\text{Q} \text{e}2$,

dxc3; 25 ♖d3, ♙c4; 26 ♙xc3, ♙xb4
27 ♙c7 ½

Zacharov-Schöneberg, Varna 1968 —
6 ♖h3, h5; 7 ♖f4, ♖f6; 8 0-0, ♙b8; 9
b4!, cxb4; 10 axb4, ♖xb4; 11 d4,
0-0; 12 ♗b3, ♖c6; 13 ♙d1, b6; 14 e4,
♗c7; 15 e5, ♖g4; 16 ♖cd5 ++ 1-0
22.

Ivkov-Keene, Skopje Olympiad 1972
— 5 ..., e6; 6 ♙b1 (6 b4?, ♖xb4!! ♠
is a trap to avoid) 6 ..., ♖ge7; 7 b4,
cxb?! (7 ..., d6) 8 axb, d5; 9 b5,
♖e5; 10 cxd, exd; 11 d4, ♖c4; 12 e3,
♙f5; 13 ♙a1, ♗d7; 14 ♗b3!?! ± 1-0 30

**Ivkov-Robatsch, Palma de Mallorca
1972** — 6 ..., a5!; 7 ♖f3 (7 ♖b5!?, d6;
8 ♖f3, e5!) 7 ..., ♖ge7; 8 0-0, 0-0; 9
d3, d5; 10 ♙f4!?, d4 (10 ..., b6) 11
♖a4, b6; 12 ♖e5, ♙b7; 13 ♖xc6,
♙xc6; 14 ♙xc6, ♖xc6; 15 ♗b3, e5;
16 ♙d2, ♙b8; 17 ♗b5!?, ♗c8!; 18
♖xb6, ♗e6; 19 ♗xc5, ♙fd8?? 1-0 29
Ivkov gives 19 ..., ♙fe8!!; 20 ♗b5 (if
20 ♖a4, ♙ed8! with the threat of ♙f8)
20 ..., ♖a7; 21 ♗xa5, ♗xb6; 22
♗xb6, ♙xb6; 23 b4 =

Miles-Adorjan, London 1975 — 7
♖h3!, ♖ge7; 8 ♖f4, 0-0; 9 b3, d5!?
10 cxd, exd; 11 ♖cxd5, ♖xd5; 12
♖xd5, ♖d4; 13 0-0, ♙g4; 14 ♖c3,
♙e8 ∞ 1-0 38

**Smejkal-Andersson, Interzonal Biel
1976** — 7 e4, d6; 8 d3, ♖ge7; 9 ♖ge2,
0-0; 10 0-0, ♙b8; 11 ♖b5!?, b6; 12 d4,
♙a6; 13 ♙e3, ♙b7; 14 a4, cxd; 15
♖exd4, ♖xd4; 16 ♙xd4, ♙xd4;
17 ♗xd4 ± 1-0 36

Ree-Uhlmann, Amsterdam 1975 — 7
d3, ♖ge7; 8 ♙d2, 0-0; 9 ♖f3, d5; 10
♗c1, ♖d4; 11 b3, ♙d7!?!; 12 cxd,
exd; 13 ♖xd4, cxd; 14 ♖xd5,
♙c8; 15 ♗d1, ♖xd5; 16 ♙xd5. Now
16 ..., ♙e8? was played 1-0 34.
However, 16 ..., b6 leaves the position
unclear.

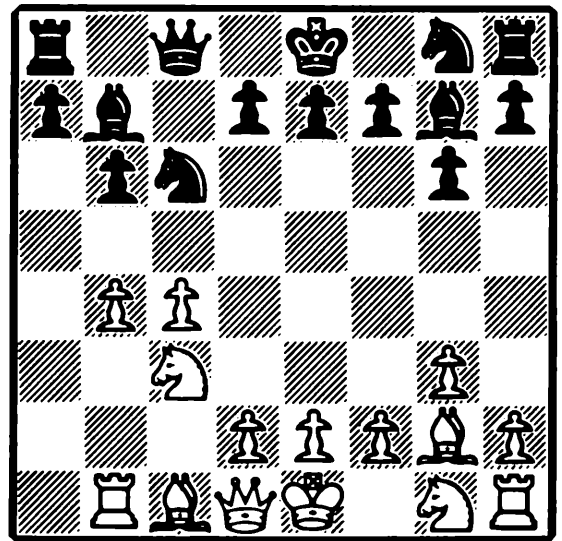
Evans-Karpov, San Antonio 1972 — 5
..., d6; 6 ♙b1, a5!; 7 ♖f3, e5; 8 0-0,
♖ge7; 9 d3, 0-0; 10 ♙d2, ♙b8; 11

♖e1, ♙e6; 12 ♖c2, d5; 13 cxd,
♖xd5; 14 ♖xd5 (14 ♖e3!?) 14 ...,
♙xd5; 15 b4, ♙xg2; 16 ♗xg2, b5!
= ½ 34

Raicević-Radulov, Novi Sad 1974 — 5
..., e5?!; 6 b4! (with the a1-h8 diagonal
blocked this advance is possible) 6 ...,
d6; 7 ♙b1!?, ♖ge7; 8 d3, 0-0; 9 ♖f3,
♙b8; 10 0-0, b6; 11 ♖d2, h6; 12 ♖d5,
♙b7; 13 b5, ♖d4; 14 e3, ♖e6; 15 a4,
♖c7; 16 ♗b3! ± 1-0 44

Raicević-Tarjan, Subotica 1975 — 5
..., ♙b8; 6 ♙b1, a6; 7 b4, cxb; 8 axb,
b5; 9 cxb, axb; 10 e4, e5; 11 ♖ge2,
♖ge7; 12 0-0, 0-0; 13 d3, d6; 14 f4 (14
h3!?) 14 ..., ♙e6; 15 ♖d5, ♗d7; 16
♖xe7+, ♖xe7; 17 ♙f2?! (17 ♙e3!?
17 ♙b2!?) 17 ..., d5 ♠ 0-1 42

Raicević-Forintos, Novi Sad 1974 — 5
♙b1, b6 (an interesting plan designed
to exploit the vulnerability of g2 and
c4!) 6 a3, ♙b7; 7 b4, cxb; 8 axb,
♗c8;



9 ♖d5, e6; 10 ♖e3, ♖d4; 11 f3, ♖e7;
12 ♖h3 (12 c5 followed by 13 ♖c4) 12
..., 0-0; 13 ♙b2, b5!; 14 d3, e5!; 15
0-0, ♖df5; 16 ♖xf5, ♖xf5; 17 ♗b3,
d5! ♠ 0-1 32

**Botvinnik-Gligorić, Olympiad 1956
Moscow** — 5 ♖f3, ♖h6 (The ♖ aims
for f5 to increase control of d4) 6 h4!,
d6; 7 d3, ♙b8; 8 h5, ♙d7?; 9 ♙xh6!,

♙×h6; 10 h×g, h×g; 11 ♖c1!, ♙g7; 12 ♖×h8+, ♙×h8; 13 ♖h6, ♙×c3+ 14 b×c3, e6; 15 ♗g5, ♖e7; 16 ♖d2, ♙e8; 17 ♖g7 ± 1-0 30

Reshevsky-D.Byrne, Match 1957 — 5 ..., d6; 6 0-0, ♗h6; 7 d3, ♗f5; 8 ♙d2, h5?; 9 h4, ♙d7; 10 ♖b1, ♖b8; 11 a3, ♗fd4?; 12 ♗h2!, ♖c8; 13 b4, 0-0; 14 b5, ♗e5; 15 ♗d5, ♖e8; 16 ♙g5 ± 1-0 37.

Bouwmeester-Botvinnik, Wageningen 1958 — 7 ..., ♖b8; 8 ♙d2, a6; 9 a4, ♙d7; 10 ♗d5, ♗f5; 11 ♙c3, 0-0; 12 ♙×g7, ♖×g7; 13 e3, b5; 14 a×b, a×b; 15 b3, b×c; 16 b×c, e6; 17 ♗c3, ♗b4 ♞ ½ 30

Rossetto-Wade, Havana 1964 — 4 ..., ♗h6; 5 ♗f3, ♗f5; 6 a3, ♗c6; 7 ♖b1, ♗fd4; 8 ♗×d4, c×d4!; 9 ♗d5, e6; 10 ♗f4, ♖b8; 11 b4, b6; 12 d3, h5; 13 h4, ♗e7; 14 ♗h3, ♖c7; 15 ♙f4, e5 ♞ 0-1 47.

Stein-Novopashin, USSR Championship, Leningrad 1963 — 4 ..., a6; 5 ♗f3, ♗c6; 6 0-0, ♗h6; 7 ♖b1, ♗f5; 8

a3, ♖b8; 9 b4, c×b; 10 a×b, b5; 11 c×b, a×b; 12 e3, e5; 13 d4!, e×d; 14 e×d, 0-0; 15 ♙g5, ♙f6; 16 ♙f4, d6; 17 ♗e4, ♙g7; 18 d5 ± 1-0 36

Stoljar-Schmit, Latvian Open 1964 — 6 d3, ♖b8; 7 a4, d6; 8 ♙d2, ♗h6; 9 h4, ♗f5; 10 h5, 0-0; 11 h×g, h×g; 12 ♖b1, ♖e8; 13 ♗g5, ♙d7; 14 ♙d5, e6; 15 ♙g2, ♗b4; 16 ♖f1, ♖e7; 17 ♙e4, ♗d4 ½ 41 (Perp. +)

Hort-Janosević, Harrachov 1966 — 1 ..., ♗f6; 2 ♗c3, c5; 3 g3, g6; 4 ♙g2, ♙g7; 5 a3, ♗c6; 6 ♖b1, 0-0; 7 b4, c×b; 8 a×b, a5!?!; 9 b5? (b×a!), ♗b4; 10 ♖b3, d5!; 11 c×d, ♙f5; 12 d3 (12 e4?, ♗d3+; 13 ♖f1, ♗c5; 14 ♖c4, ♗f×e4; 15 ♗×e4, ♖c8!) 12 ..., ♖c8; 13 ♗f3, ♖×c3!; 14 ♖×c3, ♗f×d5; 15 ♖c4, ♗c3 ♞ 0-1 55

Udovcić-Ree, Titovo-Uzice 1966 — 1 ♗f3, c5; 2 g3, g6; 3 ♙g2, ♙g7; 4 0-0, ♗c6; 5 c4, ♗h6; 6 ♗c3, 0-0? (6 ..., ♗f5!) 7 d3, d6; 8 ♙d2, ♙d7; 9 ♖b1, ♖b8; 10 a3, a6; 11 b4, c×b; 12 a×b, b5; 13 c×b, a×b; 14 d4! ± 1-0 62

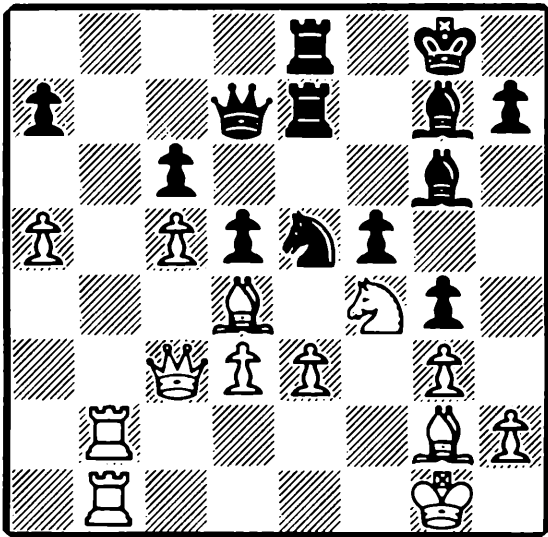
English: White plays e3

I Black reacts with e5

I Clarke-Cafferty, British Championship, Sunderland 1966 — 1 c4, d6; 2 ♗c3, g6; 3 g3, ♙g7; 4 ♙g2, ♗c6; 5 e3, e5; 6 ♗ge2 ('The object of White's play is to commit himself as little as possible. He allows Black a good share of the centre and the initiative and relies on the inherent strength and flexibility of his position' - Clarke in the *BCM*) 6 ..., ♗ge7; 7 0-0, 0-0; 8 d3 (This conservation of energy is more likely to be successful than the immediately aggressive 8 d4) 8 ..., f5; 9 ♖b1, g5; 10 f4 (The standard counter-measure in such positions. Black's ♖-side pawns must be stopped) 10 ...,

♗g6; 11 ♗d5, g4; 12 b4, ♗ce7 (More aggressive is 12 ..., h5 followed by h4 and h3) 13 ♗×e7+, ♗×e7 (Doubting the security of the ♖-wing, Black recentralises the ♗. More consistent was 13 ..., ♖×e7) 14 ♙b2, c6; 15 ♖c2, ♙e6; 16 a4, ♖c8; 17 ♙c3 (An instructive and typical position. White's Bishops co-operating beautifully on the long diagonals hold Black's centre under restraint while White gathers his forces for the decisive blow at the ♖-side. White's last move contains several subtle points: 1. Clearance of b-file for major pieces 11. Preparation for increase of

pressure along the a1-h8 diagonal. 111. Control of a5) 17 ... , ♖g6 (...Admission of error) 18 b5, ♗d7; 19 b×c, b×c; 20 ♖b2, d5? (This permits the shattering of his central formation and allows White to gain complete control of the dark squares. Black should leave his centre pawns intact and attempt to contest the b-file) 21 f×e, ♗×e5; 22 c5! (Clarke: 'White has a won game ... His domination of the dark squares, particularly d4 and f4, enables him to establish a grip that can never be shaken.') 22 ... , ♗f7; 23 ♗d4, ♖fe8; 24 ♗c3, ♖e7; 25 a5, ♗g6; 26 ♗f4, ♖ce8; 27 ♖fb1,



(White's pieces present an aesthetic picture of co-operation. Black's men are also impressively placed, but they have no vulnerable points against which to direct their fire) 27 ... , ♗c8; 28 ♗f2, ♗f7; 29 ♖b4, h5; 30 ♖(1)b3 (White has all the time in the world to organise the decisive penetration. Black's last move is only a gesture, since the opening of the h-file would weaken his own position) 30 ... , ♗h7; 31 ♗f1, ♗f6; 32 ♗b2, h4; 33 ♖b8, ♗a6? (Losing at once - but even 33 ... , ♗d7; 34 ♖×e8, ♗×e8; 35 a6 would leave him hopelessly placed against White's ♗-side pressure) 34 ♖×e8, ♗×e8; 35 ♗×e5, ♗×e5; 36 d4,

h×g+; 37 h×g, ♗×a5; 38 d×e5, ♗×c5; 39 e6, ♗a5; 40 ♖b7, ♖×b7; 41 ♗×b7+ 1-0

Szabo-Damjanović, Beverwijk 1966 — 8 ... , h6; 9 ♖b1, g5!?!; 10 b4, ♗g6; 11 b5, ♗ce7; 12 ♗b3, ♗h8; 13 a4, ♖b8; 14 ♗d5, f5; 15 f4!, ♗e6; 16 ♗×e7, ♗×e7; 17 ♗c2, ♗d7; 18 d4!, g×f; 19 e×f, e×d; 20 ♗b2, c6; 21 b×c, b×c; 22 ♗×d4, c5; 23 ♗×g7+, ♗×g7; 24 ♖fd1 ± 1-0 34

Botvinnik-Reshevsky, AVRO 1938 — 8 d4, e×d; 9 e×d, ♗f5?; 10 d5, ♗e5; 11 b3, a5; 12 ♗b2, ♗d7; 13 a3, ♗c5; 14 b4, ♗d7; 15 ♗b3 ± 1-0 37

Larsen-Spassky, Belgrade 1964 — 9 ... , ♗g4!; 10 f3, ♗f5; 11 g4, ♗c8; 12 ♗f4, d5; 13 c5, b6; 14 ♗b5, ♗a6; 15 ♗×c7, ♗×e2; 16 ♗×e2, ♗×d4; 17 ♗d3, ♖c8 ♯ 0-1 40

Sadomski-Murei, Correspondence Moscow 1965 — 12 d5, ♗e5; 13 b3, c6; 14 ♗e3, ♗a5; 15 ♗d2, b5; 16 c×b, c×b; 17 a3, ♗b7 ♯ 0-1 34

Smyslov-Radović, Olympiad, Tel-Aviv 1964 — 9 ♗×d4, ♗d7; 10 ♗de2, ♗c8; 11 ♗f4, ♗e5; 12 ♗e2, ♖e8; 13 ♗d2, c6; 14 ♗e4, ♗c7; 15 ♗c3, ♖ad8; 16 h3, d5 = ½ 30

Korchnoi-Gheorghiu, Bucharest 1966 — 7 ♖b1, 0-0; 8 d3, a5; 9 a3, ♗d7; 10 b4, a×b; 11 a×b, ♗c8; 12 h4, h5; 13 ♗d2, ♗d8; 14 ♗c2, c6; 15 c5, ♗c7; 16 c×d, ♗×d6; 17 ♗e4, ♗c7; 18 b5, ♗d5; 19 b6, ♗×b6; 20 ♗b4, c5!; 21 ♗×c5, ♗c6 = ½ 46

Saidy-Addison, U.S. Championship 1963/64 — 6 ... , ♗e6?; 7 d4!, e×d; 8 ♗×d4!, ♗ge7?; 9 ♗×e6, f×e6; 10 0-0 ± 1-0 49. Black has no compensation for White's Bishops.

Quinteros-Hort, Vinkovci 1970 — 8 ... , ♗×d4; 9 e×d4, ♗d7; 10 0-0 (10 ♗×b7, ♖b8; 11 ♗d5, c6!) 10 ... , ♗e7; 11 ♖e1, 0-0; 12 d5, ♗f5; 13 h3!, ♗d8? (13 ... , h5! =) 14 ♗g5, f6; 15 ♗e3, ♗d7; 16 f4!, ♗f5; 17 ♗f2, h5; 18 ♗d3,

♞h7; 19 ♖e2, a6; 20 ♖ae1 ± 1-0 37
Benkö-Hort, Venice 1969 — 7 ♘d5,
 ♘ce7; 8 d4, c6; 9 ♘×e7, ♘×e7; 10
 d5, ♙g4; 11 f3, ♙d7; 12 ♘c3, c×d5;
 13 c×d5, b5; 14 ♚b3, ♚b6; 15 ♙d2,
 f5 ♞ 0-1 59

Larsen-Ivkov, Candidates' 1965 — 1
 ..., e5; 2 g3, ♘c6; 3 ♙g2, g6; 4 ♘c3,
 ♙g7; 5 d3, ♘ge7; 6 ♖b1, a5; 7 e3, 0-0;
 8 ♘ge2, d6; 9 0-0, ♙e6; 10 ♘d5, ♘f5?
 (10 ..., ♚d7! followed by ♖b8, ♘d8
 and c6) 11 a3, ♘b8; 12 e4!, ♘d4; 13
 ♘×d4, e×d4; 14 h4!?! ± 1-0 66

**Stein-Vasiukov, USSR Championship
 Tallinn 1965** — 5 ..., d6; 6 e3, ♘f6; 7
 ♘ge2, 0-0; 8 0-0, ♖e8; 9 f4, e×f; 10
 g×f, ♘g4; 11 e4, f5; 12 h3, ♘f6; 13
 ♘g3, ♙e6; 14 ♘d5, ♚d7; 15 ♞h2 ±
 1-0 51

Evans-Spassky, Lugano 1968 — 6
 ♖b1, f5; 7 b4, ♘f6; 8 b5, ♘e7; 9 e4,
 0-0; 10 ♘ge2, a6; 11 a4, a×b; 12 a×b,
 f×e; 13 ♘×e4, ♘×e4; 14 ♙×e4, c6;
 15 b×c, b×c ♞ ½ 54

**Smyslov-Taimanov, 1969 Moscow-
 Leningrad** — 5 ♖b1, ♘h6; 6 b4, 0-0; 7
 b5, ♘d4; 8 e3, ♘e6; 9 ♘ge2, d6; 10
 d3, f5; 11 ♘d5, ♙d7; 12 0-0, c6; 13
 b×c, b×c; 14 ♘b4, ♚c8; 15 d4, e4; 16
 d5, ♘d8 = 0-1 42

**Kikyani-Kudrinschov, USSR Champ-
 ionship Semi-Final 1964** — 5 e3,
 ♘ge7; 6 ♘ge2, ♘f5; 7 ♖b1, a5; 8 a3,
 h5; 9 h4, 0-0; 10 b4, a×b; 11 a×b, d6;
 12 d3, ♘ce7; 13 b5, ♘h6; 14 ♘d5, f5;
 15 ♙d2, ♞h7; 16 ♚c2, ♘×d5; 17

c×d5, ♙d7; 18 0-0, ♖f7; 19 ♖fc1,
 ♖c8; 20 ♖b4, ♚e8; 21 ♚b3, ♘g4; 22
 b6 ± 1-0 38

Schmid-Taimanov, Helsinki 1966 — 5
 ..., ♘h6!; 6 ♘ge2, 0-0; 7 0-0, d6; 8 a3,
 ♙e6; 9 ♘d5, ♚d7; 10 d3, ♙h3; 11 e4,
 ♙×g2; 12 ♞×g2, f5; 13 f3, ♘d8!; 14
 ♙e3, c6; 15 ♘dc3, ♘e6; 16 ♚d2, ♘f7
 ♞ 0-1 34

Smyslov-Ungureanu, Lugano 1968 —
 4 ..., d6; 5 ♖b1, ♙g7; 6 b4, f5; 7 b5,
 ♘ce7; 8 e3, ♘f6; 9 d4, e×d; 10 e×d,
 0-0; 11 ♘ge2, d5; 12 ♚a4, ♙e6; 13 0-0,
 ♙f7; 14 ♙a3, ♖e8; 15 ♘f4, ♘e4; 16
 ♙×e7, ♘×c3; 17 ♙×d8, ♘×a4; 18
 ♙×c7, ♖ac8; 19 ♘×d5 ± 1-0 44

Botvinnik-Smyslov, Spartakiad 1966
 — 2 ♘c3, d6; 3 g3, ♘c6; 4 ♙g2, ♘f6;
 5 d3, g6; 6 f4, ♙g7; 7 ♘f3, 0-0; 8 0-0,
 e×f4; 9 ♙×f4, ♙g4; 10 ♚d2, ♖e8; 11
 ♖ae1, ♖b8; 12 ♙g5, ♙×f3; 13 ♙×f3,
 ♘e5; 14 ♚f4! ± 1-0 55

Barcza-Polugaevsky, Sochi 1966 — 1
 ..., g6; 2 g3, ♙g7; 3 ♙g2, e5; 4 ♘c3,
 d6; 5 d3, ♘c6; 6 ♖b1, a5!; 7 e3, ♘ge7;
 8 ♘ge2, h5; 9 ♘d5, ♘×d5; 10 c×d5,
 ♘e7; 11 h4, 0-0; 12 ♘c3, c6; 13 0-0,
 ♙g4 ♞ 0-1 34

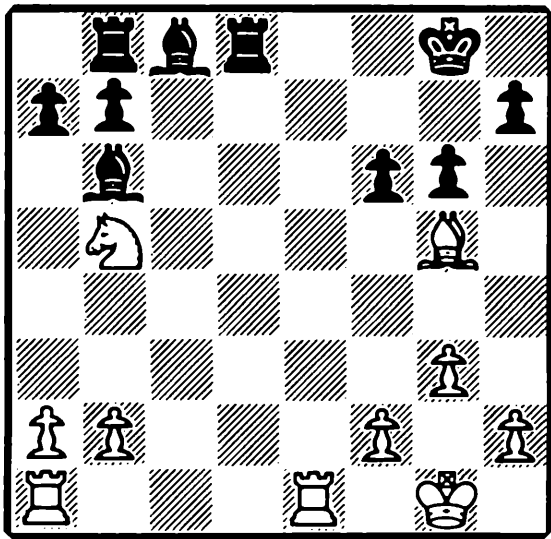
**Nicolaevsky-Taimanov, USSR Cham-
 pionship, Tbilisi 1967** — 5 ..., ♘h6; 6
 h4, 0-0; 7 ♙g5, f6; 8 ♙d2, c6; 9 ♚c1,
 ♘f7; 10 f4, ♙g4; 11 ♘h3, ♘a6; 12
 ♘f2, ♙e6; 13 e4, ♚e7; 14 ♚d1, e×f;
 15 ♙×f4, ♘c7 with a solid position. =
 ½ 55

II Black reacts with c5

**II Petrosian-Geller, Spartakiad 1966,
 Moscow** — 1 c4, g6; 2 g3, ♙g7; 3 ♙g2,
 c5 (If Black merely copies White's
 moves in the e3 line, then the result is
 nearly always a draw. The system is
 not sufficiently aggressive for White to

make any use of his extra move) 4
 ♘c3, ♘c6; 5 ♘f3 (White usually plays
 5 e3 and ♘ge2, but it makes no real
 difference) 5 ..., e6; 6 0-0, ♘ge7; 7 e3,
 0-0; 8 d4, c×d; 9 ♘×d4 (9 e×d?
 would leave White with a weak d-pawn

in view of the possibility of Black playing ♞g4) 9 ... d5 (Leads to immediate equality. Black can play riskily for a win with 9 ... ♞x d4 ; 10 e x d4 , $\text{d6!?$) 10 c x d , ♞ x d5 ; 11 ♞e1 (or 11 ♞ x d5 , $\text{♞ x d4} =$) 11 ... ♞ x d4 ; 12 e x d4 , ♞b6! (Less good is 12 ... ♞ x c3 ; 13 b x c3 , ♞c7 ; 14 ♞b3! \pm but 13 ... $\text{♞a5!?$ deserves a test) 13 ♞ x d5 , e x d5 ; 14 ♞ x d5 , ♞ x d4 ; 15 ♞ x d4 , ♞ x d4 ; 16 ♞c7 (Black must now play accurately, but this is not over difficult and the draw is not far off) 16 ... ♞b8 ; 17 ♞b5 , ♞b6 ; 18 ♞h6 , ♞d8 ; 19 ♞g5 , f6!



(A neat point. 20 ♞ x f6 is met by 20 ... ♞ x f2+ ; 21 ♞ x f2 , ♞f8 ; 22 ♞ x a7 , ♞ x f6+ ; 23 ♞g2 , ♞d7 ; 24 ♞e7 , $\text{♞f7} =$) 20 ♞f4 , ♞a8 ; 21 ♞c7 , ♞ x c7 ; 22 ♞ x c7 , ♞d7 ; 23 ♞a5 , b6 ; 24 ♞c3 , ♞f7 ; 25 ♞ad1 , ♞ x d1 ; 26 ♞ x d1 , ♞e6 ; 27 a3 $\frac{1}{2}$. A fairly typical game with this variation.

Botvinnik-Stein, Spartakiad 1966 — 11 ♞ x d5 , e x d5? ; 12 ♞e2 , d4 ; 13 ♞ x d4 , ♞ x d4 ; 14 e x d4 , ♞ x d4 ; 15 ♞ x d4 , ♞ x d4 ; 16 ♞d1 , ♞g7 ; 17 ♞e3 , ♞ x b2 ; 18 ♞ab1 , ♞c3 ; 19 ♞ x b7 , ♞ x b7 ; 20 ♞ x b7 , a5 ; 21 ♞d3 , ♞ac8 ; 22 ♞h6 \pm $\frac{1}{2}$ 41

Pfleger-van den Berg, Hamburg 1965 — 9 ... ♞ x d4 ; 10 e x d4 , d5 ; 11 c x d , e x d? ; 12 ♞g5! , ♞e6 ; 13 ♞b3 , f6 ; 14

♞f4 , ♞d7 ; 15 ♞b5! , ♞f7 ; 16 ♞ac1 , ♞c6 ; 17 ♞fd1 , f5? ; 18 ♞d6 , ♞ x d4 ; 19 ♞ x d4 , ♞ x d4 ; 20 ♞ x f7 , ♞ x f7 ; 21 ♞c7 , ♞e6 ; 22 $\text{♞ x d5} ++$ 1-0

Doda-Fischer, Havana 1965 — 10 ... $\text{d6!?$; 11 d5 , e5 ; 12 b3 , $\text{e4!?$; 13 ♞b2 , f5 ; 14 ♞d2 , h6 ; 15 ♞b5 , ♞ x b2 ; 16 ♞ x b2 , a6 ; 17 ♞d4 , g5 ; 18 f3 , e x f ; 19 ♞ x f3 , ♞g6 ; 20 ♞e6 , ♞ x e6 ; 21 d x e6 , ♞e7 ; 22 ♞d5 , f4 ; 23 ♞g2 , $\text{♞f6!?$; 24 ♞ x b7 , ♞af8 ∞ 0-1 36

Fischer's method of playing for a win against a drawing line is very interesting, but on the surface seems positionally suspect.

Etruk-Polugaevsky, Spartakiad 1966 — 7 ... ♞f5 ; 8 ♞e1 , 0-0; 9 a3 , ♞fe7 ; 10 ♞a4 , b6 ; 11 ♞b1 , a5 ; 12 b3 , d5 ; 13 ♞b2 , d4 ; 14 e x d , c x d ; 15 $\text{b4} = \frac{1}{2}$ 34

Pfleger-Shamkovich, 1966 Palma de Mallorca — 7 d3 , $\text{d5!?$; 8 c x d , e x d ; 9 ♞f4 , 0-0; 10 ♞d2 , b6 ; 11 d4 , c x d ; 12 ♞b5 , d3 ; 13 e x d , ♞g4 ; 14 ♞fe1 , ♞d7 ; 15 ♞e5! , ♞ x e5 ; 16 ♞ x e5 , ♞ x e5 ; 17 ♞ x e5 , ♞e6 ; 18 ♞d4 , ♞c6 ; 19 ♞ x c6 , ♞ x c6 ; 20 ♞ae1 , ♞ac8 ; 21 h4! \pm 1-0 29.

Penrose-Keene, Hastings 1966/67 — 5 e3 , e6 ; 6 ♞ge2 , ♞ge7 ; 7 d4 , c x d ; 8 ♞ x d4 , d5 ; 9 c x d , ♞ x d4 ; 10 e x d4 , ♞ x d5 ; 11 0-0, 0-0; 12 ♞e3? , ♞ x e3 ; 13 f x e3 , ♞b8 ; 14 ♞e2 , b6 ; 15 ♞ac1 , ♞b7 ; 16 ♞ x b7 , ♞ x b7 ; 17 ♞f3 , $\text{♞d7} = \frac{1}{2}$ (If 12 ♞b3 then ♞b6! ; 13 ♞ x d5 , e x d5 ; 14 ♞ x d5 , ♞ x b3 ; 15 ♞ x b3 , $\text{♞ x d4} =$)

Barcza-O'Kelly, Havana — 12 ♞ x d5 e x d5 ; 13 ♞b3 , ♞ x d4? ; 14 ♞h6 , ♞e8? ; 15 ♞ad1 , ♞f6? ; 16 ♞a4! 1-0

Botvinnik-Gligorić, Hastings 1961/62 — 8 e x d4 , d5 ; 9 c x d , ♞ x d5 ; 10 ♞ x d5 , e x d5 ; 11 0-0, 0-0; 12 ♞e3 , ♞g4 ; 13 ♞fe1 , ♞b6 ; 14 ♞ x d5 , ♞ad8 ; 15 ♞b3 , ♞ x b3 ; 16 ♞ x b3 , ♞ x e2 ; 17 ♞ x e2 , ♞ x d4 ; 18 ♞ x d4 , ♞ x d4 ; 19 ♞e7 , ♞ x b2 ; 20 ♞ae1 , ♞b8 ; 21 ♞d7 , a5 ; 22 ♞(1)e7 , ♞a3 ; 23 ♞ x f7 , ♞ x f7 ; 24 ♞ x f7+ , ♞h8 ; 25 h4! \pm $\frac{1}{2}$ 105

Kholmov-Wade, Havana 1965 — 7
 ♖f4, a6; 8 0-0, 0-0; 9 d3, ♜b8; 10 a4,
 b6; 11 ♙d2, ♙b7; 12 ♜e2, ♘a5; 13
 ♜ab1, ♙×g2; 14 ♘×g2, ♘ac6; 15
 ♜fd1, d5; 16 ♘a2, a5 ♞ ½ 52

Szabo-Fischer, Buenos Aires 1970 — 5
 ..., ♘f6; 6 d4, 0-0; 7 ♘ge2, d6; 8 0-0,
 ♙f5; 9 d5, ♘a5; 10 e4, ♙d7; 11 b3, a6;
 12 ♜b1, b5 ♞ 0-1 37

Fraguela-Karpov, Montilla 1976 — 5
 ..., ♘h6!; 6 ♘ge2, ♘f5; 7 a3 (7 d3,
 ♜b8; 8 ♜b1, 0-0; 9 a3, b6; 10 b4, ♙b7;
 11 0-0 ±) 7 ..., 0-0; 8 ♜b1, a5!; 9 0-0,
 d6; 10 d3, ♜b8; 11 ♙d2 (11 b3!) 11 ...,
 e6; 12 ♘f4, ♘fe7!; 13 ♜c2, b6; 14
 ♜bd1, ♙b7; 15 ♘b5, ♜d7; 16 ♙c3,
 ♘e5!; 17 e4? (17 ♙×b7, ♜×b7; 18
 ♙×e5 =) 17 ..., d5! ♞ 0-1 33

Simagin-Stein, Kislovodsk 1966 — 7
 0-0, ♜b8; 8 d3, b6; 9 a3, ♙b7; 10 ♜b1,
 d6; 11 b4, ♜d7; 12 b5, ♘a5; 13 e4,
 ♘d4; 14 ♘×d4, c×d4; 15 ♘e2?, 0-0;
 16 ♙d2, f5; 17 f3, e5 ♞ 0-1 41

Hartston-Parr, British Championship
 Hastings 1965 — 4 ..., ♘f6; 5 e3, 0-0;
 6 ♘ge2, ♘c6; 7 d4, c×d; 8 e×d, d6; 9
 0-0, ♙g4; 10 f3, ♙f5; 11 d5, ♘a5; 12
 b3, a6; 13 ♙e3, ♙d7; 14 ♘d4, ♜b8; 15
 a4 ± 1-0 31

Nicolaevsky-Liberzon, USSR Champ-
 ionship, Tbilisi 1967 — 7 0-0, d6; 8 a3,
 ♙d7; 9 ♜b1, ♜c8; 10 ♘f4, ♙h6; 11
 ♘cd5!, ♘×d5; 12 c×d5, ♘a5; 13 b3,
 e5; 14 d×e *e.p.*, f×e; 15 d4 ± 1-0 26

Rossetto-Porath, Amsterdam 1964 —
 5 ..., d6; 6 ♘ge2, ♘c6; 7 d4, c×d; 8
 e×d, ♙f5; 9 0-0, ♜d7; 10 ♙f4?, ♙h3;
 11 d5, ♘e5; 12 ♙×e5, d×e5; 13 ♘c1
 (♜d3!), 0-0; 14 ♘d3, ♙×g2; 15
 ♜×g2, e4! ♞ 0-1 37

Hort-Hamann, Copenhagen 1965 — 7
 ..., ♙d7?; 8 b3, 0-0; 9 ♙b2, ♜c8; 10
 0-0, ♙h3; 11 d5, ♙×g2; 12 ♜×g2,

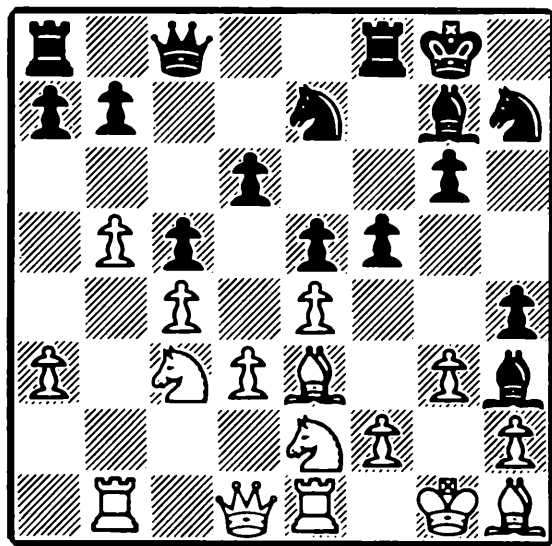
♘a5; 13 ♜d2, ♜d8; 14 ♘c1, a6; 15
 ♜b1, ♜b8; 16 a4, ♘d7; 17 ♜e1, b6; 18
 ♜c2, ♜c7; 19 ♘(1)e2 ± 1-0 51.

Petrosian-Gligorić, Bled 1961 — 7 b3,
 0-0; 8 0-0, ♙d7; 9 d4, ♜c8; 10 ♜e1!,
 ♙h3; 11 ♙h1, ♙g4; 12 ♜d2, ♙×e2?;
 13 ♜×e2, c×d; 14 e×d, ♜g4; 15
 ♙b2, e6; 16 ♜d1, ♜fe8; 17 ♘b5 ± 1-0
 32.

Mikenas-Suetin, Vilnius 1966 — 9 ...,
 a6; 10 ♙b2, ♜b8; 11 d×c, d×c; 12
 ♘a4, b6; 13 ♘f4, ♘a5; 14 ♜c2,
 ♙×a4!?!; 15 b×a4, ♘d7; 16 ♙×g7,
 ♜×g7; 17 ♙h3, ♘f6; 18 ♜ad1, ♜c7;
 19 ♘d5 ± 1-0 42

Kavalek-Neamtu, Bucharest, 1966 —
 13 ..., ♜c8; 14 ♜c1, e6; 15 ♘d3, ♘e8;
 16 ♙×g7, ♘×g7; 17 ♜d2, ♜c7; 18
 ♜fd1, ♜bd8; 19 ♜b2!, f6; 20 ♘c3,
 ♙c8; 21 b4, c×b; 22 ♘d5! ++ 1-0
 24.

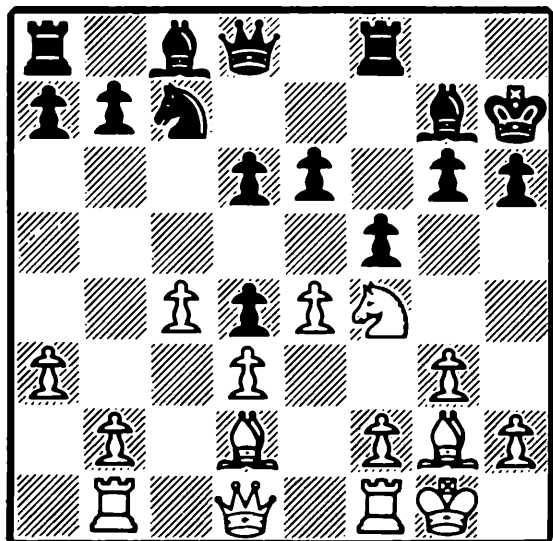
Fernandez-Kavalek, Olympiad 1964
 Tel Aviv — 1 ..., ♘f6; 2 ♘c3, g6; 3 g3,
 ♙g7; 4 ♙g2, 0-0; 5 d3, c5; 6 e3, ♘c6; 7
 ♘ge2, d6; 8 0-0, ♙d7; 9 ♜b1, ♜c8; 10
 ♜e1, ♙h3; 11 ♙h1, e5!; 12 a3, h5!; 13
 b4, h4; 14 b5, ♘e7; 15 e4, ♘h7; 16
 ♙e3, f5 ♞ 0-1 37



English: Botvinnik's Variation

I Black plays c5

I **Mohrlok-Keres**, Hamburg 1960, Match W.Germany v USSR — 1 c4, ♖f6; 2 ♗c3, g6; 3 g3, ♘g7; 4 ♙g2, 0-0; 5 e4 (The theory behind this variation is based on one of Nimzowitsch's ideas: White holds the centre under restraint and prepares the flank advances f4 and b4. It was a great favourite with Botvinnik who employs this system with both Black and White) 5 ... , d6; 6 ♗ge2, c5!; 7 0-0, ♗c6; 8 a3, ♗e8 (The defect of White's plan is that it weakens d4, and Black's ♗ is heading via c7 to e6, whence it will reinforce the pressure on this point. Had Black played 6 ... , e5 — instead of c5 — this manoeuvre would be ineffective, since the diagonal of the ♘g7 would be blocked) 9 ♜b1, f5 (Both putting pressure on White's central formation and forestalling a possible f4-f5 attack) 10 d3, ♗d4; 11 ♘g5, h6; 12 ♙d2, ♗c7; 13 ♗x d4, c x d4; 14 ♗d5, e6; 15 ♗f4 (White retains his ♗ in the hope of attacking Black's loosened ♗-side pawns) 15 ... , ♗h7



(In this position, the ♙d4 robs White of good squares for his pieces - Black's pawns are mobile and protect all the important central squares. White's one asset is his ♗-side pawn majority, but he never uses it)

16 e x f? (Proceeding with his plan of molesting Black's ♗, but Mohrlök has failed to appreciate that it is his opponent who has chances on this side of the board. He should have contented himself with 16 b4 or ♜c1) 16 ... , g x f; 17 ♗h5, ♙h8; 18 ♗c1, ♜g8; 19 ♙x h6 (It is remarkable that Black should give up a pawn and expose his ♗, yet it is White who is mated in another 14 moves. The ♙h6 and ♗h5 look threatening, but in reality they are now non-combatants, and are even in danger of being trapped) 19 ... , e5; 20 h4? (Hoping to create a base for his pieces on g5, but this leads to a fatal weakening of the g-file, and the immediate ♙d2 was to be preferred) 20 ... , ♗e6; 21 ♙d2, ♗e8; 22 ♗d1, ♙d7; 23 ♗h2, ♜g4; 24 f3 (Rellstab suggests 24 ♙x b7, ♜b8; 25 ♙f3, but after 25 ... , ♗x h5 White would hardly be any better off than in the game) 24 ... , ♜x h4+! (A small material investment to wreck White's defensive barrier) 25 g x h4, ♗x h5; 26 f4 (26 ♗e1, ♙f6 or 26 ♙e1, ♗f4) 26 ... , ♗x h4+; 27 ♙h3, ♜g8; 28 ♗e1, ♗h6; 29 ♜f2 (29 f x e, ♙x e5+; 30 ♗x e5, ♗x d2+) 29 ... , e x f; 30 ♗f1, ♙e5; 31 ♜e1, ♜g3; 32 ♜x f4, ♗x f4; 33 ♗x g3, ♗g5+ 0-1

Christoph-Keene, Hastings 1965/66, Challengers — 9 ... , a5; 10 d3, ♗c7; 11 ♙e3, ♗e6; 12 ♗b5, ♗ed4; 13 ♗b x d4

c×d4; 14 ♖c1, a4! ♚ 0-1 40

Stoljar-Nejmetdinov, USSR Championship, Moscow 1957 — 5 ..., c5; 6 ♗ge2, ♗c6; 7 a3, d6; 8 ♖b1, ♗e8; 9 b4, ♗c7; 10 0-0, ♗e6; 11 d3, ♗ed4; 12 ♗×d4, ♗×d4; 13 ♗e2, b6; 14 ♗×d4, ♗×d4; 15 ♗b2, ♗×b2; 16 ♖×b2, ♗b7; 17 f4, e6; 18 f5, e×f; 19 e×f, ♗×g2; 20 ♖×g2, ♗f6! ♚ 0-1 35.

Smyslov-Taimanov, USSR Championship, Baku 1961 — 7 0-0, a6; 8 ♖b1, ♖b8; 9 a3, b5; 10 c×b, a×b; 11 b4, c×b; 12 a×b, e5; 13 d3, d6; 14 h3, ♗e6 =

Bronstein-Gufeld, USSR Championship, Tbilisi 1967 — 7 ..., ♖b8; 8 ♖b1, ♗e8; 9 d3, ♗c7; 10 ♗e3, ♗e6; 11 a3, d6; 12 b4, ♗d7; 13 f4, ♗ed4; 14 b5, ♗×e2+; 15 ♗×e2, ♗d4; 16 ♗×d4, c×d4; 17 ♗d2 ± 1-0 34

Getman-Gurgenidze, Moscow 1963 — 7 ..., ♗e8; 8 ♖b1, ♗c7; 9 d3, d6; 10 h3, ♖b8; 11 ♖h2, b5; 12 f4, b×c; 13 d×c, ♗b7; 14 b3, ♗e6 ♚ 0-1 42

Wotulo-Hartston, Olympiad Havana 1966 — 1 ..., g6; 2 ♗c3, ♗g7; 3 g3, c5; 4 ♗g2, ♗c6; 5 d3, e6; 6 e4, ♗ge7; 7

♗ge2, d6; 8 0-0, 0-0; 9 f4, a6; 10 g4, f5; 11 g×f, g×f; 12 ♗g3, ♗d4; 13 ♖h1, ♖b8; 14 ♗h5, ♗h8; 15 ♗e2, b5 ♚ 0-1 52

Evans-Tringov, Amsterdam 1964 — 5 a3, e6; 6 e4, ♗ge7; 7 ♗ge2, 0-0; 8 0-0, b6; 9 ♖b1, ♗b7; 10 b4, d6; 11 d3, ♗d4; 12 ♗×d4, ♗×d4?; 13 ♗e2, ♗g7; 14 ♗e3, ♗d7; 15 d4 ± 1-0 36

Soos-Geller, Varna 1964 — 11 ..., ♗d7 12 ♗e3, ♗d4; 13 ♗d2, ♖fe8; 14 ♗h6, ♗h8; 15 ♗×d4, c×d4; 16 ♗e2, a5?; 17 b×a, b×a; 18 ♖b6, ♗c8; 19 ♖b5, ♗c7; 20 ♖fb1 ± 1-0 57

Grigorian-Antunac, USSR v Yugoslavia, Leningrad 1964 — 5 d3, ♗f6; 6 f4, 0-0; 7 e4, d6; 8 ♗ge2, ♗d4; 9 0-0, ♗e8; 10 h3, ♗c7; 11 ♗×d4, c×d4; 12 ♗e2, f5; 13 ♖b1, ♖b8; 14 b3, b5; 15 ♖h2, e5; 16 e×f, g×f; 17 ♗d2, ♗b7; 18 ♗×b7, ♖×b7 ♚ ½ 46

Sliwa-Gligorić, Olympiad, Tel Aviv 1964 — 5 ♖b1, ♗f6; 6 a3, a5; 7 e4, 0-0; 8 ♗ge2, d6; 9 0-0, ♗d7; 10 d3, ♖b8; 11 ♗g5, ♗e8; 12 ♗b5, ♗c7; 13 ♗×c7, ♗×c7; 14 ♗c3, ♗d8; 15 ♗d2, f6; 16 ♗h6, e5 = ½ 28

II Black plays e5

II Benkö-Botvinnik (Monaco International Tournament 1968) [*Notes by Botvinnik, translated by Hartston*]

1 c4, g6; 2 g3, ♗g7; 3 ♗g2, e5;

After this move, a Sicilian Defence with colours reversed is reached.

4 ♗c3, ♗e7; 5 e4, d6; 6 ♗ge2, ♗bc6; 7 d3, f5;

Caution is a characteristic of the experienced grandmaster: Black still delays castling for a move to reduce the opponent's chances of an attack on the black ♖ — in case White refrains from castling short. My opponent,

however, took a different course.

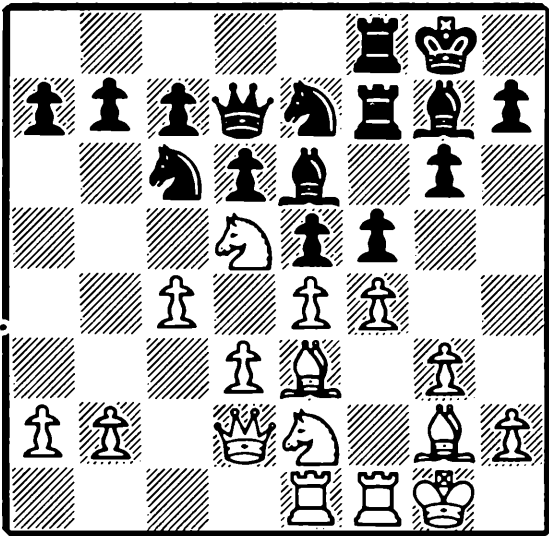
8 ♗d5,

A typical manoeuvre. Before playing 9 ♗e3 White secures his ♗ in a central position. In reply to 8 ♗e3, 8 ..., ♗d4! would have been a possible reply.

8 ..., 0-0; 9 ♗e3, ♗e6;

The only way to complete the mobilization of Black's forces. Now his pieces come into play even sooner than White's — the moves c4 and ♗d5 cost two tempi, of course!

10 ♗d2, ♗d7; 11 0-0, ♖f7; 12 ♖ae1, ♖af8; 13 f4,



Black's chosen plan of subsequent play lacks neither original positional ideas nor psychological elements (see note to White's 19th move). This plan consists of the following —

(1) Black immediately exchanges in the centre (13 ..., f×e), forcing his opponent to retake with the pawn (14 ♘×e4, ♖f5), after which the point e4 may be an object of attack.

(2) By exchanging the white-squared Bishops (... , ♘h3) the white e-pawn is weakened, and also the position of the white ♖.

(3) Black will exchange pawns on f4 to open the way for an assault against e4 along the e-file (White will be forced to recapture on f4 with a pawn to avoid losing control of e5).

(4) A black ♖ will bear down on the e-pawn from e8; White will defend this with a ♘ on g3.

(5) Finally, there follows h7-h5-h4! The weakness of the pawn on e4 and the open position of the white ♖ must tell ...

13 ..., f×e; 14 d×e, ♖c8!

A necessary move. By defending the c-pawn with his ♖, Black ensures the exchange of the white-squared ♘'s.

15 c5, ♘h3; 16 b4, ♘×g2; 17 ♖×g2, e×f; 18 g×f, ♖e8; 19 ♘g3,

One can understand White's aspirations of defending both the centre pawn and his King's position. All the

same, 19 ♘ec3 was probably stronger. 19 ..., h5;

Of course! The continuation 20 h4, ♖g4! is in Black's favour. What then is White to do? In the case of 20 f5, h4; 21 f×g (21 f6, ♘h8), ♖×f1; 22 ♖×f1, h×g; 23 ♖f7, ♖g4; 24 ♖×g7+, ♖×g7; 25 ♘h6+ (25 ♖c3+, ♘e5 or ♖e5), ♖×g6; and Black must win. White, however, has in reserve an intermediate move.

20 b5, ♘6e7;

It was difficult to decide on 20 ..., ♘d8, but this was probably the best move since White can now start dangerous complications.

21 f5!, h4; 22 f×g, ♖×f1; 23 ♖×f1, h×g3; 24 ♖f7,

24 ♘h6, ♖e6 would not have worked; but now there threatens the terrible blow 25 ♖×g7+!; for example: 24 ..., ♖g4; 25 ♖×g7+, ♖×g7; 26 ♖d4+, ♖×g6; 27 ♖f6+, ♖h7; 28 ♖f7+, ♖g7; 29 ♘f6+ and mate in two.

24 ..., ♘e5!;

The final resource. By holding on to his ♘ for the time being, Black repulses the attack.

25 ♘d4, ♖g4; 26 ♖f4,

This blunder leads to a quick loss, but also the best continuation: 26 ♘×e5, g×h+ (26 ..., ♖e4+; 27 ♖h3); 27 ♘g3!, ♖×e4+; 28 ♖×h2, ♖×g6 (28 ..., ♖×d5; 29 ♖h6, or 28 ..., ♘×d5; 29 ♖h6); 29 ♘×e7+ (29 ♖f3, ♖h5+; 30 ♖g2, ♖×d5), ♖×e7!; 30 ♖×e7, ♘×e7; 31 c×d, ♘f5; 32 ♖d5+, ♖f8; only leaves White struggling for a draw.

26 ..., ♖h5;

With the double threat ..., ♖×h2+ and ..., ♘×d5.

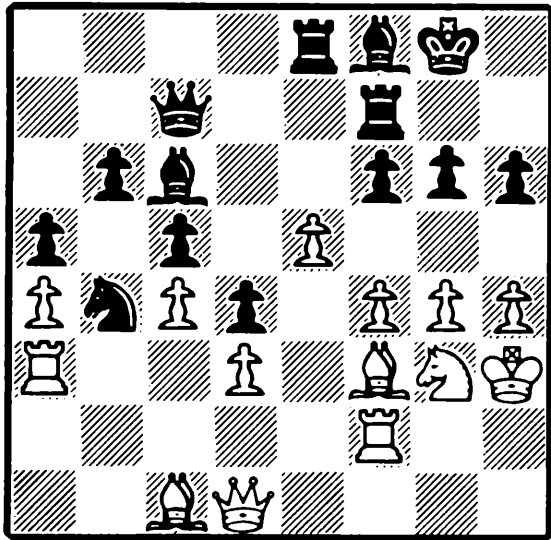
27 ♘×e5, ♖×h2+; 28 ♖f3, ♖×d2; 29 ♘f6+, ♖g7; 30 ♘×e8+, ♖×g6; 31 ♖f6+, ♖h7;

The most accurate method.

32 ♘×g3, ♖d3+; 33 ♖f2, ♖×b5; 34 c×d, ♖×e8; White resigned.

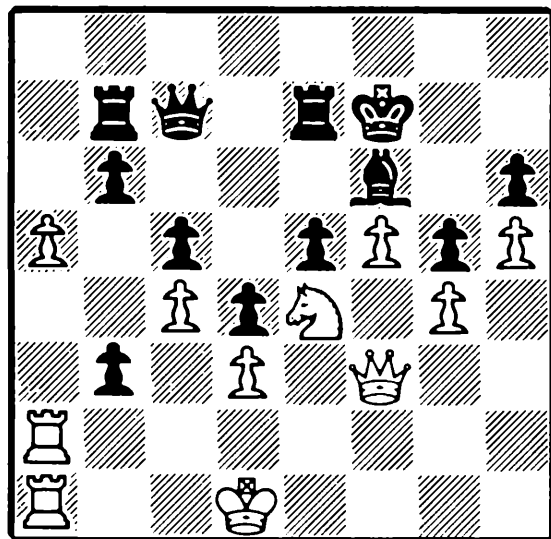
The following is one of the great manoeuvring games of all times, and clearly reveals Petrosian's almost magical skill in closed positions.

Petrosian-Bertok, Zagreb 1965 — 1 c4, e5; 2 ♖c3, ♗f6; 3 g3, d6; 4 ♘g2, g6; 5 e4!, ♘g7; 6 ♗ge2, 0-0; 7 0-0, ♗c6; 8 d3, ♗d4; 9 ♗×d4, e×d4; 10 ♗e2, c5? (Creating a dead point in the centre. ♗d7 is better) 11 b4!, ♗d7; 12 b×c, d×c; 13 f4, f6 (Now White has a dangerously mobile majority) 14 a4, a5 (With this move Black renounces all hopes of active counterplay on the other wing) 15 g4, ♗b8; 16 ♗g3, ♗c6; 17 ♖f2, ♘d7; 18 ♘f3, ♖a7; 19 h4, h6; 20 ♖b2, ♗c7; 21 ♖g2, b6; 22 ♖h1, ♗c8; 23 ♖b1, ♗b4; 24 ♖a1, ♘c6; 25 ♖h2, ♗b8; 26 ♖a3, ♖e7; 27 ♖g1, ♗c7; 28 ♗f1, ♖ff7; 29 ♖f2, ♗d7; 30 ♗d1, ♗c7; 31 ♖g2, ♖e8; 32 ♖h3, ♘f8; 33 e5!



White sacrifices a pawn to control the light squares) 33 ..., f×e; 34 f5, ♘×f3; 35 ♗×f3, ♘g7; 36 h5, g5; 37 ♗e4, ♘f6; 38 ♘d2, ♖g7; 39 ♖f1, ♖ff8; 40 ♖aa1, ♖f7; 41 ♖fc1, ♖ff8; 42 ♘e1 (White has two main threats: ♘×b4 and ♗×f6 followed by the respective breakthrough. The ♖'s must be placed on squares of optimum efficiency to ensure that both threats are valid at one and the same time) 42

..., ♗c6; 43 ♖ab1, ♗b4; 44 ♖b2, ♖f7; 45 ♘g3, ♖fe7; 46 ♖e1, ♖f7; 47 ♖(2)e2, ♖g7; 48 ♖g2, ♗c6; 49 ♖a1, ♗c7; 50 ♖f1, ♖f7; 51 ♖e1, ♖g7; 52 ♖d1 (On d1, ♖ can catch the passed b-pawn after ♘×b4) 52 ..., ♖f7; 53 ♘e1, ♖b8; 54 ♘×b4, a×b4; 55 ♖ea2, ♖b7; 56 a5, b3;



57 a6, b×a2; 58 a×b7, ♖g7; 59 ♗g2, ♗×b7; 60 ♗×a2, b5; 61 ♗a6 1-0

Pachman-Donner, Rotterdam 1955 — 7 ..., ♗fd7!?!; 8 d3, f5; 9 e×f, g×f; 10 ♘e3 (White has two methods of striking at Black's broad centre, d4 and f4. Should Black then attempt to leave his central formation intact a double exchange on e5 will leave him with an isolated f-pawn, while if he plays e4 White will undermine his position with g4 after due preparation. The third possibility for Black is to capture on d4 or f4, but then his centre will have been liquidated) 10 ..., ♗f6 (10 ..., c5!?) 11 ♗d2, c6; 12 h3, ♗h5; 13 f4!, ♗e8; 14 ♖h2, ♗g6; 15 ♗e1, ♗d7; 16 ♖d1, ♖h8; 17 d4!, ♖g8; 18 ♗f2, ♘f6; 19 d×e, d×e; 20 ♖d6± 1-0 32.

Botvinnik-Geller, Spartakiad Moscow 1966 — 1 ..., g6; 2 g3, ♘g7; 3 ♘g2, e5; 4 ♗c3, d6; 5 d3, ♗e7; 6 e4, 0-0; 7 ♗ge2, ♗bc6; 8 0-0, ♘e6; 9 ♗d5, ♗d7;

10 ♞e3 , ♟d4? ; 11 $\text{♟} \times \text{d4}$, $\text{e} \times \text{d4}$; 12 ♞h6! , c5 ; 13 $\text{♞} \times \text{g7}$, $\text{♟} \times \text{g7}$; 14 ♞d2 , $\text{♟} \times \text{d5}$; 15 $\text{c} \times \text{d5}$, ♞h3 ; 16 $\text{♞} \times \text{h3}$, $\text{♟} \times \text{h3}$; 17 f4 , ♞d7 ; 18 f5 , f6 ; 19 h4 , ♟e7 ; 20 ♞f3 , ♟e5 ; 21 ♟g2 , ♞ac8 ; 22 b3 , b5 ; 23 $\text{a4!} \pm$ but $\frac{1}{2}$ 59

Uhlmann-Adorjan, Arandelovac 1976 — (1 c4 , g6 ; 2 e4 , e5 ; 3 ♟c3 , ♞g7 ; 4 g3 , ♟c6 ; 5 ♞g2 , d6 ; 6 d3 , ♟ge7 ; 7 ♟ge2 , 0-0; 8 0-0, ♞e6 ; 9 ♟d5 , ♟d7 ; 10 ♞e3) 10 ..., ♟h8 (10 ..., f5 ; 11 ♟d2 , ♟h8 ; 12 d4 , $\text{f} \times \text{e}$; 13 $\text{♟} \times \text{e7}$, $\text{♟} \times \text{e7}$; 14 d5 , ♞h3 ; 15 $\text{♟c2} \pm$) 11 d4! , ♟g8 ; 12 $\text{♟} \times \text{c7!}$, $\text{♟} \times \text{c7}$ (12 ..., $\text{e} \times \text{d}$; 13 $\text{♟} \times \text{e6}$, $\text{d} \times \text{e3}$; 14 $\text{♟} \times \text{f8} ++$) 13 d5 , ♟d8 ; 14 $\text{d} \times \text{e6}$, $\text{♟} \times \text{e6}$; 15 ♞c1 , ♟e7 ; 16 ♟d2 , ♟c6 ; 17 f4! , ♟cd4 ; 18 f5! , $\text{♟} \times \text{e2} +$; 19 $\text{♟} \times \text{e2}$, ♟d4 ; 20 $\text{♟d2!} \pm$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 41. Note the interesting move order of the opening.

Filip-Geller, Curacao 1962 — 9 ..., f5 ; 10 ♞e3 , ♟d7 ; 11 ♟d2 , ♞f7! ; 12 $\text{♟} \times \text{e7} + ?$, $\text{♞} \times \text{e7}$; 13 ♟c3 , ♞af8 ; 14 $\text{e} \times \text{f}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{f5}$; 15 ♞ael , $\text{♞h3} \mp$ 0-1 29

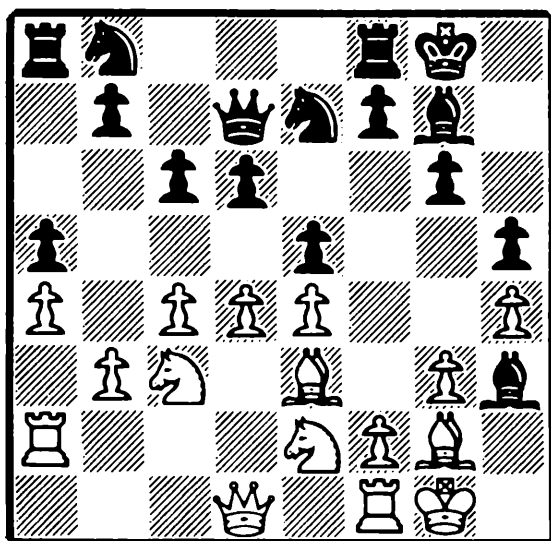
Botvinnik-Petrosian, Spartakiad 1966 Moscow — 8 ..., f5 ; 9 ♟d5 , ♟h8 ; 10 ♞e3 , ♞e6 ; 11 ♟d2 , ♟d7 ; 12 ♞ael , ♞ae8 ; 13 f4 , $\text{e} \times \text{f}$; 14 $\text{♟e} \times \text{f4}$, ♞g8 ; 15 $\text{♟} \times \text{e7}$, $\text{♟} \times \text{e7}$; 16 ♞h3! , b5? ; 17 b3! , c5 ; 18 d4! , ♟c6 ; 19 $\text{c} \times \text{b}$, $\text{♟} \times \text{b5}$; 20 $\text{d} \times \text{c}$, $\text{d} \times \text{c}$; 21 ♞c1 , ♞d8 ; 22 $\text{♟e2} \pm$ but 0-1 34

Hort-Browne, Interzonal Manila 1976 — 9 h3 , ♞e6 ; 10 ♟d5 , ♟d7 ; 11 ♟h2 , ♞ae8?! (11 ..., $\text{♞f7!?$) 12 ♞e3 , ♟d4?! (12 ..., h6?!) 13 $\text{♞} \times \text{d4!}$, $\text{e} \times \text{d4}$; 14 ♟ef4 , $\text{♟} \times \text{d5}$; 15 $\text{e} \times \text{d5}$, ♞f7 ; 16 ♟b3! , ♟h8 ; 17 $\text{♟} \times \text{b7}$, ♞b8 ; 18 ♟c6! , $\text{♟} \times \text{c6}$; 19 $\text{d} \times \text{c6} \pm$ 1-0 39

Ignatiev-Kotov, Moscow Team Championship 1967 — 7 $\text{h4!?$, ♟d7 ; 8 h5 , ♟f6! ; 9 $\text{h} \times \text{g}$, $\text{f} \times \text{g}$; 10 ♞g5 , c6 ; 11 ♟d2 , ♞f7! ; 13 f4 , ♞g4 ; 14 ♟ge2 , $\text{b5!} \mp$ 0-1 28

Furman-Korchnoi, Leningrad 1964 — 5 ..., ♟c6 ; 6 e4 , f5 ; 7 ♟ge2 , ♟f6 ; 8 0-0, 0-0; 9 ♞b1 , a5 ; 10 b3 , ♞e6 ; 11 ♟d5 , ♟h8 ; 12 ♞b2 , ♞f7 ; 13 $\text{e} \times \text{f}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{f5}$; 14 ♟e3 , ♞d7 ; 15 d4 , ♟f8 ; 16 d5 , $\text{♟e7} \mp$ 0-1 27

Botvinnik-Szabo, Alekhine Memorial Moscow 1956 — 4 ..., ♟e7 ; 5 d3 , c6 ; 6 e4 , d6 ; 7 ♟ge2 , a6 ; 8 a4 , a5 ; 9 ♞e3 , ♞e6 ; 10 0-0, ♟d7 ; 11 b3 , h5 ; 12 h4 , ♞h3 ; 13 d4 , 0-0; 14 $\text{♞a2!} \pm$ 1-0 27

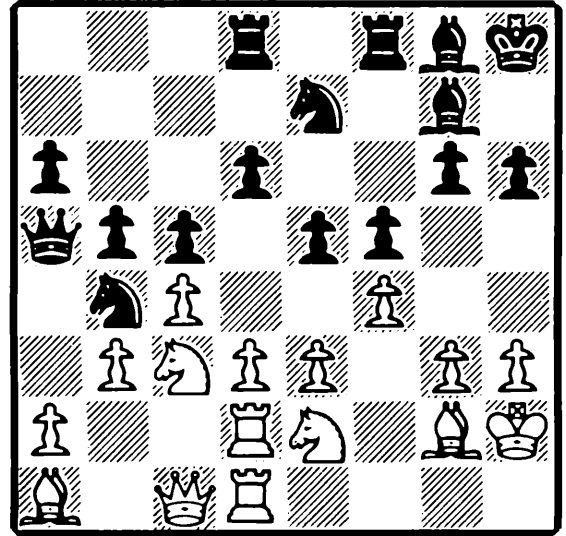


Larsen-Ljubojević, Palma de Mallorca 1971 — 1 g3 , e5 ; 2 ♞g2 , ♟c6 ; 3 c4 , d6 ; 4 ♟c3 , ♞e6 ; 5 d3 , ♟d7 ; 6 e4 , ♟ge7 ; 7 ♞e3 , f5 ; 8 ♟ge2 , g6 ; 9 ♟d5 , ♞g7 ; 10 ♟d2 , 0-0; 11 0-0, ♞f7 ; 12 f4 , ♞af8 ; 13 ♞f2 , ♟h8 ; 14 ♞af1 , $\text{f} \times \text{e}$; 15 $\text{d} \times \text{e}$, ♟g8 ; 16 b3 , ♞g4 ; 17 c5 , $\text{d} \times \text{c}$; 18 $\text{♞} \times \text{c5}$, ♞e8 (18 ..., ♞d8?! ; 19 f5) 19 ♟c1! , b6 ; 20 ♞a3 , ♟d4 ; 21 $\text{♟d3} \pm$ but 0-1 34

Markland-Hort, Hastings 1970/71 — 1 e4 , c6 ; 2 c4 , g6 ; 3 ♟c3 , ♞g7 ; 4 g3 , e5 ; 5 ♞g2 , d6 ; 6 ♟ge2 , ♟d7 ; 7 0-0, ♟gf6 ; 8 d3 , 0-0; 9 h3 , ♟c5 ; 10 ♞e3 , a5 ; 11 f4! , $\text{e} \times \text{f}$; 12 $\text{g} \times \text{f}$, ♟e7 ; 13 ♟d2 , ♞b8 ; 14 $\text{♞ael} \pm$ 1-0 30

Botvinnik's Variation with colours reversed

Lejn-Polugaevsky, 34th USSR Championship, Tbilisi 1967 — 1 c4, c5; 2 ♖c3, g6; 3 g3, ♗g7; 4 ♗g2, ♖c6; 5 e3, d6; 6 ♖ge2, e5 (A bold move striving for control of d4. The further course of the struggle will be waged around this point. White will attempt to force through d4, exposing the weakness on d6, while Black will do his utmost to prevent this) 7 b3, ♖ge7; 8 0-0 (Inaccurate is 8 ♗b2, ♗e6!; 9 ♖d5, ♗×d5; 10 c×d5, ♖b4 or 9 0-0, d5; 10 c×d, ♖×d5; 11 ♖e4, b6; 12 d4, f5; 13 ♖(4)c3, c×d; 14 e×d, e4 and Black has a beautiful position) 8 ..., 0-0 (Now if 8 ..., ♗e6 then 9 ♖d5, ♗×d5; 10 c×d5, ♖b4; 11 ♖c3, ♖d3; 12 ♗e2, ♖×c1; 13 ♗a×c1 and White has chances on the light squares) 9 ♗b2, ♗b8 (Black is still unable to play ♗e6 e.g.: 9 ..., ♗e6; 10 ♖e4!, h6; 11 d4, e×d; 12 e×d, f5; 13 ♖d2, c×d; 14 ♖f3 and now 14 ..., d3 is met by 15 ♗×g7, d×e2; 16 ♗×e2 and the ♗e6 is loose) 10 d3, a6; 11 ♗d2, b5; 12 ♗ad1, ♗a5 (An interesting idea. However, it has one main drawback — the ♗ withdrawn to the flank has no clear prospects of participating in the central battle) 13 h3 (A safety move — White does not wish to be embarrassed by ♗g4 at a critical stage, and he also prepares a haven for his ♗ on h2) 13 ..., ♗e6; 14 ♗a1 (Withdrawing the ♗ from the line of fire of Black's ♗ - another useful precaution) 14 ..., f5; 15 f4, ♗h8; 16 ♗c1, ♖b4; 17 ♗d2, ♗g8; 18 ♗h2, ♗bd8 (After the game, Polugaevsky said that ♗fd8 would have been better. On b8 the ♗ performs a useful function and there was no necessity to move it) 19 ♗fd1, h6;

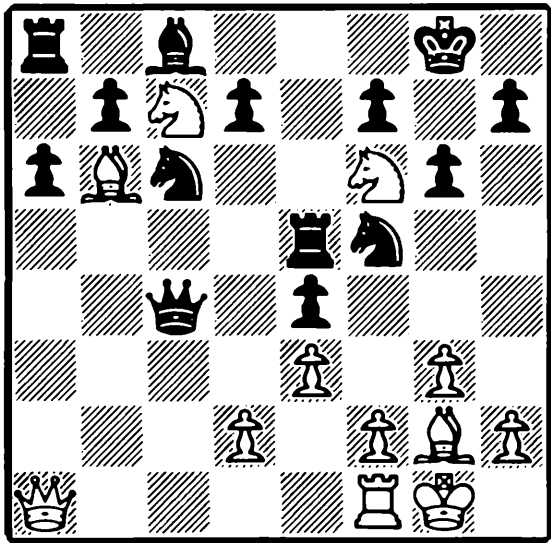


(An unsuccessful move. The refutation follows!) 20 a3, ♖bc6; 21 ♖d5, ♖×d5; 22 c×d5, ♖b8? (This is a grave error. After the correct 22 ..., ♖e7; 23 f×e, d×e; 24 e4 White would undoubtedly possess an advantage but there would still be some fight left in Black's position) 23 f×e, d×e; 24 ♗×c5, ♗c8; 25 ♗d6, ♗cd8 (After 25 ..., ♗h7 White would consolidate his centre with e4. Polugaevsky seeks to complicate matters) 26 ♗×g6, ♗f7; 27 ♗×f5, ♗×d5; 28 ♗h5, ♗f7 (28 ..., ♗f2 is countered by 29 e4) 29 ♗g4, ♗×b3; 30 ♖f4!! (Black's centre has vanished, his ♗-side is shattered and White's bishops sweep the board. The exchange is a small price to pay for all this) 30 ..., ♗×d1; 31 ♗×d1, ♗fe8; 32 ♖g6+, ♗g8; 33 ♗×e5, ♗a4; 34 d4, ♗c2 (The queen's desperate attempts to return to the field of battle are an amusing comment on the accuracy of the note to move 12) 35 ♗f1, ♗c8 (Home at last, but now Lein produces a fitting climax to his logical strategy) 36 ♗d5+!! 1-0 If 36 ..., ♗×d5; 37 ♖e7+ or 36 ..., ♗h7; 37 ♖f8+.

A fascinating example of the way in which pieces can exert pressure on the centre even when operating from within their own lines (*Notes based on those by Lein in the Tournament Bulletin*).

Danov-Botvinnik, Spartakiad 1963, Moscow — 5 ... , e5; 6 ♖ge2, ♖ge7; 7 0-0, 0-0; 8 a3, d6; 9 ♖b1, a5; 10 d3, ♖b8; 11 ♖d2, ♖f5!; 12 ♗c2, ♗d7; 13 ♜d5, b6; 14 ♖fe1, ♜×d5; 15 c×d5, ♜e7; 16 ♜c3, b5; 17 ♜d1, a4; 18 e4, ♖h3; 19 ♖h1, ♗a7! ♠ 0-1 47

Nikolaevsky-Popov, Varna 1968 — 8 ... , a6?; 9 b4!, a×b; 10 a×b, ♜×b4; 11 ♖a3, ♜bc6; 12 ♖d6, ♖e8; 13 ♜b5, ♜f5; 14 ♖c7, ♗e7; 15 ♜ec3, e4; 16 ♜d5, ♗c5; 17 ♖b6, ♗×c4; 18 ♜bc7, ♖×a1; 19 ♗×a1, ♖e5; 20 ♜f6+;



20 ... , ♗f8; 21 ♜×a8 1-0 25. A most amusing game. I have rarely seen such total domination of the dark squares.

Barczay-Adorjan, Hungarian Championship 1975 — 8 d3, d6; 9 ♜d5, ♖e6; 10 ♜ec3, ♖b8; 11 h3?!, a6; 12 a4, b6!; 13 ♖d2, ♗d7; 14 ♗h2, f5; 15 f4, ♜b4! ♠ 0-1 35

Langeweg-Kavalek, Amsterdam 1968 — 5 ♜f3, e5; 6 0-0, ♖ge7; 7 d3, d6; 8 ♖b1, 0-0; 9 a3, a5; 10 ♜e1? (10 ♖d2!

and if ♖e6; 11 ♜g5 or ... , h6; 11 ♜e1 and White has gained an important tempo) 10 ... , ♖e6; 11 ♜d5 (or 11 ♜c2, d5) 11 ... , ♖b8!; 12 ♜c2, b5 ♠ 0-1 27.

Kotov-Pietsch, Sarajevo 1966 — 5 d3, d6; 6 ♜h3, e5; 7 0-0, ♖ge7; 8 f4, 0-0; 9 e4, ♜d4; 10 f×e, d×e; 11 ♖e3, ♖d7; 12 ♗d2, ♗c8; 13 ♜f2, ♗c7; 14 ♖h6, ♗d6; 15 ♖×g7, ♗×g7; 16 ♜fd1, a6 ♠ 0-1 47

Kotov-Bagirov, Spartakiad, Moscow 1964 — 5 ... , a6; 6 h4, ♜f6; 7 ♜h3, e5; 8 ♜g5, d6; 9 ♜ge4, h6; 10 ♜×f6+, ♖×f6; 11 h5, g5; 12 a3, ♖b8; 13 e3, ♖d7; 14 ♖e4, ♗c8; 15 b4, ♖g7; 16 b×c, f5. White's idea was interesting but artificial — Black has now managed to unravel his ♗-side pawns. ♠ 0-1 48

Smyslov-Bobotsov, Olympiad 1958 Munich — 2 g3, g6; 3 ♖g2, ♖g7; 4 ♜f3, ♜c6; 5 0-0, e5; 6 ♜c3, ♜ge7; 7 d3, 0-0; 8 a3, d6; 9 ♖b1, b6; 10 b4, ♖b8; 11 e3, h6; 12 ♖d2, ♖e6; 13 ♜e1, ♗d7; 14 ♜d5, ♗h7; 15 f4, f5; 16 ♜c2, ♖fc8; 17 b5, ♜d8; 18 e4, f×e; 19 d×e, e×f; 20 g×f ± 1-0 39

Botvinnik-Bobotsov, Olympiad 1964 Tel Aviv — 8 ♜e1, ♖b8; 9 ♜c2, a6; 10 a4, d6; 11 ♖g5, f6; 12 ♖d2, a5; 13 f4, f5; 14 ♖b1, ♖e6; 15 ♜d5, b6 ± ½ 48

Sliva-Botvinnik, Olympiad 1964, Tel Aviv — 7 ♜e1, d6; 8 ♜c2, 0-0; 9 ♖b1, ♖f5; 10 d3, ♗d7; 11 ♖e1, ♖h3; 12 ♖h1, f5; 13 ♜e3, f4; 14 ♜ed5 = ½ 51

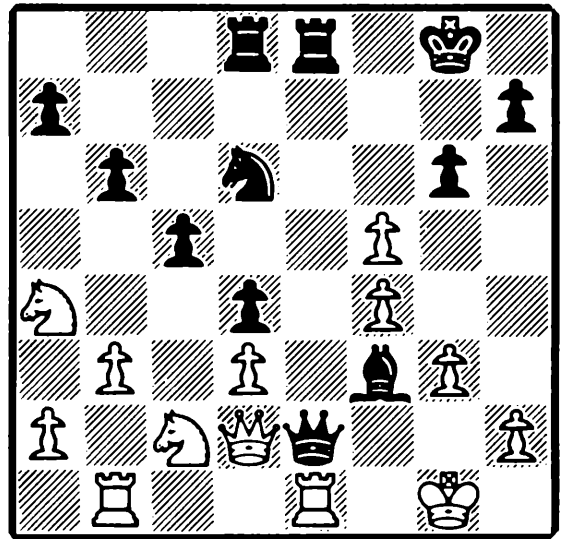
Stein-Doroshkevich, 34 USSR Championship, Tbilisi 1967 — 1 c4, g6; 2 g3, ♖g7; 3 ♖g2, d6; 4 ♜c3, c5; 5 ♜f3, ♜c6; 6 0-0, ♜f6; 7 a3, 0-0; 8 ♖b1, a5; 9 d3, e5?; 10 ♖g5!, h6; 11 ♖×f6, ♖×f6; 12 ♜e1, ♖g7; 13 ♜c2, a4; 14 ♜e3, ♜d4; 15 ♖e1, ♗a5; 16 ♜ed5, ♖e8; 17 e3, ♜e6; 18 b4 ± 1-0 29

English: Black plays c5 and e6

Smyslov-Tal, Spartakiad, Moscow 1964 — 1 c4, g6; 2 ♖c3, ♗g7; 3 g3, c5; 4 ♗g2, ♖c6; 5 b3, e6 (A dynamic line which leaves Black with an elastic central position. By adopting this pawn formation, Black must be prepared for the exchange of his King's bishop. Usually this is of advantage to White, but general considerations do not cover all cases) 6 ♗b2, ♖ge7; 7 ♖a4, ♗×b2; 8 ♖×b2, 0-0; 9 e3, d5; 10 ♖f3, ♖f5; 11 0-0, b6; 12 ♖a4 (12 d4 offers Black a variety of tactical chances e.g.: 12 ... c×d; 13 ♖×d4, ♖c×d4; 14 e×d4, ♗a6; 15 ♗e1, ♗f6; 16 c×d, ♗ad8!; 17 d×e, f×e with a threatening position) 12 ... ♗b7; 13 c×d, e×d; 14 d3, ♗f6; 15 ♗d2, ♗ad8; 16 ♗fd1, ♗fe8 (The time taken to carry out the ♗ exchange and the resultant displacement of White's Queen's knight have given Black the initiative. The reply to 17 d4 is now 17 ... c×d; 18 ♖×d4, ♖c×d4; 19 e×d4, ♖×d4; 20 ♗×d4, ♗e1+!) 17 ♗ab1, ♖d6; 18 ♖e1, d4; 19 e4, ♗e7 (Black has an unquestioned spatial advantage and now plans f5, destroying White's central bulwark) 20 ♖c2, f5; 21 e×f, ♖e5! (The start of a brilliant combination) 22 f4, ♖f3+; 23 ♗×f3, ♗×f3; 24 ♗e1 (or 24 ♗f1, ♗a8 followed by ♗b7. At this point many players would automatically withdraw the ♗ to one side, but not Tal!) 24 ... ♗e2!

See diagram in next column

25 ♗×e2, ♗×e2; 26 ♗×e2 (Or 26 ♗c1, ♗g2+; 27 ♗f1, ♗×h2; 28 ♖e1, ♗d5 and White can hardly move, e.g.: 29 ♖b2, ♗e8; 30 ♖c4, ♗×c4!; 31 b×c4, ♖×f5; 32 ♗b2, ♖×g3+; 33 ♗g1, ♗ee2 and wins — or 29 ♗b2, ♗h1+; 30 ♗f2, ♖×f5; 31 ♗c2, ♖e3 or 31 g4, ♖e3; 32 ♗g3, h5!) 26 ...



♗×e2; 27 ♖b2 (An attempt to keep his pawn would lead to disaster: 27 f×g, ♗×d3; 28 g×h+, ♗×h7; 29 ♗c1, ♗×c2; 30 ♗×c2, d3; 31 ♗c1, d2; 32 ♗d1, ♖e4 etc.) 27 ... g×f; 28 ♗e1, ♗h5; 29 ♖c4, ♖×c4; 30 b×c4, ♗e8; 31 ♗f2, ♗×e1; 32 ♗×e1. White has survived the initial outburst but the ♗v♖ ending is very bad for him. His ♖ and ♗ are tied down while Black's pieces have the freedom of the board. 0-1 72 (Tal missed a rapid win on move 48!) [*Comments based on those by B. Shatskes in Shahkmatty v SSSR*]

Smyslov-Fischer, Palma de Mallorca 1970 — 10 c×d, ♖×d5; 11 ♖e2, b6!; 12 d4, ♗a6; 13 d×c, ♗f6!; 14 ♖c4, ♖c3!; 15 ♖×c3 (15 ♗c1, ♖×e2; 16 ♗×e2, ♗ac8; 17 c×b, ♖e5++) 15 ... ♗×c3+; 16 ♗f1, ♗fd8; 17 ♗c1, ♗×c4+; 18 b×c4, ♗d3+; 19 ♗g1, ♗ac8 ♠ 0-1 44

Ivkov-Matulović, Sarajevo 1966 — 7 h4, h5; 8 ♖a4, ♗×b2; 9 ♖×b2, e5!; 10 ♖a4, d6; 11 a3, ♗b8; 12 ♖c3, a6; 13 e3, b5; 14 ♖ge2, ♗g4 = ½ 31.

Smyslov-Stein, Interzonal Amsterdam 1964 — 5 a3, ♖f6; 6 d3, 0-0; 7 ♗b1,

a5; 8 e3, e6; 9 $\text{c}\times\text{d}$, d5; 10 0-0, $\text{e}\times\text{e8}$; 11 $\text{c}\times\text{c2}$, d4; 12 $\text{c}\times\text{a4!}$, $\text{c}\times\text{d7}$; 13 $\text{e}\times\text{d}$, $\text{c}\times\text{d}$; 14 b4, $\text{a}\times\text{b}$; 15 $\text{a}\times\text{b}$, e5; 16 b5, $\text{c}\times\text{b8}$; 17 $\text{a}\times\text{b2}$, e4! ∞ $\frac{1}{2}$ 34. If White plays 18 $\text{a}\times\text{e4}$ then $\text{e}\times\text{e4!}$; 19 $\text{d}\times\text{e4}$, $\text{c}\times\text{e5!}$ and not 19 ..., d3?; 20 $\text{c}\times\text{d3}$, $\text{e}\times\text{a4}$; 21 $\text{c}\times\text{c3}$.

Damjanović-Stein, USSR-Yugoslavia 1965 — 5 d3, e6; 6 h4, $\text{c}\times\text{f6}$; 7 $\text{c}\times\text{h3}$, d5; 8 $\text{c}\times\text{d}$, $\text{e}\times\text{d}$; 9 $\text{c}\times\text{f4}$, d4; 10 $\text{c}\times\text{a4}$, $\text{a}\times\text{d7}$; 11 $\text{a}\times\text{d2}$, b6; 12 a3, 0-0; 13 b4, $\text{c}\times\text{b}$; 14 $\text{a}\times\text{b}$, $\text{e}\times\text{c8}$; 15 0-0, $\text{e}\times\text{e8}$ \mp 0-1 39.

Larsen-Hartston, Hastings 1972/73 — 6 $\text{c}\times\text{h3!?$, $\text{c}\times\text{ge7}$; 7 $\text{c}\times\text{f4}$, d6; 8 $\text{c}\times\text{d2}$, $\text{e}\times\text{b8}$; 9 b3, 0-0; 10 $\text{a}\times\text{b2}$, $\text{c}\times\text{a5}$; 11 0-0, e5; 12 $\text{c}\times\text{fd5}$, $\text{c}\times\text{d5}$; 13 $\text{a}\times\text{d5}$, $\text{c}\times\text{e7}$ (13 ..., $\text{a}\times\text{h3!}$; 14 $\text{e}\times\text{fd1}$, $\text{c}\times\text{e7}$ ∞) 14 $\text{a}\times\text{g2}$, $\text{a}\times\text{e6}$; 15 $\text{e}\times\text{ad1}$, $\text{c}\times\text{d8}$; 16 f4 \pm 1-0 46

Petrosian-Fischer, USSR v Rest of the World, Belgrade 1970 — 5 $\text{c}\times\text{f3}$, e6!; 6 0-0, $\text{c}\times\text{ge7}$; 7 d3, 0-0; 8 $\text{a}\times\text{d2}$, d5; 9 a3, b6; 10 $\text{e}\times\text{b1}$, $\text{a}\times\text{b7}$; 11 b4? (11 $\text{c}\times\text{d1!}$?) 11 ..., $\text{c}\times\text{b}$; 12 $\text{a}\times\text{b}$, $\text{d}\times\text{c}$; 13 $\text{d}\times\text{c}$, $\text{e}\times\text{c8}$; 14 c5 (14 $\text{c}\times\text{a4}$, $\text{c}\times\text{d4!}$ \mp ; 14 $\text{c}\times\text{e4}$, $\text{c}\times\text{a5!}$) 14 ..., $\text{b}\times\text{c}$; 15 $\text{b}\times\text{c}$, $\text{c}\times\text{a5!}$; 16 $\text{c}\times\text{a4}$, $\text{a}\times\text{c6!}$; 17 $\text{c}\times\text{c2}$, $\text{c}\times\text{b7}$; 18 $\text{e}\times\text{fc1}$, $\text{c}\times\text{d7}$; 19 $\text{c}\times\text{e1}$, $\text{c}\times\text{d5}$; 20 $\text{c}\times\text{b2}$, $\text{a}\times\text{b5}$; 21 $\text{c}\times\text{ed3}$, $\text{a}\times\text{d4}$ \mp 0-1 66. A very important game. Fischer shows that the move order 1 c4, g6; 2 $\text{c}\times\text{c3}$ promises White little.

Larsen-Tal, Interzonal, Leningrad 1973 — 9 $\text{c}\times\text{c1}$, b6; 10 $\text{a}\times\text{h6}$, $\text{a}\times\text{b7}$; 11 $\text{a}\times\text{g7}$, $\text{c}\times\text{g7}$; 12 $\text{c}\times\text{d}$, $\text{c}\times\text{d5}$; 13 h4, $\text{c}\times\text{d4}$; 14 $\text{e}\times\text{e1}$ (14 $\text{c}\times\text{d4} =$) 14 ..., h6; 15 $\text{c}\times\text{e5?}$, $\text{c}\times\text{c3}$ \mp 0-1 35

Uhlmann-Larsen, 2nd Match Game, Las Palmas 1971 — 1 c4, g6; 2 $\text{c}\times\text{c3}$, c5; 3 g3, $\text{a}\times\text{g7}$; 4 $\text{a}\times\text{g2}$, $\text{c}\times\text{c6}$; 5 $\text{c}\times\text{f3}$, e6; 6 0-0, $\text{c}\times\text{ge7}$; 7 d3, 0-0; 8 $\text{a}\times\text{d2}$, b6; 9 $\text{c}\times\text{c1}$, $\text{a}\times\text{b7}$; 10 $\text{a}\times\text{h6}$, d6; 11 a3, $\text{c}\times\text{d7}$; 12 $\text{a}\times\text{g7}$, $\text{c}\times\text{g7}$; 13 e3, $\text{e}\times\text{ad8!?$; 14 b4!, $\text{c}\times\text{b}$; 15 $\text{a}\times\text{b}$, $\text{c}\times\text{b4}$; 16 $\text{e}\times\text{a7}$ \pm 1-0 46

Hort-Furman, Harrachov 1966 — 2 $\text{c}\times\text{f3}$, c5; 3 g3, $\text{a}\times\text{g7}$; 4 $\text{a}\times\text{g2}$, $\text{c}\times\text{c6}$; 5

$\text{c}\times\text{c3}$, e6; 6 0-0, $\text{c}\times\text{ge7}$; 7 d3, 0-0; 8 $\text{a}\times\text{d2}$, a6; 9 $\text{c}\times\text{c1}$, $\text{c}\times\text{f5}$; 10 $\text{a}\times\text{g5}$, f6; 11 $\text{a}\times\text{d2}$, $\text{e}\times\text{b8}$; 12 $\text{e}\times\text{b1}$, b6; 13 a3, a5; 14 $\text{c}\times\text{b5}$, $\text{a}\times\text{a6}$; 15 a4, d5; 16 e3, $\text{c}\times\text{d7}$; 17 $\text{c}\times\text{d}$, $\text{e}\times\text{d}$; 18 $\text{a}\times\text{h3}$ \pm $\frac{1}{2}$ 51

R.Garcia-Keene, Olympiad, Havana 1966 — 8 ..., b6; 9 a3, $\text{a}\times\text{b7}$; 10 $\text{e}\times\text{b1}$, d6; 11 b4, $\text{c}\times\text{d7}$; 12 $\text{c}\times\text{b5}$, $\text{e}\times\text{ad8}$; 13 $\text{c}\times\text{c1}$, $\text{c}\times\text{f5}$; 14 e4, $\text{c}\times\text{fd4}$; 15 $\text{c}\times\text{b}\times\text{d4}$, $\text{c}\times\text{d4}$; 16 $\text{a}\times\text{h6}$, e5; 17 $\text{c}\times\text{h4}$, $\text{a}\times\text{h6}$; 18 $\text{c}\times\text{h6}$, f6! \pm $\frac{1}{2}$ 41

Korchnoi-Karaklaić, Beverwijk 1968 — 8 $\text{a}\times\text{g5}$, h6; 9 $\text{a}\times\text{d2}$, b6; 10 a3, $\text{a}\times\text{b7}$; 11 $\text{e}\times\text{b1}$, d5; 12 b4, $\text{d}\times\text{c4}$; 13 $\text{d}\times\text{c4}$, $\text{c}\times\text{b4}$; 14 $\text{a}\times\text{b4}$, $\text{e}\times\text{c8}$; 15 $\text{c}\times\text{a4}$, $\text{c}\times\text{d4!}$? (After this Black obtains a c -side pawn majority but at the cost of broken c -side pawns) 16 $\text{c}\times\text{d4}$, $\text{a}\times\text{g2}$; 17 $\text{c}\times\text{e6}$, $\text{f}\times\text{e6}$; 18 $\text{c}\times\text{g2}$, $\text{e}\times\text{c4}$; 19 $\text{c}\times\text{b2}$, $\text{c}\times\text{d5}+$; 20 f3, $\text{a}\times\text{b2?}$ (20 ..., $\text{e}\times\text{c7!}$, Black soon begins to miss his King's Bishop) 21 $\text{e}\times\text{b2}$, $\text{c}\times\text{h7}$; 22 $\text{c}\times\text{b3}$, $\text{e}\times\text{fc8}$; 23 $\text{e}\times\text{fa1}$, $\text{e}\times\text{(8)c7}$; 24 $\text{e}\times\text{ba2}$, $\text{c}\times\text{c8}$; 25 $\text{c}\times\text{e3}$, g5; 26 h4, $\text{e}\times\text{c2}$; 27 $\text{h}\times\text{g5!!}$ (A beautiful combination: if now 27 ..., $\text{e}\times\text{a2}$; 28 $\text{e}\times\text{a2}$, $\text{c}\times\text{a2}$; 29 $\text{c}\times\text{d3}+$, $\text{c}\times\text{g8}$; 30 $\text{c}\times\text{d8}+$, $\text{c}\times\text{f7}$; 31 $\text{c}\times\text{c7}+$, $\text{c}\times\text{g6}$; 32 $\text{g}\times\text{h6}$ etc ...) 27 ..., $\text{e}\times\text{a2}$; 28 $\text{e}\times\text{a2}$, $\text{h}\times\text{g5}$; 29 $\text{e}\times\text{a3}$, $\text{c}\times\text{d6}$; 30 $\text{e}\times\text{d3}$, $\text{c}\times\text{c4}$; 31 $\text{c}\times\text{g5}$, $\text{c}\times\text{g5}$; 32 $\text{a}\times\text{g5}$, a5 (With an extra h and a for c , White now only has to solve a few technical problems) 33 $\text{b}\times\text{a5}$, $\text{b}\times\text{a5}$; 34 $\text{e}\times\text{d8}$, a4; 35 $\text{e}\times\text{a8}$, a3; 36 $\text{e}\times\text{a4}$, $\text{c}\times\text{g6}$; 37 $\text{a}\times\text{c1}$, $\text{c}\times\text{b2}$; 38 $\text{a}\times\text{b2}$, $\text{a}\times\text{b2}$; 39 $\text{e}\times\text{b4}$, $\text{e}\times\text{c2}$; 40 $\text{c}\times\text{f2}$, e5; 41 g4, $\text{c}\times\text{g5}$; 42 $\text{e}\times\text{b6}$, $\text{c}\times\text{f4}$; 43 $\text{e}\times\text{b5}$, $\text{e}\times\text{d2}$; 44 $\text{e}\times\text{b4}+$, $\text{c}\times\text{g5}$; 45 $\text{c}\times\text{c3}$, Resigns.

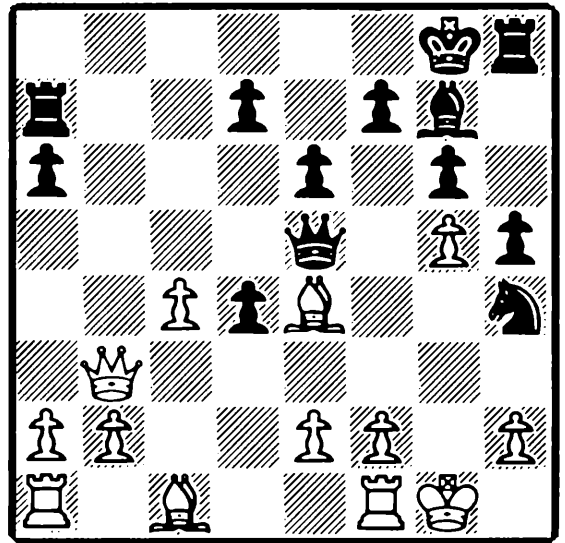
Petrosian-Schmid, Bamberg 1968 — 7 ..., d5 (7 ..., a6 followed by $\text{e}\times\text{b8}$ is well worth consideration) 8 $\text{a}\times\text{d2}$, 0-0; 9 $\text{c}\times\text{c1}$, b6; 10 $\text{e}\times\text{d1}$, $\text{a}\times\text{b7}$; 11 $\text{e}\times\text{b1}$, $\text{c}\times\text{d7}$; 12 a3, $\text{c}\times\text{d4}$; 13 $\text{a}\times\text{h6}$, $\text{c}\times\text{f3}+$; 14 $\text{a}\times\text{f3}$, $\text{a}\times\text{h6}$; 15 $\text{c}\times\text{h6}$, $\text{c}\times\text{f5}$; 16 $\text{c}\times\text{f4}$, $\text{c}\times\text{d4}$; 17 $\text{a}\times\text{g2}$, $\text{d}\times\text{c4} =$

Ivkov-Tal, Interzonal, Amsterdam 1964 — 7 b3, d5; 8 $\text{c}\times\text{d}$, $\text{e}\times\text{d}$; 9 $\text{a}\times\text{b2}$, b6; 10 d4, $\text{c}\times\text{d4}$; 11 $\text{c}\times\text{d4}$, $\text{a}\times\text{d4}$;

12 ♖×d5!, ♗×b2; 13 ♖×e7, ♕×e7; 14 ♗×a8, ♗×a1; 15 ♗c6+, ♗d7; 16 ♕×a1, 0-0; 17 ♗×d7, ♕×d7 = ½ 28. The combination beginning with 10 d4 is necessary, otherwise Black has too great a preponderance in the centre.

Steinberg-Tukmakov, Orel 1966 — 7 d4!?, ♖×d4; 8 ♖×d4, c×d4; 9 ♖b5, ♖f5; 10 g4, a6; 11 ♕a4, ♖h4; 12 ♖d6+, ♗f8; 13 ♖×c8, ♕×c8; 14 ♕b4+, ♗g8; 15 ♗×b7, ♕b8; 16 ♕b3, h5!!; 17 g5, ♗a7; 18 ♗e4, ♕e5 ♠ 0-1 42.

See diagram opposite



Smyslov-Mukhin, Spartakiad 1967 — 6 b3, ♖ge7; 7 ♗b2, d5; 8 ♖a4, ♗×b2; 9 ♖×b2, d4; 10 ♖d3!, ♕d6;

11 ♖g5, f5; 12 f4, e5; 13 f×e, ♖×e5; 14 ♖×e5, ♕×e5; 15 b4!, c×b; 16 a3, b×a; 17 ♗×a3, 0-0; 18 ♕a1 ± 1-0 74

Other English Lines

In this section I examine a few lines of the English which were not included in the scheme of the first edition, and were only touched on lightly in the supplement to the second.

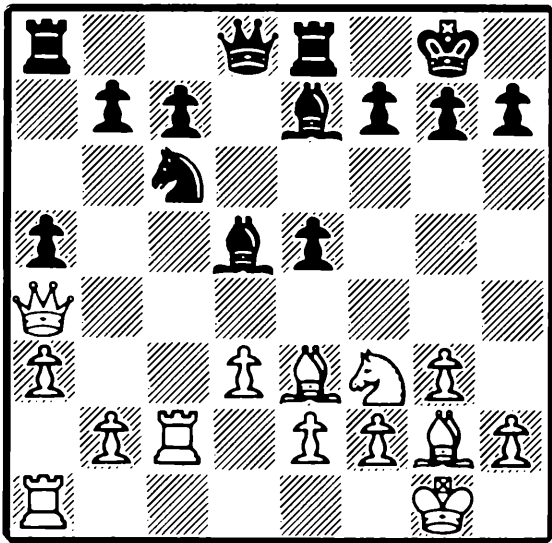
Although the treatment makes no claim at all to be exhaustive, I hope that the few examples I have given will prove to be the most important.

Perhaps a 4th edition of *'Flank Openings'* will include all lines of the English in detail, but if it does, I fear *'Flank Openings'* will have to divide amoeba-like into two volumes!

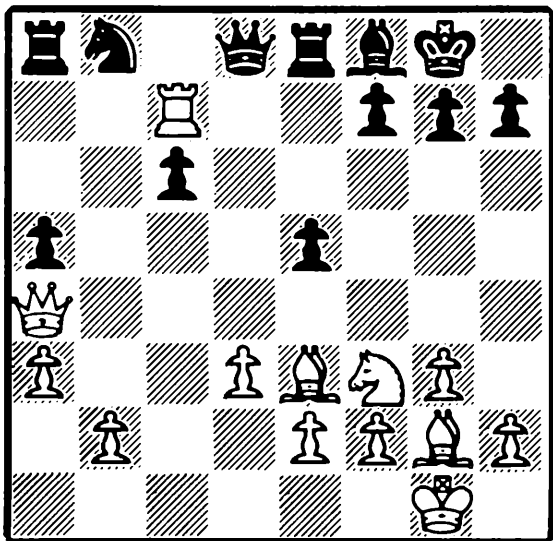
Botvinnik-Portisch, Monaco 1968 — *Notes by Botvinnik, reprinted from Chess* — 1 c4, e5; 2 ♖c3, ♖f6; 3 g3, d5; It struck me at first as strange that Portisch should choose a line of play in which he had suffered consistent failure. Then I recollected that Flohr had once drawn with me in Holland,

employing this very defence. It is possible that Portisch set too much store by this result. 4 c×d, ♖×d5; 5 ♗g2, ♗e6; 6 ♖f3, ♖c6; 7 0-0, ♖b6; Black feels he must prevent 8 d4. 8 d3, ♗e7; 9 a3, a5; Just as Flohr played. After the game Portisch confirmed that he had chosen the whole variation because I had not managed to achieve anything in my game with Flohr. I don't remember what came up in that game — but here I obtain a lasting initiative. 10 ♗e3, 0-0; 11 ♖a4, ♖×a4. Clearly this assists the mobilization of White's pieces; 11 ..., ♖d4 would have been more prudent. 12 ♕×a4, ♗d5; 13 ♗f1, ♗e8; 14 ♗c2!

Strictly speaking, this was the most difficult move of the game to find; it was not easy to perceive that, after 14 ..., b5; 15 ♕×b5, ♗b8; 16 ♕a4, there is no way for Black to exploit the



apparently insecure situation of White's Queen (16 ... ♞b3 ; 17 $\text{♞} \times \text{c6}$ or 16 ... ♞d4 ; 17 $\text{♞} \times \text{d4}$). Now the pressure on Black intensifies. 14 ... ♞f8 ; 15 ♞ac1 , ♞b8 ; Rejecting the simple continuation 15 ... e4 ; 16 $\text{d} \times \text{e}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{e4}$; 17 ♞d2 (not 17 ♞c4 , ♞d5 ; 18 ♞d1 , b5!), which would have conceded White control of the ♞ -file but would have undoubtedly been less bad. 16 $\text{♞} \times \text{c7}$, ♞c6 ; 17 $\text{♞1} \times \text{c6!}$ It looks as if White had to play 17 $\text{♞7} \times \text{c6}$ to save his ♞ on the 7th rank. In reality this ♞ has a decisive part to play in the attack. In eliminating Black's Queen's Bishop, White gains control of the centre white squares. 17 ... $\text{b} \times \text{c6}$; (17 ... $\text{♞} \times \text{c6}$; 18 $\text{♞} \times \text{b7}$ would also be bad).



18 $\text{♞} \times \text{f7!}$ The decisive attack. After the capture of this pawn White's domination of the white squares becomes complete. To play 18 ... $\text{♞} \times \text{f7}$; 19 ♞c4+ , ♞g6 ; 20 ♞g4+ , ♞f7 ; 21 ♞g5+ is out of the question for Black. 18 ... h6 ; 19 ♞b7 , ♞c8 ; 20 ♞c4+ , ♞h8 (20 ... ♞e6 ; 21 $\text{♞} \times \text{e5}$ would also be hopeless) 21 ♞h4 , $\text{♞} \times \text{b7}$; 22 ♞g6+ , ♞h7 ; 23 ♞e4 , ♞d6 ; Otherwise there would come 24 ♞e7+ and 25 ♞g8 mate. 24 $\text{♞} \times \text{e5+}$, g6 ; 25 $\text{♞} \times \text{g6+}$, ♞g7 ; 26 $\text{♞} \times \text{h6+}$. Eliminating the last obstacle. **Black resigns**, in view of the forced continuation 26 ... $\text{♞} \times \text{h6}$; 27 ♞h4+ , ♞g7 ; 28 ♞h7+ , ♞f6 ; 29 ♞g4+ , ♞e6 ; 30 $\text{♞} \times \text{b7}$. An extraordinary game for these days.

Polugaevsky-Romanishin, USSR Championship 1976 — 3 ♞f3 , ♞c6 ; 4 g3 , d5 ; 5 $\text{c} \times \text{d}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{d5}$; 6 d3 , ♞e7 ; 7 ♞g2 , ♞e6 ; 8 0-0, 0-0; 9 ♞d2 (9 d4 , $\text{e} \times \text{d}$; 10 ♞b5 =) 9 ... ♞d7 ; 10 ♞c1 , ♞ad8 ; 11 a3 , f6 ; 12 ♞c2 (12 b4? , a5! ; 13 b5 , ♞d4 ♯) 12 ... $\text{♞} \times \text{c3}$; 13 $\text{♞} \times \text{c3}$, ♞d5 ; 14 ♞e3 , ♞e6 ; 15 b4 , a6 ; 16 ♞c5 , $\text{♞} \times \text{c5}$; 17 $\text{♞} \times \text{c5}$, ♞f7! = 0-1 42.

Romanishin-Tal, USSR Championship, 1976 — 1 ♞f3 , ♞f6 ; 2 c4 , c5 ; 3 g3 , d5 ; 4 $\text{c} \times \text{d}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{d5}$; 5 ♞c3 , ♞c6 ; 6 ♞g2 , ♞c7 ; 7 ♞a4!? , ♞d7 ; 8 ♞e4 , ♞e6 ; 9 e3 , g6 ; 10 d4 , $\text{c} \times \text{d}$; 11 $\text{e} \times \text{d}$, ♞g7 ; 12 ♞e3 (12 d5? , ♞ed4 ; 13 $\text{d} \times \text{c6}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{c6}$ ♯) 12 ... f5 ; 13 ♞d5 , ♞c7 ; 14 ♞b3 , ♞a5 ; 15 ♞b4 , ♞c6 ; 16 ♞b3 , ♞a5 ; 17 ♞d1 , ♞c4 ; 18 0-0, ♞c6? (18 ... $\text{♞} \times \text{e3}$; 19 $\text{f} \times \text{e3}$, ♞c6 ; 20 ♞b3 , e6 ; 21 ♞e1 ±) 1-0 22.

Uhlmann-Mariotti, Interzonal, Manila 1976 — 7 ... ♞d7 ; 8 0-0, e5 ; 9 a3 , f6 (9 ... ♞e7? ; 10 b4! , $\text{c} \times \text{b}$; 11 $\text{a} \times \text{b}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{b4}$; 12 $\text{♞} \times \text{e5+}$) 10 e3! , ♞e7 ; 11 ♞d1 , ♞b8?! ; 12 d4! ± 1-0 22

Andersson-Portisch, Interzonal Biel 1976 — 7 a3 , g6 ; 8 b4 , ♞g7 ; 9 $\text{b} \times \text{c}$, ♞e6 ; 10 ♞b2 , $\text{♞} \times \text{c5}$; 11 ♞a4 , $\text{♞} \times \text{b2}$ 12 $\text{♞} \times \text{b2}$, ♞e6 ; 13 0-0, 0-0; 14 ♞c1 , ♞a5 ♯

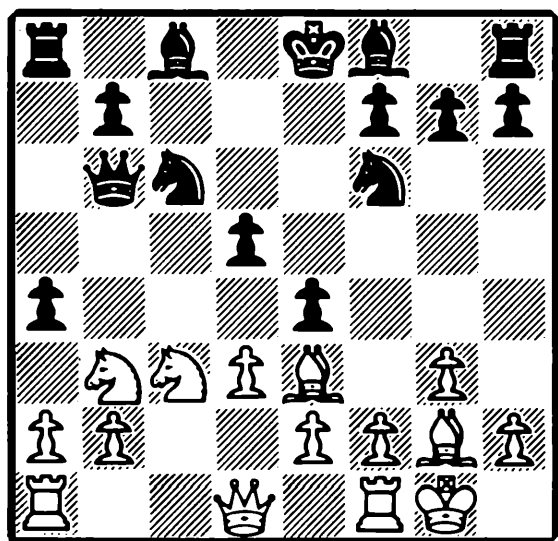
Dorfman-Kapengut, USSR 1976 — 7
 d3, e5; 8 ♖d2, ♗d7; 9 0-0, ♗e7; 10
 ♗c4, 0-0!?!; 11 ♗×c6, ♗×c6; 12
 ♗×e5, ♗e8; 13 ♗e3!, ♗e6; 14 ♖c1,
 ♗f6; 15 ♗c4, ♗c6; 16 ♗e4!, ♗d4; 17
 ♗×d4, c×d4; 18 ♗e5, ♗d5; 19 ♖a4,
 ♖e8; 20 ♗f3, ♖b6; 21 ♖c2, ♖ad8; 22
 ♖fc1, h6; 23 h4, f5; 24 ♗ed2, ♗f4?!;
 25 ♗c4! ± 1-0 51

Petrosian-Vaganian, USSR Champ-
ionship 1976 — 13 e4?, ♗f6; 14 ♗g4,
 ♗d4; 15 ♗e3, ♗c6; 16 ♗f5, ♗e6; 17
 ♗d5?, ♖fe8! ♖ 0-1 30

Spiridonov-Karasev, Albena 1976 — 8
 ..., ♖d7?; 9 0-0, ♖b8; 10 ♗c4, f6; 11
 a4!, b6; 12 f4 ±

II

Polugaevsky-Rossetto, Lugano 1968
 Olympiad — *Notes by P.H. Clarke* —
 1 c4, e5; 2 ♗c3, ♗f6; 3 g3, c6;
 Theorists are suspicious of this system,
 in which Black aims boldly to occupy
 the centre with his pawns. It commits
 him to too much. 4 ♗f3, e4; 5 ♗d4,
 d5; 6 c×d, ♖b6; The main line
 continues with 6 ..., c×d, followed by
 ..., ♗c5. The text move is still sharper.
 7 ♗b3, c×d; 8 ♗g2, ♗c6; Tal tried an
 immediate 8 ..., a5 against Botvinnik
 (9th game, World Championship
 Match, Moscow 1961) and got into
 trouble as follows: 9 d3, a4; 10 ♗e3,
 ♖b4; 11 ♗d4, a3; 12 ♗c2, ♖×b2; 13
 ♗d4. 9 0-0, a5; Since White has now
 safely castled, this thrust seems even
 more risky and provocative. 9 ..., ♗b4
 offered better prospects of obtaining a
 playable game. 10 d3, a4; 11 ♗e3!



The challenge is taken up. White is
 willing to embark on a sacrificial line
 in order to exploit his lead in develop-
 ment and break up the enemy pawn
 centre. 11 ..., ♖b4; If 11 ..., d4; 12
 ♗×d4, ♗×d4; 13 d×e, ♗c5, White
 has the powerful continuation 14 e5,
 ♗g4; 15 ♗d5 at his disposal. 12 d×e!,
 a×b3; It is too late for Black to have
 second thoughts. After 12 ..., d×e; 13
 ♗d4 he would be in no state to deal
 with the threats of ♗×c6 and ♗b5. 13
 a3, ♖a5; Trying to hold the b-pawn by
 13 ..., ♖c4 would be met by 14 e×d,
 and 15 ♖c1. 14 e×d, ♗e5; 15 ♖×b3.
 White has three good pawns for the ♗
 but what swings the scales decisively in
 his favour is the fact that Black's game
 has been thoroughly disorganized. The
 premature pawn advances have left
 gaping holes. 15 ..., ♗e7 (15 ..., ♗c5,
 answering 16 ♗g5 with 16 ..., ♗e7,
 was a stubborn defence) 16 ♗b6,
 ♖a6; 17 ♗d4, ♗ed7; 18 ♗b5, 0-0; 18
 ..., ♗d8 was hardly an attractive
 alternative. After the text move,
 however, White goes ahead in material
 as well. 19 ♗c7, ♖a4; 20 ♖c3!, ♗d6;
 But not 20 ..., ♖b8?; 21 b3, when the
 black ♖ is trapped - a neat point. 21
 ♗×a8, ♖×a8; 22 e4, ♖e8; 23 ♖fe1,
 ♗e5; 24 f4, ♗×d4+; 25 ♖×d4, ♖a6;
 26 ♖ac1. (26 e5 would obviously have
 overwhelmed Black without too much
 trouble. The calm development of the
 Queen's Rook drives him to despair)

26 ... , h5; 27 h3, ♖f8; 28 e5, ♗6h7; 29 ♜c7, g5; 30 ♙h2, ♚h6 and Black resigned. White can break through at once by 31 e6, f×e; 32 d×e, followed by ♙d5. On the Soviet team's return to Moscow, Petrosian picked this game out as one of their most impressive victories.

Romanishin-Polugaevsky, USSR

Championship 1974 — 1 ... , ♗f6; 2 g3, e5; 3 ♙g2, c6; 4 d4, e×d; 5 ♚×d4, d5; 6 ♗f3, ♙e7; 7 0-0, 0-0; 8 c×d, c×d; 9 ♗c3, ♗c6; 10 ♚a4, ♚b6!; 11 ♚b5!, d4; 12 ♚×b6, a×b6; 13 ♗b5, ♙d8; 14 ♙d1, ♙c5; 15 ♙g5, ♙a5!?!; 16 a4, ♙f5; 17 ♙×f6, g×f6; 18 ♗e1, ♙e6; 19 ♙e4, ♗b4?! (19 ... , f5!?!; 20 ♙d3, ♗b4) 20 e3! ± 1-0 41

PART IV

THE KING'S INDIAN ATTACK

The King's Indian Attack is distinguished by the fact that White plays ♗f3, g3 and ♙g2 almost irrespective of Black's reply. A further feature is that White's central build-up is usually based on d3 and e4 and, on rarer occasions, d4 or c4. Thanks to the efforts and successes of outstanding strategists like Botvinnik, Smyslov and Petrosian (all ex-World Champions) this opening is playing an ever increa-

sing role in international tournaments and attracting large numbers of devotees. One significant advantage is its flexibility. The typical positions of the King's Indian Attack can be reached after 1 e4, 1 g3 or 1 ♗f3 or even 1 d3 — and it is ideal for the player who varies his systems and wishes to keep his opponent guessing as to his later intentions.

The French Variation

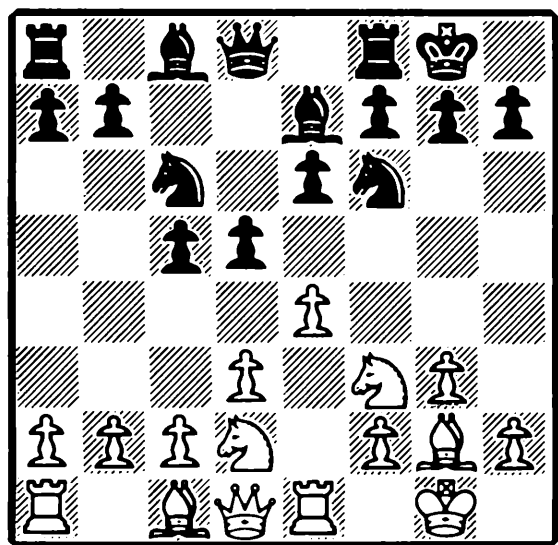
This is one of the most interesting and popular variations of the King's Indian Attack. It can be reached from either the French Defence (1 e4, e6; 2 d3), the Sicilian (1 e4, c5; 2 ♗f3, e6; 3 d3, d5), the King's Indian Reversed (1 ♗f3,

d5; 2 g3, e6; 3 ♙g2, ♗f6; 4 0-0, ♙e7; 5 d3, c5) or even Spassky's Variation (1 ♗f3, ♗f6; 2 g3, b5!?) and offers thorny theoretical and practical problems to both sides.

I. The Main Line

The basic position of the Main Line occurs after White's 8th move. As mentioned above there are many transpositional possibilities, but the most frequent move order has been as follows:-

1 e4, e6; 2 d3, d5; 3 ♖d2, ♗f6; 4 ♗gf3, ♕e7; 5 g3, 0-0; 6 ♖g2, c5; 7 0-0, ♗c6; 8 ♖e1,



White's strategy is clear — he will advance his e-pawn to e5 — using it as a spearhead to cramp Black's ♗-side while he masses his pieces for the assault with moves like ♖h3, ♗e2, ♗f1-h2 (or e3 - g4, ♖f4-g5, h4-h5-h6, etc.) In some cases White will also advance his f-pawn, while there are sacrificial possibilities of ♗×d5 and ♗f6+ which must be taken into account (*cf*: examples).

Black's counterplay resides in a rapid ♗-side strike b5-b4-a5-a4-a3 attempting to create openings for his Knights on c3 and d4. In special circumstances Black can also play f6, destroying White's advance post on e5 — but this can only be successful when White has played inaccurately, for otherwise the

positional weaknesses created would be fatal. (*cf* Geller-Bagirov). *N.B.*- As a rule, it is safer to leave the black ♗ on d8 rather than place it on c7 where it invites ♗×d5 and e6 sacrifices (*cf* Vasiukov-Uhlmann). Black must also beware of opening up the ♗-side and then losing control of vital files to his opponent (*cf* Simagin-Nikitin).

In general, White's game is easier to play than Black's since he is attacking against the ♗ and can afford small inaccuracies which the defence cannot. In practice, therefore, White scores considerably more points with this variation than Black.

Tringov-Lee, Zonal Tournament, The Hague 1966 — 1 ♗f3, c5; 2 g3, ♗f6; 3 ♖g2, d5; 4 0-0, ♗c6; 5 d3, e6; 6 ♗bd2, ♕e7; 7 e4, 0-0; 8 ♖e1, b5 (The most active. Black leaves his ♗ on d8 to guard the ♗-side and flings forward his ♗-side pawns) 9 e5, ♗e8; 10 ♗f1, a5; 11 h4, a4; 12 ♖f4 (Over-protecting e5 in good Nimzowitsch style) 12 ..., a3; 13 b3, ♖b7 (13 ..., b4 followed by ♗a7-b5-c3 is an interesting alternative) 14 ♗(1)h2, d4 (Planning to use d5 as a base for the ♗e8) 15 h5 (White's ♗-side attack is based on h5-h6 followed by ♖g5, weakening the dark squares and creating points of entry for the Knights) 15 ..., ♗c7; 16 h6, g6; 17 ♗d2, ♗d5; 18 ♖g5, ♗cb4; 19 ♖×e7, ♗×e7; 20 ♗g5!, ♗h8; 21 ♗e4, ♖a7; 22 ♗g4, ♖a8; 23 ♖ec1 (White intends the exchange of all the knights and then open the c-file. In the resultant major piece ending, Black will be continually hampered by the unfortunate situation of his King) 23 ..., ♖c7; 24 ♗gf6, ♖d8; 25 ♖f1, ♗×f6; 26 ♗×f6, ♗d5; 27 ♗×d5, ♖×d5; 28 c3!, d×c; 29 ♖×c3, b4; 30

♖c2, f5; 31 ♖a1, g5 (Hoping to surround the ♗ h6) 32 d4, ♗a8; 33 ♗g2 ♗xg2; 34 ♖xg2, ♖cd7 (Not 34 ..., ♖xd4?; 35 ♖xd4!) 35 ♖xc5, ♖xd4; 36 ♖e3, f4; 37 ♖f3, f×g; 38 ♖c7, ♖(4)d7; 39 ♖xd7, ♖xd7 (39 ..., ♖xd7; 40 ♖d1!, ♖e7; 41 ♖xd8+, ♖xd8; 42 ♖f7!) 40 ♖c8+, ♖d8; 41 ♖a8 1-0

Lee-Hartston, 'Varsity Match 1966 — 20 ♖g4?, ♖h8!; 21 ♖g5, ♖xc2!; 22 ♖xf7+, ♖xf7; 23 ♖xc2, ♖b4; 24 ♖e2 and now 24 ..., ♗f3 should have been played. Instead there occurred 24 ..., ♗xg2? ♢ but 1-0 38

Tompa-Davie, Örebro 1966 — 22 ♗xd5, ♗xd5; 23 ♖f6, ♖xa1; 24 ♖xa1, c4?; 25 dxc, bxc; 26 bxc, ♗xc4; 27 ♖c1, ♖fc8; 28 ♖b4!! ++ 1-0 33

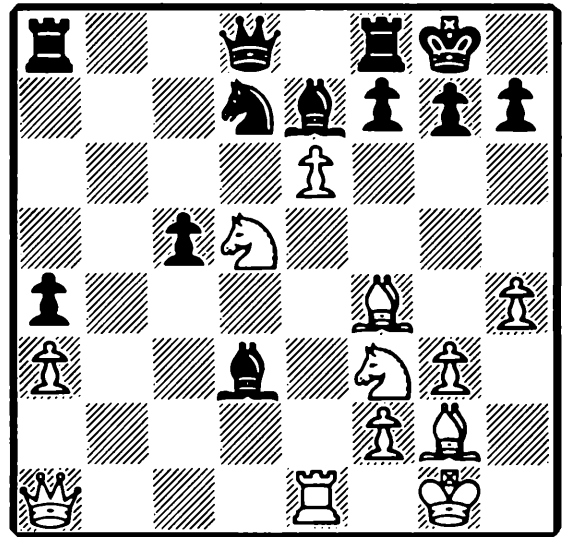
Ciocaltea-Pietsch, Harrachov 1966 — 9 ..., ♖d7; 10 ♖f1, a5; 11 h4, b4; 12 ♗f4, ♗a6; 13 ♖(1)h2, a4; 14 ♖g4, c4; 15 d4, c3; 16 b3, ♖b6; 17 ♗g5, ♗b5; 18 ♗xe7, ♖xe7; 19 ♖c1, a×b; 20 a×b, ♖a2; 21 h5 ± 1-0 40

Bronstein-Uhlmann, Moscow 1971 — 13 ♖g5, ♖e8 (13 ..., g6 ±) 14 ♖g4, a4??; 15 ♖xe6 1-0

Browne-Uhlmann, Amsterdam 1972 — 14 ♖h5?, ♗xg5!; 15 ♖xg5 (15 h×g5, f5! ♢) 15 ..., a4; 16 ♖e3, ♖h8; 17 ♖ad1?, h6! ♢ 0-1 44

Gheorghiu-Uhlmann, Sofia 1967 — 12 ..., a4; 13 a3!? (Fischer's idea from his game against Miagmasuren at Sousse. White avoids the black square weaknesses that result from Black's playing a3 himself) 13 ..., b×a3; 14 b×a3, ♗a6; 15 ♖e3, ♖d4; (Gheorghiu considers this an improvement on Miagmasuren's 15 ..., ♖a5) 16 c4! (The only way for White to obtain the advantage is to destroy Black's centre in this fashion. Gheorghiu's manoeuvre involves an exchange sacrifice, but this is amply rewarded by increased central control) 16 ..., ♖b3;

17 c×d5!, ♖×a1; 18 ♖×a1, e×d5; 19 ♖×d5, ♗×d3?; (A serious mistake. Black must attempt to relieve the pressure with ♖b6!, after which it is not clear that White has forced winning lines) 20 e6!,



(If now 20 ..., f×e6 then 21 ♗c7, ♗f6; 22 ♖c1, ♖c8; 23 ♖×e6, ♗f5; 24 ♖×f6! ++) 20 ..., ♖f6; 21 ♖×e7+, ♖×e7; 22 ♖e5, ♗g6; 23 ♖c6, ♖b7; 24 ♗d6, ♗e4; 25 ♖xc4!, ♖xc6; 27 ♗×f8, Resigns. (After 26 ..., ♖×f8; 27 ♖×f6!, ♖×e4; 28 ♖×f7+ Black's case is hopeless).

Fischer-Miagmasuren, Sousse 1967 — 15 ..., ♖a5; 16 ♗h3, d4; 17 ♖f1, ♖b6; 18 ♖g5, ♖d5; 19 ♗d2, ♗xg5; 20 ♗xg5, ♖d7; 21 ♖h5, ♖fc8; 22 ♖d2, ♖c3; 23 ♗f6!, ♖e8; 24 ♖e4, g6; 25 ♖g5, ♖×e4; 26 ♖×e4, c4; 27 h5, c×d; 28 ♖h4, ♖a7; 29 ♗g2, d×c; 30 ♖h6, ♖f8; 31 ♖×h7+ 1-0

Krasnov-Doroshkevich, 35th USSR Championship, Kharkov 1967 — 13 ..., ♖b6; 14 ♖g5? (Hartston recommends 14 ♖e3) 14 ..., h6; 15 ♖h3, f6; 16 e×f, ♗×f6; 17 ♖b1, e5 ♢ 0-1 46

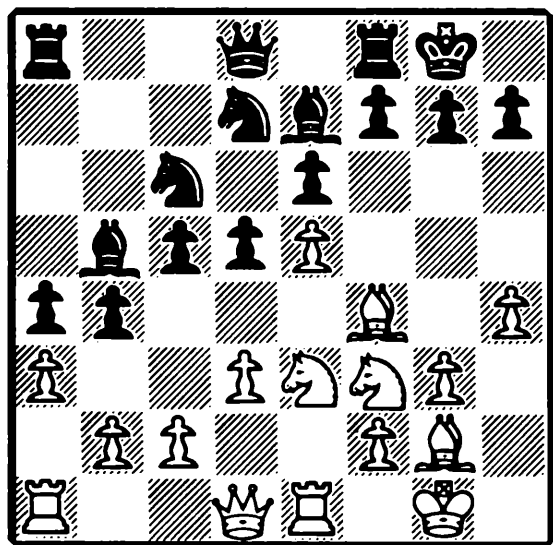
Flesch-Zaitsev, Sochi 1967 — 12 ♖(1)h2, a4; 13 ♗f4, a3; 14 b3, ♖a7; 15 ♖g5, h6; 16 ♖h5!?, h×g5; 17 h×g5, ♖c6; 18 ♖g4, ♖d4; 19 ♗xd5, g6 (Acceptance of the sacrifice allows White to transfer a ♖ to h1 after ♖g2)

20 ♖h4, ♗f5; 21 ♗h6+, ♗×h6; 22 ♖×h6 (With a ferocious attack, although White eventually lost).

Lein-Zaitsev, Sochi — 12 ..., a4; 13 ♗g4, a3; 14 b3, ♗a7; 15 ♖f4, ♗b5; 16 ♖d2, ♖a6; 17 ♖h3, ♗d4; 18 ♗×d4, c×d4; 19 ♖g5, ♖ac8; 20 ♖e2, h6; 21 ♖×e7, ♖×e7; 22 ♖f4, ♖c5; 23 ♗h2, ♖c3; 24 ♖ae1, ♗c5; 25 ♗f3, ♖×d3; 26 c×d3, ♗×d3; 27 ♖×d4, ♖×d4; 28 ♗×d4, ♗×e1; 29 ♖×e1, ♖c3 ♠ 0-1 35

Radulov-Amos, Siegen Olympiad 1970 — 12 h5, b4; 13 h6, g6; 14 a3, b×a; 15 b×a, ♖b8!; 16 ♖f4, ♖b2; 17 c4?! (17 ♖c1!?) 17 ... , ♗b6!; 18 ♗1d2, d×c; 19 d×c, ♗d4 ♠ ½ 41

Damjanović-Uhlmann, Monaco 1968 — 11 ♖f4, b4; 12 ♗e3, ♖a6; 13 h4, a4; 14 a3, ♖b5!



(14 ... , b×a would transpose into the Gheorghiu game) 15 c4, b×c *e.p.*; 16 b×c, ♗a5; 17 ♖b1, ♖c6; 18 c4, d×c; 19 d×c, ♖b8; 20 ♖×b8, ♗×b8; 21 ♖c2, ♗b3; 22 ♖d1, ♖c8; 23 ♖g5, ♖×f3! ♠ 0-1 37

Savon-Uhlmann, Skopje 1968 — 14 c4 (Judging by its result, this move must be rejected. Traditional methods or 14 a3 are better) 14 ... , b×c3 *e.p.*; 15 b×c3, d4; 16 c×d4, c×d4; 17 ♗c4, ♗c5; 18 ♗g5, ♗b4!; (Brilliantly

breaking the force of White's attack) 19 ♖×a8, ♖×a8; 20 ♖h5, ♖×g5; 21 ♖×g5, ♗b×d3; 22 ♖f6 (A last fling. Otherwise White's position will collapse without a fight) 22 ... , g×f6; 23 e×f6, ♖h8; 24 ♗d6, ♗f4! (Another beautiful stroke. This ♗ is certainly performing miracles of versatility) 25 ♗×f7+ (Of course not 25 g×f4, ♖g8+) 25 ... , ♖×f7; 26 g×f4, ♖×f6; 27 ♖e5, ♗d7; 28 ♖×d4, ♖g8+; 29 ♖h2, ♖g4; 30 ♖e3, e5; White resigns.

Ljubojević-Panno, Interzonal 1976 Manila — 9 a4!?, b×a; 10 ♖×a4, a5; 11 ♗b3 ∞

Sergievsky-Dementiev, Spartak Championship, Kiev 1965 — 9 ..., b4; 10 b3, ♖a6; 11 ♖b2, ♗d7; 12 h4, ♖c7; 13 e×d, e×d; 14 ♗h2, ♖f6; 15 ♖×f6, ♗×f6; 16 ♗g4 ♠ 1-0 41

Samadov-Steinberg, USSR Junior Team Championship 1966 — 8 ..., ♖b8; 9 ♖e2? (Out of place here. This move should be reserved for 8 ... , ♖c7) 9 ... , b5; 10 e5, ♗d7; 11 ♗f1, a5; 12 h4, b4; 13 ♖f4, ♖a6; 14 ♗e3, ♖b6 (14 ... , ♗b6-a4 followed by c4 is worth some thought) 15 ♖h3, ♖fd8; 16 h5?, c4!; 17 h6 (17 ♖d2, c3!) 17 ... , c×d; 18 c×d, g6; 19 ♗g4, ♗d4!; 20 ♗×d4, ♖×d4 ♠ 0-1 35

Simagin-Nikitin, Kislovodsk 1966 — 9 a4!, a6; 10 e5, ♗d7; 11 ♗f1, b5; 12 a×b, a×b; 13 h4, ♖b7; 14 h5, ♖a8; 15 ♖b1, b4; 16 ♗(1)h2, ♖a2; 17 ♗g4, ♖a6; 18 ♖f4, ♖b5; 19 ♖d2, c4; 20 d×c, ♖×c4; 21 h6, g6; 22 ♖g5, ♖×g5; 23 ♗×g5, ♖e7; 24 ♖f4, b3; 25 c×b, ♖×b3; 26 ♖a1 (Black has played carelessly and allowed White to seize the files he opened for his own use) 26 ... , ♖×a1; 27 ♖×a1, ♖c4; 28 ♖h3, ♖d8; 29 ♖a8!, ♖e7; 30 ♗f6+, ♗×f6; 31 e×f6, ♖b4; 32 ♖c7 1-0

Ciocaltea-Spassky, Olympiad, Varna 1962 — 8 ..., b6?; 9 ♖e2, a5; 10 e5, ♗d7; 11 ♗f1, a4; 12 ♖b1?, b5; 13 h4,

b4; 14 ♘f4, ♘a6; 15 ♖d1, a3; 16 b3, ♘a7; 17 ♘(1)h2, ♘b5; 18 ♖a1, ♖c8; 19 ♘d2, ♖h8; 20 ♖g4, ♘d4 = ½ 34

Lee-Stepac, Örebro 1966 — 8 ..., ♖c7; 9 ♖e2! (For 9 e5? see the game Yurkov-Donchenko) 9 ..., b5; 10 e5, ♘e8; 11 ♘f1, a5; 12 h4, a4; 13 ♘f4, c4; 14 d4, a3; 15 b3, ♖b6; 16 ♖ed1, ♘a6; 17 ♘e3, ♖ac8; 18 ♘h3, c×b; 19 c×b, b4; 20 ♖d2, ♘c7; 21 ♘g4, ♘b5; 22 ♘g5, ♘×g5; 23 h×g5 ± 1-0 44

Ivkov-O'Kelly, Palma de Mallorca 1966 — 10 ..., ♘d7; 11 ♘f1, a5; 12 h4, b4; 13 h5, ♘a6; 14 ♘f4, a4; 15 ♘e3, ♖a7; 16 ♘h3 (16 ♘×d5 followed by e6 looks more promising) 16 ..., ♖b6!; 17 ♘g4, ♖fa8; 18 ♘f1, c4; 19 h6, g6; 20 ♘e3, ♘c5 ± ½

Ciocaltea-Kozma, Sochi 1962 — 12 ..., ♘a6; 13 ♘f4, b4; 14 ♘e3, ♖a7; 15 h5, ♖c8?; 16 h6, g6; 17 ♘×d5! ++ 1-0 25

Bronstein-O'Kelly, Beverwijk 1963 — 13 ♘(1)h2, b4; 14 h5, ♖fc8; 15 h6, g6; 16 ♘f4, ♖d8; 17 ♘g4, a4; 18 ♖d2, c4; 19 d×c, ♘×c4; 20 ♘g5, a3; 21 b3, ♘a6; 22 ♖ac1, ♘a7; 23 ♘×e7, ♖×e7; 24 ♘g5 ± 1-0 32

Gheorghiu-Stepac, Krakow 1964 — 11 ..., c4; 12 ♘f4, ♘c5; 13 d4, ♘a4; 14

♖ab1, b4; 15 h4, a5; 16 h5, ♖a7; 17 ♖e3, c3; 18 b3, ♘b2; 19 h6, g6; 20 ♘(1)h2, ♘d8; 21 ♘g5 ± 1-0 58. Black's outpost on the seventh(!) had no influence on the further course of the game.

Polgar-Kahlberg, Krakow 1964 — 11 ..., b4; 12 ♘f4, a5; 13 ♘e3, ♘b6; 14 h4, ♘a6; 15 h5, c4; 16 h6, g6; 17 ♘f1, ♘a4; 18 ♖ab1, b3; 19 a3, c3; 20 ♘d1, ♘×b2; 21 ♘×b2, c×b2; 22 ♖×b2, b×c; 23 ♖×c2, ♘×a3; 24 ♖a1, ♘b4; 25 ♖ac1 ± 1-0 37. Black's pieces have been deflected from his ♖ and White won the usual way.

Gaprindashvili-Nedeljković, Sukhumi 1964 — 11 h4, ♘b7; 12 c3, a5; 13 h5, ♖fe8; 14 ♘f1, b4; 15 h6, g6; 16 ♘f4, a4; 17 ♘e3, ♖d8; 18 c4!, ♘f8; 19 ♘g4, ♘a5; 20 ♖ac1, ♘d7; 21 ♖e3, ♖c8; 22 ♘g5, ♘×g5; 23 ♘×g5, ♖e7; 24 c×d, e×d; 25 ♖f4, c4; 26 e6 ± 1-0 45

Geller-Larsen, Interzonal Biel 1976 — 7 ..., a5!?!; 8 a4, b6; 9 ♖e1, ♘b7; 10 c3, h6!?!; 11 ♖e2, ♖d7; 12 e×d?! (12 e5, ♘h7; 13 ♘f1, d4∞) 12 ..., e×d; 13 d4 (13 ♘e5, ♘×e5; 14 ♖×e5, 0-0!) 13 ..., ♘a6! ± ½

Main Line: The Flesch Variation

White has an excellent alternative method to the attacking plan h4-h5-h6 followed by the exchange of dark-squared Bishops and infiltration with the Knights. The other method — which is more fluid and possibly stronger — depends on piece play. White leaves his pawn on h4 and follows with ♘f4-♘f1-e3-♘g5 and ♖h5.

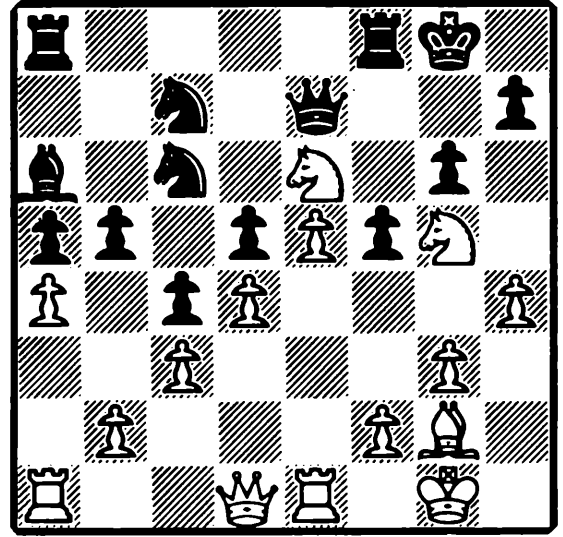
Flesch-Kluger, Hungarian Championship 1966 — 1 ♘f3, ♘f6; 2 g3, d5; 3 ♘g2, e6; 4 0-0, ♘e7; 5 d3, 0-0; 6 ♘bd2, c5; 7 e4, ♘c6; 8 e5, ♘d7; 9 ♖e1, b5; 10 h4, a5; 11 ♘f1, b4; 12 ♘(1)h2, a4; 13 ♘h3, a3; 14 b3, c4; 15 d4, c×b; 16 c×b, ♘a7; 17 ♘g5, ♖b6; 18 ♘e3, ♘×g5; 19 h×g5, ♘b5; 20 ♖h5, ♘a6; 21 ♘g4, ♖h8; 22 ♘f6!, g×f6; 23 g×f, ♘c3; 24 ♘h6 1-0. A

very simple game to understand. White's strategy succeeds too easily.

Flesch-Larsen, Belgrade 1964 — 8 Ee1 , b5; 9 e5, Qe8 ; 10 h4, a5; 11 Qf1 , a4; 12 $\text{Q}(1)\text{h2}$, a3; 13 b3, f5!; 14 Qg5 , b4; 15 Qd2 , Qc7 ; 16 Qh5 , h6; 17 Qh3 , Qd7 ; 18 Qd1 , Qe8 ; 19 Qf4 , Qf7 ; 20 Qh1 , Qb5 ; 21 g4! $\pm \frac{1}{2}$.

Petrosian-Barcza, Stockholm 1952 — 8 ... , b6; 9 e5, Qe8 ; 9 Qf1 , Qh8 ; 11 Qf4 , f5; 12 h4, Qc7 ; 13 $\text{Q}(1)\text{d2}$, Qb7 ; 14 c3, b5; 15 Qb3 , a5; 16 Qg5 , Qa6 ; 17 d4, c4; 18 Qc1 , Qc7 ; 19 Qe2 , Qg8 ; 20 Qf4 , Qe8 ; 21 $\text{Q} \times \text{e7}$, $\text{Q} \times \text{e7}$; 22 Qg5 , g6; 23 a4!, Qa6 ?; 24 $\text{Qf} \times \text{e6}$ ++ 1-0 30

See diagram opposite



Main Line: Black plays f6

A - In favourable circumstances

Yurkov-Donchenko, Moscow 1964 — 1 e4, c5; 2 Qf3 , e6; 3 d3, Qc6 ; 4 g3, d5; 5 Qbd2 , Qf6 ; 6 Qg2 , Qe7 ; 7 0-0, 0-0; 8 Ee1 , Qc7 ; 9 e5? (Premature. 9 Qe2 is more accurate) 9 ... , Qd7 ; 10 Qe2 , f6!; 11 e \times f, $\text{Q} \times \text{f6}$; 12 Qh3 (Declining the sacrifice is no better - 12 c3, Qd7 ; 13 d4, c \times d; 14 $\text{Q} \times \text{d4}$, e5!; 15 $\text{Q} \times \text{c6}$, b \times c6; 16 $\text{Q} \times \text{e5}$, $\text{Q} \times \text{e5}$; 17 $\text{E} \times \text{e5}$, Qc5 !) 12 ... , e5; 13 $\text{Q} \times \text{c8}$,

$\text{Q} \times \text{c8}$; 14 $\text{Q} \times \text{e5}$, Qd4 ; 15 Qd1 , Qd6 ; 16 f4, Qh3 ; 17 Qdf3 , $\text{Q} \times \text{e5}$; 18 $\text{Q} \times \text{e5}$, Eae8 ; 19 Efl1 , Qd7 ; 20 c3, $\text{Q} \times \text{e5}$; 21 f \times e5, Qc2 !; 22 Ebl1 , $\text{E} \times \text{e5}$ $\mp \frac{1}{2}$ 35

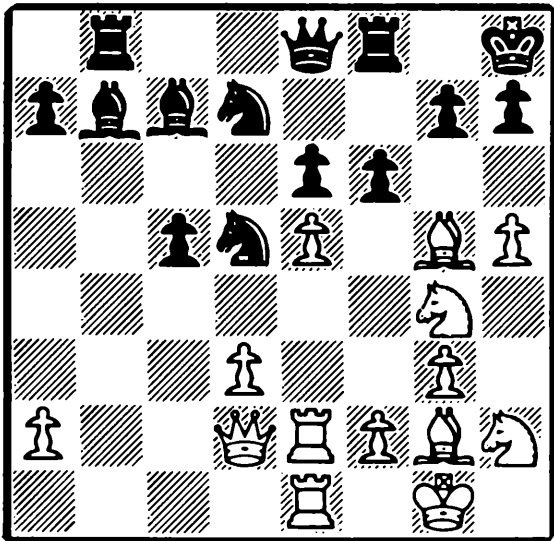
Savon-Radulov, Sinaia 1965 — 9 ... , Qg4 !?!; 10 Qe2 , f6; 11 e \times f, $\text{Q} \times \text{f6}$?; 12 Qb3 !, b6; 13 c4!, d \times c; 14 d \times c, e5; 15 h3, Qh6 ; 16 $\text{Q} \times \text{h6}$ \pm 1-0 74

B. In unfavourable circumstances

Petrosian-Barcza, Budapest 1952 — 1 Qf3 , Qf6 ; 2 g3, d5; 3 Qg2 , c5; 4 d3, Qc6 ; 5 0-0, e6; 6 Qbd2 , Qe7 ; 7 e4, 0-0; 8 Ee1 , b6; 9 e5, Qd7 ; 10 Qf1 , Qa6 (This should only be played after White's c3. On a6 the Q bites into a granite wall) 11 h4, Qe8 ; 12 Qh3 ! (Instructive! White's Q also strikes

against a solid wall, yet the manoeuvre does not lack point. By holding back Black's natural freeing move f6, White keeps the entire right flank under restraint. When Black finally does play f6 the weaknesses prove fatal) 12 ... , Qd8 ; 13 Qf4 , Qc7 ; 14 $\text{Q}(1)\text{h2}$, Qd8 ; 15 Qd2 , d4; 16 Qg2 , Qb7 ; 17 Ee2 ,

♞c6; 18 ♜ae1, b5; 19 c3 (Preventing ♜a5 and removing the kernel (d4) of Black's central activity) 19 ... , d×c; 20 b×c, b4; 21 c×b, ♞×b4; 22 ♞g4, ♞d5; 23 ♜g5, ♝h8; 24 ♞fh2, ♜b8; 25 h5, f6?



(Black seeks to redeploy his ♝ on a more active front. However, his position is now reduced to a collection of pawn weaknesses and White's solid

set-up easily repulses his meagre threats. Correct was 25 ... , ♜d8; 26 h6, g6 when Petrosian would have been obliged to switch his forces to the ♝-side to gain more ground) 26 e×f, g×f; 27 ♜×e6, ♝×h5; 28 ♜h4, ♜d8; 29 ♜d6, ♞(5)b6; 30 ♜×b7, ♜×b7; 31 ♝b2, ♝f5; 32 ♜(1)e6, ♜b8; 33 ♝e2, ♜c7 (The rest is a mopping-up operation. White concentrates on each weakness in turn until it falls) 34 ♜×f6+, ♞×f6; 35 ♜×f6, ♝g5; 36 ♜×f8+, ♜×f8; 37 ♜c6, ♝g7; 38 ♜×c5, ♞a4; 39 ♜c4, ♞c3; 40 ♝b2, ♜a5; 41 ♜c5, ♜b6; 42 ♝×c3, ♜×c5; 43 ♝×c5, ♜d8; 44 ♞e5, ♝b7; 45 ♞hf3, ♜c8; 46 ♝d4 1-0

Geller-Bagirov, USSR Championship, Leningrad 1963 — 7 ... , b6; 8 ♜e1, ♜b7; 9 c3, 0-0; 10 e5, ♞d7; 11 ♞f1, ♜e8; 12 h4, f6; 13 e×f, ♜×f6; 14 d4, ♜c8; 15 ♜g5, c×d; 16 c×d, ♞a5; 17 b3, ♜a6; 18 ♞e3, ♞b7; 19 ♜f4, ♞f8; 20 ♞g5, h6; 21 ♞h3, ♞d6; 22 ♞g4 ± 1-0 36

Main Line: The Tchigorin Variation

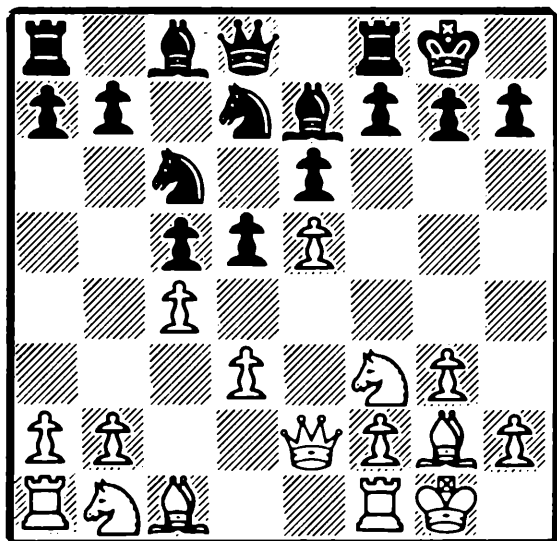
The 19th century Russian Grandmaster Mikhail Tchigorin was a specialist in the King's Indian Attack against the French Defence, which he used to introduce with 2 ♝e2, e.g.:

Tchigorin-Tarrasch, 1893 Match, St Petersburg — 1 e4, e6; 2 ♝e2, c5; 3 g3, ♞c6; 4 ♞f3, ♜e7; 5 ♜g2, d5; 6 d3, ♞f6; 7 0-0, 0-0; 8 ♞c3 (Tempting d4, which will stabilise the centre and increase his prospects of a ♝-side attack with f4) 8 ... , a6; 9 ♜g5, h6; 10 ♜f4, b5; 11 ♜fe1, d4; 12 ♞d1, ♞d7; 13 ♝h1, ♜e8; 14 ♜g1, e5; 15 ♜d2,

♞f8; 16 ♞e1, ♞e6; 17 f4, ♜b7; 18 f5, ♞g5; 19 ♞f2, ♜c8; 20 ♝h5 with a sharp struggle ahead. 0-1 62, after amazing complications.

Nowadays, 2 ♝e2 usually serves only as a means of transposition to the main line. However, there is one important line where Tchigorin's move retains independent significance.

Gheorghiu-Lee, Hastings 1964/65 — 1 e4, e6; 2 ♝e2, c5; 3 ♞f3, ♜e7; 4 d3, ♞f6; 5 g3, d5; 6 ♜g2, ♞c6; 7 0-0, 0-0; 8 e5, ♞d7; 9 c4!?



(The key move. White attacks Black's centre, hinders his ♖-side advance and tempts d4) 9 ... ♗b6! (Threatening 10 ... dxc; 11 dxc, ♗d4 and White's c-pawn may become exposed) 10 ♖d1, f6!?!; 11 cxd, exd; 12 e6, ♗d6; 13 ♗c3, ♖e8; 14 ♗h3, ♗e7; 15 ♖e1, ♗d8; 16 a4, a5; 17 d4!, c4; 18 ♗xd5, ♗xd5; 19 ♗xc4 = ½ 28. White has adequate compensation for the piece, but it is difficult for him to make any real progress.

Smyslov-Gligorić, Interzonal 1964, Amsterdam — 9 ... d4? (Falling in with White's plans. Black renounces active counterplay on the ♖-side and cedes his opponent a beautiful square on e4) 10 h4, ♖e8; 11 ♖e1, ♗f8; 12 ♗bd2, ♗d7; 13 h5, h6; 14 ♗h2, ♗h7; 15 ♗g4, f5; 16 exf e.p., ♗xf6; 17 ♗xf6+, ♗xf6; 18 ♗e4, ♗e7; 19 f4, e5; 20 ♖f1 ♗e7; 21 ♗xf4, ♗f8; 22 ♖ae1, ♗h8; 23 ♗d2, ♖e6; 24 ♖e2, ♗e8; 25 ♖ef2, ♗e7; 26 ♗h3 ± 1-0 66.

Tringov-Honfi, Zonal Tournament, The Hague 1966 — 7 ... b6; 8 e5, ♗d7; 9 c4, 0-0; 10 ♗c3, ♖e8; 11 cxd, exd; 12 ♗xd5, ♗d6; 13 d4!, ♗xd4 (13 ... cxd; 14 ♗g5!, f6; 15 ♗c4! ++) 14 ♗xd4, cxd4; 15 f4 ± 1-0 29.

Polugaevsky-Boutteville, Le Havre,

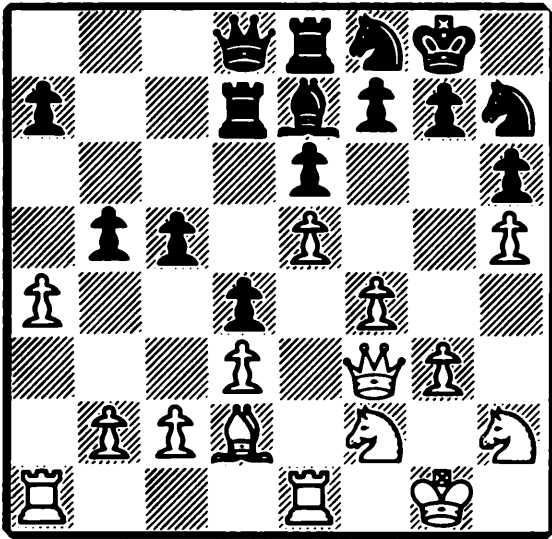
1966 — 1 ♗f3, ♗f6; 2 g3, e6; 3 ♗g2, d5; 4 0-0, ♗e7; 5 d3, c5; 6 ♗bd2, ♗c6; 7 e4, 0-0; 8 ♖e1, ♗c7; 9 ♗e2, ♖e8; 10 e5, ♗d7; 11 c4, f6; 12 exf, ♗xf6; 13 ♗b3, dxc; 14 dxc, e5; 15 ♗g5 ± 1-0 28

Illustrative Game:-

Benkö-Bisguier, Interzonal Stockholm 1962 — An instructive manoeuvring game. White first places Black's entire ♗-side under restraint, then seals up the opposite flank to reduce any possible counterplay and finally turns his attention back to Black's paralysed and helpless King's wing. 1 ♗f3, ♗f6; 2 g3, d5; 3 ♗g2, e6; 4 0-0, ♗e7; 5 d3, 0-0; 6 ♗bd2, b6 (This move is nearly always too conservative. b5 in conjunction with c5 is more aggressive) 7 e4, ♗b7; 8 e5, ♗fd7; 9 ♖e1, ♖e8; 10 ♗f1, ♗f8; 11 h4, ♗bd7; 12 ♗(1)h2, c5; 13 h5, h6 (Creating a target for later attack, but to allow h6 by White would hardly be any better) 14 ♗g4, ♗h7; 15 ♗fh2! (Preparing a timely f4, depriving Black's pieces of the use of g5) 15 ... ♗df8; 16 f4 (Now there is also a latent threat of f5, destroying the barricades around Black's King) 16 ... ♖b8; 17 ♗d2, b5; 18 ♗f2, d4 (It was not easy to see that this move is almost immediately fatal in a strategic sense. Black would have done better with 18 ... a5 intending a4-a3 and then c4, trying to break open lines on the ♖-side at any cost. If then 19 a4 Black could try either 19 ... bxa; 20 ♖xa4, ♖a8 followed by ♗c6 and a4, or 19 ... b4 and then the sacrificial possibility b3 — deflecting White's attention from the ♖-side — must be considered) 19 ♗xb7, ♖xb7; 20 ♗f3, ♖d7; 21 a4!

See diagram on next page

(A very fine move. Black must now either allow the opening of the a-file, which would be rapidly seized by White's Rooks, or close the ♖-side and



allow White a free hand in his operations against Black's King) 21 ... b4 (Now that his pawns are locked on dark squares, Black suffers from the additional problem of the inactivity of his King's Bishop) 22 b3, B d5; 23 B e2, d d7; 24 B ae1, d b6; 25 d e4, B d7; 26

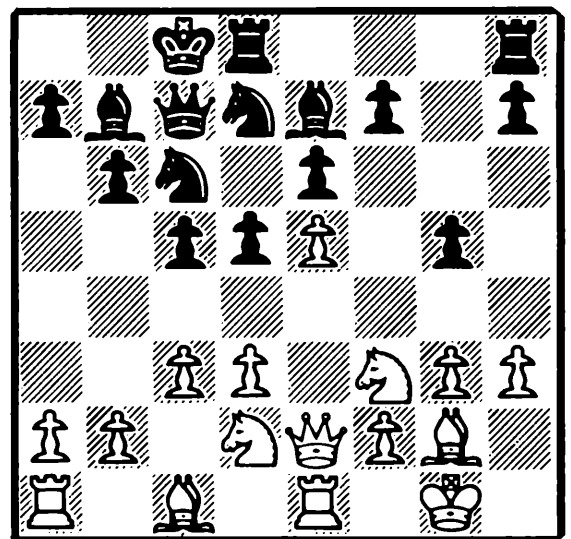
B g4, d d5; 27 B f1, Q f8; 28 d f3, B b6; 29 d h4, f5 (A horrible move to have to make, but anyway 30 f5! threatened him with certain death) 30 e x f6 e.p., d h x f6; 31 d x f6+, d x f6; 32 B g6, B b8; 33 B fe1, B de7; 34 f5! (Bringing down the curtain) 34 ... e x f; 35 B x e7, B x e7; 36 B x e7, Q x e7; 37 d x f5, Q f8; 38 d x h6+, B h8; 39 d f7+, B g8; 40 Q f4, B b7; 41 d h6+, B h8; 42 d f7+, B g8; 43 d g5, B e7; 44 Q e5! (A neat way of keeping Black tied down. On 44 ... B x e5? comes 45 B f7+, B h8; 46 B x f8+, d g8; 47 d f7+) 44 ... B e8; 45 Q x f6, B e1+ (Desperation checks are all that remain. 45 ... B x g6; 46 f x g6, g x f6; 47 d e6 leaves Black a clearly hopeless ending) 46 B g2, B e2+; 47 B h3, B f1+; 48 B h4, B h1+; 49 d h3 1-0.

II. Black plays b6 and 0-0-0

White's elaborate build-up on the B-side can be a little artificial and recently, enterprising Blacks have been experimenting with a new system designed to take advantage of this:- Troianska-Jovanović, Ladies' 1966 Olympiad, Oberhausen — 1 e4, e6; 2 d3, d5; 3 d d2, d f6; 4 d g f3, c5; 5 g3, b6; 6 Q g2, Q b7; 7 e5, d f d7; 8 0-0, d c6; 9 B e1, Q e7; 10 c3? (10 c4! and if d4 then 11 d e4! gives White the better game) 10 ... B c7; 11 B e2, g5!; 12 h3, 0-0-0;

See diagram opposite

13 d4, h5; 14 d b3, B dg8; 15 d h2, c4; 16 d d2, g4; 17 h x g, h4!; 18 d d f1, B d8; 19 b3, Q a6; 20 b4, B f8; 21 a4, Q b7; 22 Q f4, h x g; 23 Q x g3, B h6; 24 d e3, Q g5; 25 d x c4?, d x c4; 26 B x c4, Q f4; 27 d f1, B b8!; 28 Q x c6, B h1+! 0-1



Jovanović-Ranniku, USSR vs Yugoslavia, Leningrad 1964 — 13 d f1, B dg8; 14 a3, h5; 15 g4?, h x g; 16 h x g Q a6; 17 d g3, B h4! ++ 0-1 24 Lee-Alzate, Olympiad, Havana 1966 — 10 d f1, B c7; 11 B e2, h6; 12 h4,

0-0-0; 13 h5, ♖b8; 14 ♔h3, ♗f8; 15 ♗(1)h2, g6; 16 h×g, ♗×g6; 17 c3, d4; 18 c×d, ♗×d4; 19 ♗×d4, ♖×d4 ♖ ½ 31

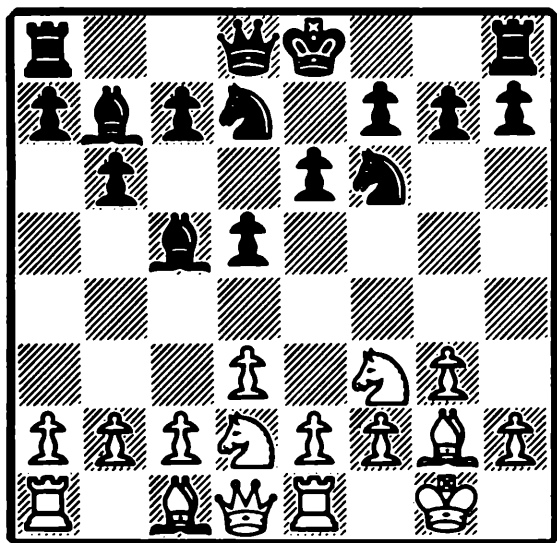
Mestrović-Trifunović, Zenica 1964 — 3 ... , c5; 4 g3, ♗c6; 5 ♔g2, ♗f6; 6 ♗gf3, ♔e7; 7 0-0, ♖c7; 8 ♖e1, b6; 9 e5, ♗d7; 10 ♖e2, ♔a6; 11 ♗f1, h6; 12 h4, 0-0-0; 13 ♔d2, ♖dg8; 14 ♗(1)h2, g5 ♖ 0-1 28

In all these examples White's play is too passive. Moves like c3 and h4 should be avoided. White's best plan is ♖e2 and c4 as in the Tchigorin variation.

Sax-Larsen, Teesside 1972 — 4 g3, b6; 5 ♔g2, ♔b7; 6 e5, ♗g8?!; 7 ♗gf3, ♗e7; 8 0-0 (8 h4!?) 8 ... , c5; 9 ♖e1, ♗bc6; 10 c3, ♗f5; 11 a3, ♔e7; 12 ♗f1 (12 b4!?) 12 ... , h6; 13 ♗e3, ♗×e3; 14 ♔×e3, ♖d7; 15 d4, c4 = 0-1 40.

III Lombardy's Plan

Portisch-Karpov, Europa Cup, 1977 Moscow — 1 ♗f3, ♗f6; 2 g3, b6; 3 ♔g2, ♔b7; 4 0-0, e6; 5 d3, d5; 6 ♗bd2, ♗bd7 (If 6 ... , ♔e7; 7 e4! and now not 7 ... , d×e; 8 d×e, ♗×e4? because of 9 ♗e5! as in a game Kochiev-Ivanov. Black now resigned since 9 ... , ♗d6 is met by 10 ♔×b7, ♗×b7; 11 ♖f3) 7 ♖e1, ♔c5;



(To discourage 8 e4. The hallmark of

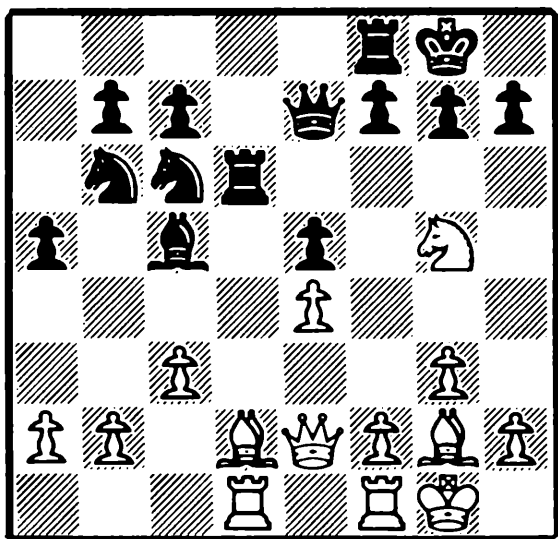
this variation is the fluid play Black gains for his minor pieces) 8 c4, 0-0; 9 c×d, e×d; 10 ♗b3 (10 a3!, a5; 11 ♗b3) 10 ... , ♔b4; 11 ♔d2, a5!?!; 12 ♗bd4, ♖e8; 13 ♖c1, c5; 14 ♗f5, ♗f8; 15 d4?! (15 a3, ♔×d2; 16 ♖×d2, a4 ♖) 15 ... , ♗e4; 16 d×c? (16 a3, ♔×d2; 17 ♗×d2, ♖f6 ♖) 16 ... , ♗×d2; 17 ♗×d2, ♖g5! (Forking the knights) 18 ♗d6 (18 ♗e3, ♖×e3!) 18 ... , ♔×d2; 19 ♗×b7 (19 h4, ♖h6 ++; 19 c6, ♔a6; 20 f4, ♖e7; 21 ♗×e8, ♖e3+ ++) 19 ... , ♔×e1; 20 ♖×e1, ♖×e2!; 21 ♖×e2, ♖×c1+; 22 ♖f1, ♖d2!; 23 c×b (23 c6, ♖c8; 24 ♖b5, ♖c1+) 23 ... , ♖c8 0-1

Planinc-Lombardy, Amsterdam 1974 — 8 c3, a5; 9 a4, 0-0; 10 ♖c2, ♖e8 (10 ... , ♔×f2+?!; 11 ♖×f2, ♗g4+; 12 ♖g1, ♗e3; 13 ♖b3, ♗c5; 14 ♖a2, ♗c2±) 11 ♖b1, e5; 12 b4, ♔f8 (12 ... , ♔×f2+; 13 ♖×f2, e4; 14 ♖g1!, e×f3; 15 ♗×f3) 13 e4, d×e; 14 d×e, ♔c6; 15 b5, ♔b7; 16 ♔f1, c6; 17 ♖a2?, ♔c5; 18 ♔h3?, c×b; 19 a×b, ♖e7 ♖ 0-1 35

IV. Black exchanges in the centre with $d \times e$

A - The immediate exchange. This line is only practicable if White enters the King's Indian Attack via $1 e4$.

Vasiukov-Tal, USSR Championship, Baku 1961 — $1 e4, e6; 2 d3, d5; 3 \text{c} \times \text{d}2, \text{c} \times \text{f}6; 4 \text{c} \times \text{g} \times \text{f}3, \text{c} \times \text{c}6; 5 \text{g}3, \text{d} \times \text{e}$ (This way Black reserves free play for his pieces, but the symmetrical pawn formation increases the prospects of a draw) $6 \text{d} \times \text{e}, \text{c} \times \text{c}5; 7 \text{c} \times \text{g}2, \text{e}5; 8 0-0, 0-0; 9 \text{c} \times \text{e}2, \text{c} \times \text{e}6; 10 \text{c}3, \text{a}5; 11 \text{c} \times \text{c}4, \text{c} \times \text{d}7; 12 \text{c} \times \text{g}5, \text{c} \times \text{c}4; 13 \text{c} \times \text{c}4, \text{c} \times \text{e}7; 14 \text{c} \times \text{d}2, \text{c} \times \text{a} \times \text{d}8; 15 \text{c} \times \text{a} \times \text{d}1, \text{c} \times \text{b}6; 16 \text{c} \times \text{e}2, \text{c} \times \text{d}6 = \frac{1}{2} 41$



B - The Delayed Exchange

Stein-Klovan, USSR Championship, Leningrad 1963 — $1 \text{c} \times \text{f}3, \text{d}5; 2 \text{g}3, \text{c} \times \text{f}6; 3 \text{c} \times \text{g}2, \text{e}6; 4 0-0, \text{c}5; 5 \text{d}3, \text{c} \times \text{c}6; 6 \text{c} \times \text{b} \times \text{d}2, \text{c} \times \text{e}7; 7 \text{e}4, 0-0; 8 \text{c} \times \text{e}1, \text{c} \times \text{c}7; 9 \text{c} \times \text{f}1, \text{d} \times \text{e}; 10 \text{d} \times \text{e}, \text{c} \times \text{d}8; 11 \text{c} \times \text{e}2, \text{c} \times \text{d}4$ (Too optimistic) $12 \text{c} \times \text{d}4, \text{c} \times \text{d}4; 13 \text{e}5, \text{c} \times \text{d}5; 14 \text{a}3!, \text{c} \times \text{d}7; 15 \text{c} \times \text{d}3, \text{c} \times \text{a}4; 16 \text{c} \times \text{e}4, \text{f}5!; 17 \text{e} \times \text{f} e.p.,$

Jansa-Hübner, Athens 1969 — $9 \dots, \text{a}5; 10 \text{a}4? (10 \text{c} \times \text{c}4, \text{c} \times \text{e}7; 11 \text{c} \times \text{e}3 \pm) 10 \dots, \text{b}6; 11 \text{c}3, \text{c} \times \text{a}6; 12 \text{c} \times \text{c}4, \text{c} \times \text{d}7; 13 \text{c} \times \text{h}4, \text{c} \times \text{g}4; 14 \text{c} \times \text{f}3? (14 \text{c} \times \text{g}4!?) 14 \dots, \text{c} \times \text{e}6; 15 \text{b}3, \text{b}5!; 16 \text{a} \times \text{b}, \text{c} \times \text{b}5; 17 \text{c} \times \text{d}1, \text{a}4 \mp 0-1 28$

Mestrovic-Dückstein, Sarajevo 1967 — $9 \text{h}3, \text{c} \times \text{e}7; 10 \text{c}3, \text{a}5; 11 \text{c} \times \text{c}2, \text{c} \times \text{d}8; 12 \text{c} \times \text{c}4, \text{b}6; 13 \text{c} \times \text{e}3, \text{c} \times \text{a}6; 14 \text{c} \times \text{d}1, \text{c} \times \text{d}1+; 15 \text{c} \times \text{d}1, \text{c} \times \text{d}8 = \frac{1}{2} 26$
Evans-Kramer, US Championship, 1961/62 — $8 \dots, \text{c} \times \text{g}4?; 9 \text{h}3, \text{c} \times \text{h}5; 10 \text{c} \times \text{e}2, \text{a}6; 11 \text{c}3, \text{c} \times \text{e}7; 12 \text{b}4, \text{c} \times \text{a}7; 13 \text{a}4, \text{c} \times \text{d}7; 14 \text{c} \times \text{a}3, \text{c} \times \text{d}8; 15 \text{c} \times \text{c}4 \pm 1-0 38.$

Ree-Pedersen, Groningen 1965/66 — $4 \dots, \text{d} \times \text{e}$ (It is better to defer this until White has played $\text{g}3$) $5 \text{d} \times \text{e}, \text{c} \times \text{c}5; 6 \text{c} \times \text{d}3, \text{b}6; 7 \text{c} \times \text{e}2, \text{c} \times \text{b}7; 8 0-0, \text{c} \times \text{b} \times \text{d}7; 9 \text{c}3, \text{c} \times \text{e}7; 10 \text{e}5, \text{c} \times \text{d}5; 11 \text{c} \times \text{e}4, \text{c}5?; 12 \text{c} \times \text{g}5! ++ 1-0 22$

Hindle-Sliva, Olympiad, Havana 1966 — $3 \dots, \text{c}5; 4 \text{c} \times \text{g} \times \text{f}3, \text{c} \times \text{f}6; 5 \text{g}3, \text{b}6; 6 \text{c} \times \text{g}2, \text{d} \times \text{e}; 7 \text{d} \times \text{e}, \text{c} \times \text{a}6$ (An ingenious idea) $8 \text{e}5, \text{c} \times \text{d}5; 9 \text{a}3!, \text{c} \times \text{c}6; 10 \text{c}4!, \text{c} \times \text{d} \times \text{e}7; 11 \text{c} \times \text{a}4, \text{c} \times \text{b}7; 12 \text{c} \times \text{e}4, \text{c} \times \text{f}5; 13 0-0, \text{c} \times \text{d}7; 14 \text{c} \times \text{d}1, \text{c} \times \text{f} \times \text{d}4; 15 \text{c} \times \text{e}3!, \text{c} \times \text{e}5; 16 \text{c} \times \text{d}7+, \text{c} \times \text{d}7; 17 \text{c} \times \text{d}4, \text{c} \times \text{d}4; 18 \text{c} \times \text{d}4 \pm 1-0 42$ Black's manoeuvre is clever, but takes up too much time.

$\text{c} \times \text{f}6; 18 \text{c} \times \text{f}4 \pm 1-0 36.$ Black has too many weaknesses.

Stein-Korchnoi, Interzonal Stockholm 1962 — $11 \dots, \text{e}5!; 12 \text{c}3, \text{h}6; 13 \text{c} \times \text{h}4, \text{c} \times \text{g}4; 14 \text{c} \times \text{f}3, \text{c} \times \text{e}6; 15 \text{c} \times \text{f}5, \text{c} \times \text{f}8 \pm \frac{1}{2} 88$

Gaprindashvili-Belavenets, Sukhumi 1964 — $8 \dots, \text{d} \times \text{e}; 9 \text{d} \times \text{e}, \text{c} \times \text{c}7; 10 \text{e}5, \text{c} \times \text{d}7; 11 \text{c} \times \text{e}2, \text{b}6; 12 \text{c} \times \text{f}1, \text{c} \times \text{b}7; 13 \text{c}3, \text{c} \times \text{f} \times \text{e}8; 14 \text{h}4, \text{a}5; 15 \text{c} \times \text{f}4, \text{c} \times \text{a}6; 16 \text{c} \times \text{e}4,$

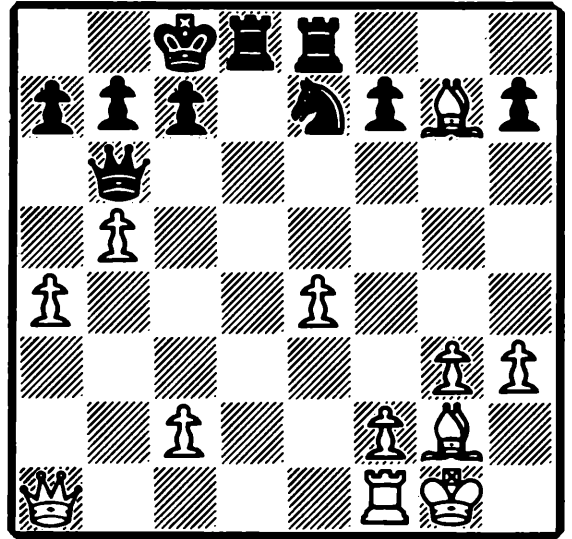
♖ac8; 17 h5, h6; 18 ♗e3, c4; 19 ♗d4, ♗a7; 20 ♗g4 ± 1-0 36. White eventually sacrificed on h6.

Vasiukov-Barcza, Moscow 1962 — 4 ..., ♗e7; 5 d3, 0-0; 6 ♗bd2, ♗c6; 7 e4, d×e (Leading to a position resembling Vasiukov-Tal) 8 d×e, e5; 9 c3, b6; 10 ♖e1, ♗b7? (10 ..., a5! ±) 11 b4!, a5; 12 b5, ♗a7; 13 ♗×e5, ♗×b5; 14 ♖b3 (± the game concluded in the following fascinating manner:) 14 ..., ♗a7; 15 ♗dc4, a4!?!; 16 ♖×a4, b5; 17 ♖b3, ♗×e4; 18 ♗×e4, ♗×e4; 19 ♖×e4, b×c4; 20 ♖×c4, ♖d1+; 21 ♖g2, ♗d6; 22 ♗d7!, ♖fd8; 23 ♗f6+! ♖h8; 24 ♗h6, ♖×a1; 25 ♖×f7, ♖g8; 26 ♗×g7+ 1-0

Keene-van Scheltinga, Anglo-Dutch Match, Harrogate 1967 — 5 ..., b6; 6 ♗bd2, ♗b7; 7 e4, d×e; 8 ♗g5, c5; 9 ♗g×e4, ♗c6; 10 ♗×f6+, g×f6!?!; 11 b4!, c×b; 12 a3, b×a; 13 ♗×a3, ♗×a3; 14 ♖×a3, ♖e7; 15 ♖a4, f5; 16 ♖e1 ± ½ 42

Hort-Lengyel, Kecskemét 1966 — 4 d3 ♗e7; 5 ♗bd2, ♗c6; 6 b3, e5; 7 e4, d×e; 8 d×e, ♗b4; 9 0-0, ♗c3; 10 ♗a3!?, ♗g4; 11 h3, ♗×f3; 12 ♗×f3, ♗×a1; 13 ♖×a1, ♗d7; 14 b4, ♖f6;

15 b5, ♗e7; 16 ♗b2, ♖b6; 17 ♗×e5, ♗×e5; 18 ♗×e5, 0-0-0; 19 ♗×g7, ♖he8; 20 a4 ± 1-0 39



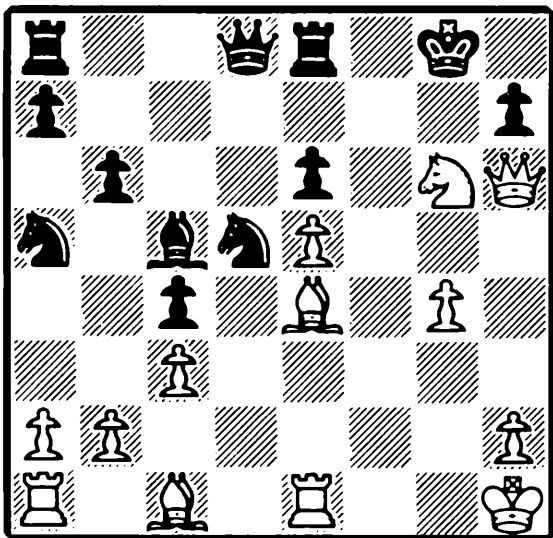
Ljubojević-Kurajica, Wijk aan Zee 1976 — 1 e4, e6; 2 d3, d5; 3 ♗d2, b6; 4 ♗gf3, c5; 5 g3, ♗f6; 6 ♗g2, ♗e7; 7 0-0, ♗c6; 8 ♖e1, ♖c7; 9 ♗f1, d×e!; 10 d×e, ♗b7; 11 c3, ♖d8; 12 ♖a4, ♖d7!; 13 ♗f4, 0-0; 14 ♖ad1, ♗d4; 15 ♖×d7 (15 ♖×a7?, ♗e2+; 16 ♖h1, ♗×e4 with the threat of 17 ..., ♖c6++) 15 ..., ♗×f3+; 16 ♗×f3, ♖×d7; 17 ♖×d7, ♗×d7 (=); 18 ♖g2?, g5! ♣ 0-1 61.

V - The ♗ge7 Variation

Fischer-Ivkov, Santa Monica 1966 — 1 e4, c5; 2 ♗f3, e6; 3 d3, ♗c6; 4 g3, d5; 5 ♗bd2, ♗d6 (The point of this move is to follow up with ♗ge7 and thus deprive e5 advance by White of some of its force) 6 ♗g2, ♗ge7; 7 0-0, 0-0; 8 ♗h4!?! (More aggressive than the older ♖e1 followed by c3. We are now treated to a perfect example of the stabilised centre leading to a rapid flank attack — a common feature of the King's Indian set-up) 8 ..., b6; 9 f4, d×e (Not unnaturally, Black seeks to

disrupt the central zone) 10 d×e, ♗a6; 11 ♖e1, c4; 12 c3! (The immediate 12 e5, ♗c5+; 13 ♖h1, c3!; 14 b×c, ♖c8 would play into Black's hands by ceding him concrete points for counter attack) 12 ..., ♗a5? (It must be wrong to decentralise another piece in the face of White's intended pawn storm on the ♖-side. More sensible would have been 12 ..., ♖c8 and if 13 e5, ♗b8 keeping White's e-pawn under observation) 13 e5, ♗c5+; 14 ♖h1, ♗d5; 15 ♗e4, ♗b7; 16 ♖h5!

(Fischer's plan is so simple — and unstoppable — that Ivkov may not have considered it. Anyway, he is now practically helpless against White's pawns, since the ♙e5 cuts the board in two and his pieces are in a demilitarised zone!) 16 ..., ♜e7 (Ivkov cannot find a plan and aimlessly shifts his ♜ back and forth, 16 ..., ♞e8 or ♞e7 might offer better chances of survival) 17 g4! , ♞×e4 (The point of his last move. Black no longer has to reckon with the sacrifice ♜f6+ but the ♞ on e4 is, if anything, even more dangerous) 18 ♞×e4 , g6 ; 19 ♞h6 , ♜d5 ; 20 f5 , ♞e8 (Preparing ♞f8) 21 f×g , f×g ; 22 ♜×g6!



(Black is given no time to consolidate. He now loses a pawn and his ♞ -side is shattered) 22 ..., ♞d7 ; 23 ♜f4 , ♞ad8 ; 24 ♜h5 , ♞h8 ; 25 ♜f6 , ♜×f6 ; 26 e×f6 , ♞g8 ; 27 ♞f4 , ♞×g4 ; 28 ♞ad1 , ♞dg8 ; 29 f7! (Not 29 ♞×d7?? , ♞g1+ . Now Black must play 29 ..., ♞×f7 whereupon 30 ♞e5+ leads to mate) A remarkable game.

Schüssler-Ligterink, Haifa Olympiad 1976 — 9 ..., f6! (Actually, a logical move to stop 10 e5) 10 c3 , ♞c7 ; 11 ♞e2 , a5 ; 12 a4 , ♞d7 ; 13 ♞h3 , d×e ; 14 ♜×e4 , f5 ; 15 ♜f2 , ♞a6 ; 16 ♞e3 , ♜d5 ; 17 ♞ad1 , ♞ae8 ; 18 ♞c1 , e5 ; 19 f×e , ♜×e5 ; 20 ♞c2 , ♞d8 ; 21 ♜g2 ,

♜f3+ ; 22 ♞h1 , ♞c6 ; 23 g4 , ♞d6 0-1. An excellent answer to Fischer's plan!

Minić-Sax, Vincovci 1976 — 8 ..., ♞c7! ; 9 f4 , d×e ; 10 d×e , b6 ; 11 e5 , ♞a6 ; 12 ♞e1 , ♞d7 ; 13 ♞h1 (13 ♞h5! ?) 13 ..., ♞ad8 ; 14 ♞h5 , ♜f5 ; 15 ♜e4 , ♜cd4 ; 16 g4! , ♜×h4 ; 17 ♞×h4 , f6! (17 ..., ♜×c2? ; 18 ♜f6+ ++) 18 e×f , ♜×c2 ; 19 ♞d2 , ♜×e1 (19 ..., ♜×a1) 20 ♞×e1 ∞ 0-1 37

Rigo-Sax, Hungarian Championship 1976 — 8 ..., ♞c7 ; 9 f4 , f6 ; 10 c3 , ♞d7 ; 11 ♞h5 , ♞e8 ; 12 ♞e2 , ♞f7 ; 13 ♜df3 , ♞ae8 ; 14 e5? (14 ♞e1! , ♜g6 ; 15 ♞d2 ± - Sax) $\bar{+}$ 0-1 25

Ciocaltea-Padevsky, Istanbul 1975 — 8 ..., $\text{♞d7!?$; 9 f4 , f5 ; 10 c3 , ♞h8 ; 11 ♞h1 , b5 ; 12 ♜df3 , b4 ; 13 c4 , ♞c7 ; 14 e×d , e×d ; 15 ♜g5 , d×c ; 16 ♞h5 , h6 ; 17 ♜g6+ , ♞g8 ; 18 ♜×f8 , ♞×f8 ; 19 ♜f3 , ♞e8 ; 20 ♞h3 , c×d ; 21 ♞e3 , ♞b6 ; 22 ♞ac1 , ♞d8 ; 23 ♞fd1 ½.

Zuckerman-Vasiukov, Polanica Zdroj 1972 — 8 ..., ♞e5 ; 9 f4 , ♞f6 ; 10 ♜hf3 , g6 ; 11 c3 , ♞g7 ; 12 e5 , b6 ; 13 ♞f2 , ♞a6 (13 ..., a5! ?) 14 d4 , c×d ; 15 c×d , ♞d7 ; 16 ♜f1 , ♞ac8 (16 ..., ♞fc8! ?) 17 ♜e3 ± ½ 24

Gojak-Matulović, Sarajevo 1964 — 8 ♞e1 , ♞c7 ; 9 h4? , f5! (A secondary feature of this system. Black can organise a rapid counter-attack down the f-file if White plays carelessly) 10 e×d , e×d ; 11 ♜f1 , f4 ; 12 ♜g5 , h6 ; 13 ♜e6 , ♞×e6 ; 14 ♞×e6 , ♜d4 ; 15 ♞e1 , ♜ef5 $\bar{+}$ Black later lost by hunting pawns instead of pursuing his attack. 1-0 36

Ciocaltea-Jansa, Olympiad Tel Aviv 1964 — 9 ♜h4! , b6 ; 10 f4 , ♞b7 ; 11 c3 , ♞d7 ; 12 e5 , b5 ; 13 ♞h5 ± cf : Illustrative extract.

Gurgenidze-Khasin, USSR Championship 1957 — 8 ..., ♞c7 ; 9 c3 , ♞d7 ; 10 ♞e2 , f6 ; 11 a3 , a5 ; 12 a4 , ♞ae8 = After mistakes 1-0 80

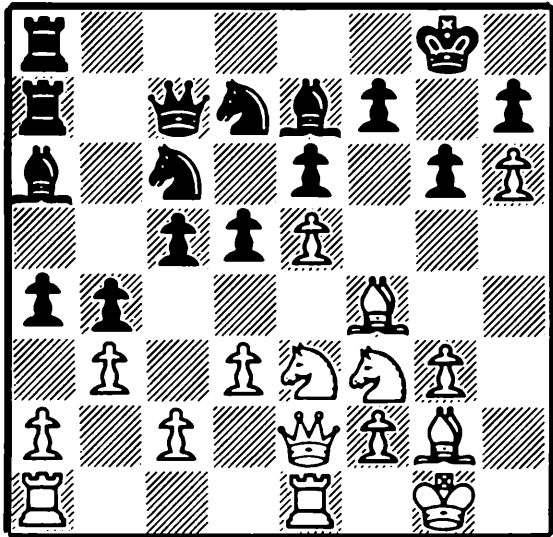
Stein-Bradvarović, Kislovodsk 1964 —
 1 ♖f3, d5; 2 g3, e6; 3 ♘g2, c5; 4
 0-0, ♗c6; 5 d3, ♙d6; 6 e4, ♗ge7; 7

♙e2, b6; 8 h4, ♙c7; 9 h5, h6; 10 c4,
 0-0; 11 ♖d1, f5; 12 e×d, e×d; 13 d4 ±
 1-0 33

**Typical Sacrificial positions which
 can occur in the
 King's Indian Attack.**

Ia — The Sacrifice on d5

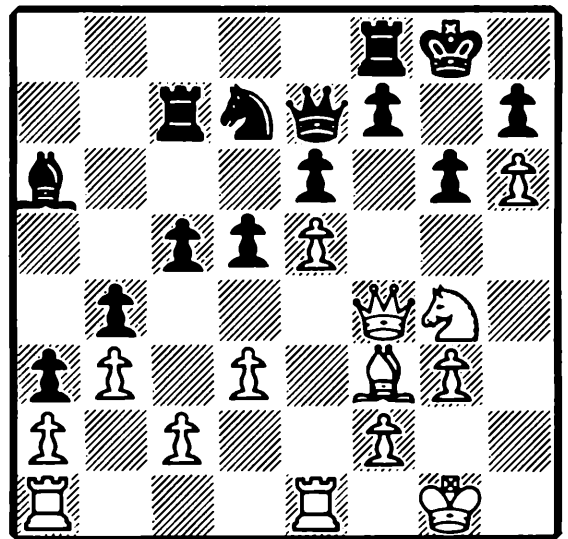
Vasiukov-Uhlmann, Berlin 1962



White's ♙e5 splits Black's position in two and his ♙h6 has already forced a breach in Black's ♙ fortress. Black's pieces are off-side — Rooks locked on closed file — ♙a6 biting on granite, while White's pieces over-protecting e5 are radiating energy. The position is ripe for a combinative finish. 18 ♗×d5!, e×d5; 19 e6, ♙d8; 20 e×f+, ♙h8 [i] 20 ..., ♙×f7; 21 ♙e6+, ♙f8; 22 ♗g5, ♙×g5; 23 ♙×d5 or [ii] 20 ..., ♙f8; 21 ♗g5, ♙×g5; 22 ♙×g5, ♙×g5; 23 ♙e8+) 21 ♗e5, ♗c×e5 (or 21 ..., ♗d4; 22 ♗×d7!, ♗×e2+; 23 ♖×e2, ♙f6; 24 ♖ae1 and wins) 22 ♙×e5+!, ♙f6 (22 ..., ♗×e5; 23 ♙×e5+, ♙f6; 24 ♙×f6+, ♙×f6; 25

♖e8+) 23 ♙e8+, ♗f8; 24 ♙e5, ♙b6;
 25 ♙×d5, ♖c8; 26 ♙e6, ♙×e5 (26 ...,
 ♙×e6; 27 ♙×e6, ♗×e6; 28 ♙f6+)
 27 ♙×c8, ♙d6; 28 ♙×a6, ♖×a6; 29
 ♖e6, ♙c7; 30 ♖ae1, c4; 31 ♖×d6,
 ♙×d6; 32 ♖e6 1-0.

Lee-Radulov, Students' Olympiad,
 Sinaia 1965 —



Lee, in the 1960's the most expert practitioner of this variation amongst English Internationals, pulls off a neat combination with a fine point to it.

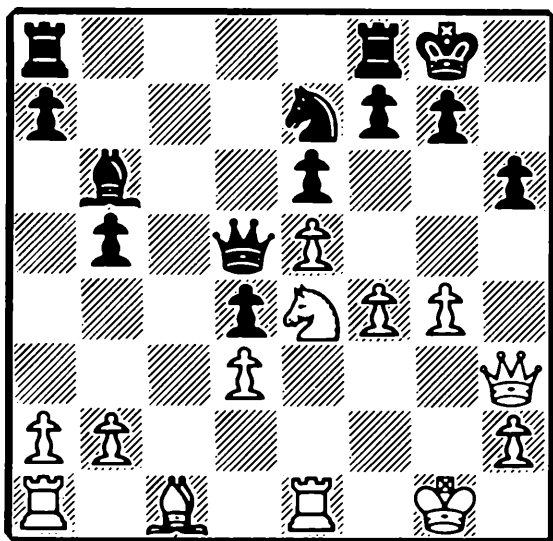
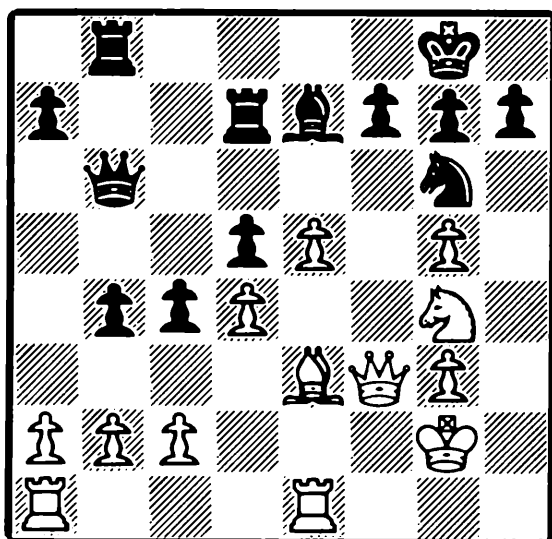
23 ♙×d5! (This does not lead to a mating finish, but it does release the energy White has built up behind his e-pawn) 23 ..., e×d5; 24 e6, ♗b6 (Other ♗ moves make no difference) 25 ♙×c7!!, ♙×c7; 26 ♗f6+, ♙h8; 27 e7, ♙b8; 28 e×f8=♙+, ♙×f8; 29

♖e8, ♜×e8; 30 ♘×e8. White is the exchange to the good and won without any further difficulty. 1-0 40. For this beautiful combination Lee was awarded an 'honourable mention' by the prize judges of the tournament.

Ila. The Sacrifice on f6.

An example which demonstrates the theory behind the f6 sacrifice in its clearest form.

Ciocaltea-Jansa, Olympiad Tel-Aviv 1964 — The necessary conditions for the demolition sacrifice on f6 have been fulfilled: White's ♙e5 severs Black's position — none of his pieces can come to the aid of his ♖ — and White's ♜ can easily reach h6 to form a mating net in conjunction with ♙f6.



22 ♘f6+, ♗×f6; 23 e×f6, ♘f5; 24 ♖e5!, ♜c6; 25 ♖×f5!, ♜c2 (A final gesture) 26 ♜×h6, ♜d1+; 27 ♜f2, ♜c2+; 28 ♜g3 1-0

Iib. The next example is more typical and more complex:

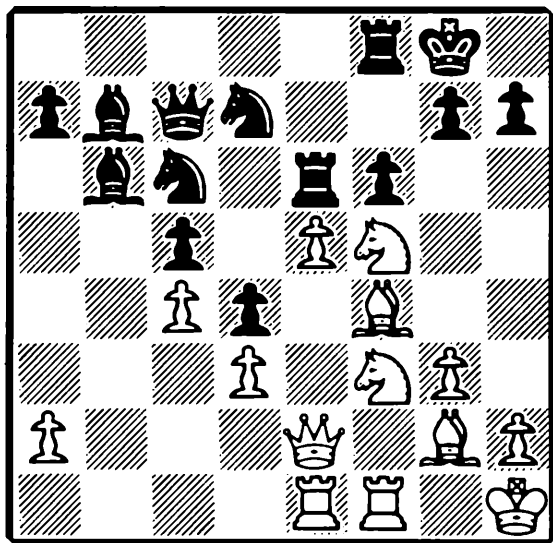
Botvinnik-Uhlmann, Moscow 1956, Alekhine Memorial —

The twin horns of White's attacking

formation (e5 and g5) backed up by the ♘g4 nearly always signify that a successful ♘f6+ sacrifice is in the air. The pawn chain resulting from the recapture on f6 prevents proper co-ordination of Black's pieces and shuts them out from the defence of the ♖. 26 ♖h1, ♜e6; 27 ♖h5, ♖b6; 28 ♖ah1, ♘f8; 29 ♘f6+, ♗×f6 (29 ... ♜h8?; 30 ♖×h7+) 30 ♗×f6, ♘×f6 (After 30 ... ♘d8 White can build up a mating attack at his leisure under the cover of the d4-e5-f6 pawn chain, e.g. 31 ♘h6, ♘g6; 32 ♘g7 followed by 33 ♖×h7 and ♖h8+) 31 e×f6, ♜e4 ('31 ... ♜×f6; 32 ♖f5, ♜e6; 33 ♖hh5, ♜e4; 34 ♜×e4, d×e4; 35 ♖c5!' - Botvinnik. White can no longer win by direct attack after the return of the sacrificed material, but the increased activity of White's rooks means that he can slaughter Black's scattered pawns) 32 ♜×e4, d×e4; 33 ♖g5+, ♘g6; 34 ♖c5, ♖×f6; 35 ♖c8+, ♘f8; 36 ♖h4 (More accurate than 36 ♘h6?, ♖×h6!; 37 ♖×h6, ♖×d4) 36 ... ♜g7; 37 ♖×e4, ♖a6; 38 ♖×c4, ♖b7; 39 d5, ♖×a2; 40 ♖×b4, ♖×b2; 41 ♘d4+ 1-0.

III. In the next example White also exploits the diagonal relationship between the ♜c7 and the ♘f4 - but not with a sacrifice on d5.

Keene-Basman, Training Tournament Bognor 1967 —

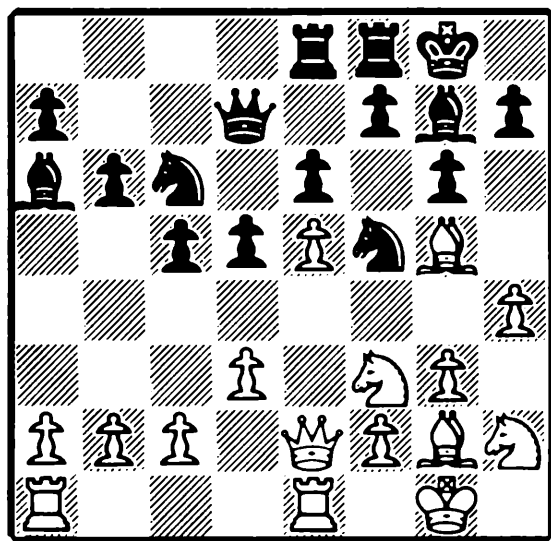


White has just played 20 ... f6 threatening to destroy White's strong point on e5. There followed: 21

♖×g7!, ♔×g7; 22 e×f+, ♜f×f6; 23 ♜×e6, ♜×e6; 24 ♜×e6! (Not 24 ♜×c7? when White would have a ♜ for two minor pieces in an endgame. White has now given up ♜ and ♖ for 2 ♜, but the ♜b6 is merely a spectator, while hardly any of Black's other pieces can participate in the defence of his ♔. It is well known that 2 ♜, 2 ♜ and ♖ win against a lone ♔!) 24 ..., ♜c8 (To protect the ♜b7) 25 ♜h6+, ♔g8; 26 ♖g5 (Threatening ♜d5 and ♜f7) 26 ..., ♖ce5; 27 ♜×b7, ♜×b7+ 28 ♔g1, ♜b8 (The ♜ must return to the back rank to prevent ♜e8+) 29 ♜e7, ♜a5 (As good as anything else. Black can hardly move a piece) 30 ♜g7+, ♔h8; 31 ♖f7+, ♖×f7; 32 ♜g×f7! (Threatening ♜×d7 and ♜f8+) 32 ..., ♜d2!? (or 32 ..., ♜c8; 33 ♜×d7!) 33 ♜×d2, ♜d6; 34 ♜×d7! 1-0. If 34 ..., ♜×d7 then 35 ♜h6.

Sicilian Variation: I. Black plays e6 and d5

Hartston-Farago, Students' Olympiad Örebro 1966 — 1 e4, e6; 2 d3, d5; 3 ♖d2, c5; 4 ♖gf3, ♖c6; 5 g3, g6; 6 ♜g2, ♜g7; 7 0-0, ♖ge7 (The opening began as a French, but has now transposed into one of the Sicilian lines — bearing out my initial comments concerning the flexibility of the King's Indian Attack. Black's idea in this variation is to allow White's e-pawn to reach e5 and then concentrate fire on it from the ♖c6, ♜g7 and possibly ♜c7) 8 ♜e1, 0-0? (It is better not to give White a target for attack so rapidly. Correct is 8 ..., b6!) 9 ♜e2, b6; 10 ♖f1, ♜a6; 11 e5, ♜d7 (11 ..., ♜c7 seems more logical) 12 h4, ♜ae8; 13 ♖(1)h2, ♖f5; 14 ♜g5



(Underlining the weakness of the dark squares f6 and h6) 14 ..., h6; 15 ♜f4, c4; 16 d×c, ♜×c4; 17 ♜d2, d4!?

(Rather than submit to the passivity of 17 ..., ♖h7; 18 ♗g4 Black undertakes a risky manoeuvre. Unfortunately he has underestimated White's attacking chances) 18 g4!, ♗×h4; 19 ♗×h4, g5; 20 ♗×g5, h×g5; 21 ♖×g5, ♗×e5; 22 ♖×e5, f6 (Possibly Farago had calculated no further than this. Hartston evidently had!) 23 ♖g6, f×e5; 24 ♗e4, ♖f6; 25 ♖h7+, ♖f8; 26 g5, ♖f5 (He has no choice) 27 ♗(2)f3, ♖f7; 28 ♗×f5, e×f5; 29 ♗×f5, ♖f8 (Black's moves lack point - Now that the destruction of his ♖-side is complete he could have resigned with a clear conscience) 30 ♖e1, ♗g8; 31 ♖×g7+, ♖×g7; 32 ♗×g7, ♖×g7; 33 ♗×e5, ♗×a2; 34 f4, ♖f8; 35 ♖a1, ♗d5; 36 ♖×a7+ 1-0 41.

Ljubojević-Hulak, Rovinj-Zagreb 1975 — 9 c3, ♖c7; 10 e×d, ♗×d5; 11 ♗c4, b6; 12 ♗g5!?, ♗b7; 13 ♖g4, ♖ad8 and now instead of 14 ♖×e6? 0-1 39, Minić gives 14 ♖h3!, h6; 15 ♗f3, g5; 16 ♗×g5!, h×g5; 17 ♗×g5 as unclear.

Najdorf-Trifunović, Bled 1961 — 8 ..., b6! (By delaying 0-0 Black avoids the disaster that struck Farago) 9 e5, ♗a6; 10 ♗f1, ♖c7; 11 ♗f4 (11 ♖e2!) 11 ..., h6 = ½. If 12 h4 then g5; 13 h×g, ♗g6 is an interesting possibility which gives Black excellent chances for the sacrificed pawn.

Ljubojević-Petrosian, 4th match game Milan 1975 — 9 a3!?, h6!?, 10 ♖b1, a5; 11 h4 (11 e5!?, g5) 11 ..., ♗a6; 12 e×d, ♗×d5; 13 ♗c4, 0-0; 14 ♗ce5, ♖c8; 15 ♗×c6, ♖×c6; 16 c4, ♗e7; 17 ♗f4, b5; 18 ♖c1!, h5; 19 ♗e5, ♖c8; 20 b4! ± 1-0 47.

Ljubojević-Petrosian, 6th match game

Milan 1975 — 11 ..., a4; 12 e×d, e×d; 13 ♗f1, 0-0; 14 ♗f4, ♖a7; 15 c3, ♖h7; 16 ♖c1, ♗f5; 17 ♖c2, ♖e8 ½

Augustin-Furman, Harrachov 1966 — 9 c3 (This weakens d3 and is not to be recommended) 9 ..., 0-0; 10 e5, ♖c7; 11 ♖e2, ♗a6; 12 ♗f1, d4!; 13 c4, b5!; 14 b3, ♖ab8; 15 ♗f4, b×c; 16 b×c, ♖b6; 17 ♗c1, ♗b7; 18 h4, ♗b4; 19 ♗(3)h2, ♗×g2; 20 ♖×g2, ♖c6+ ♖ 0-1 57

Vasiukov-Taimanov, USSR Championship, Tallinn 1965 — 8 e×d!?, e×d 9 ♗b3, b6; 10 c3, 0-0; 11 ♗f4, h6; 12 h4, ♖h7; 13 d4, c4?; 14 ♗bd2, ♗f5; 15 ♖e1, ♖d7; 16 ♗h2, ♖ad8; 17 ♗df1, ♖fe8; 18 ♗e3, ♗e6; 19 g4, b5; 20 ♖f3 ± 1-0 44. An interesting idea - White can surrender control of the central white squares to mobilise his ♖-side pawns.

Matera-Skalkottas, Jerusalem 1967 — 11 d4, ♗a6; 12 ♖e1, c4; 13 ♗bd2, b5; 14 ♗f1, h6; 15 ♗f4, ♖e8; 16 h4, ♗c8; 17 ♖×e8+, ♖×e8; 18 ♖d2, ♖h7; 19 ♗e3, ♗b6; 20 ♗g4, ♖f8; 21 ♗fe5 ± 1-0 46

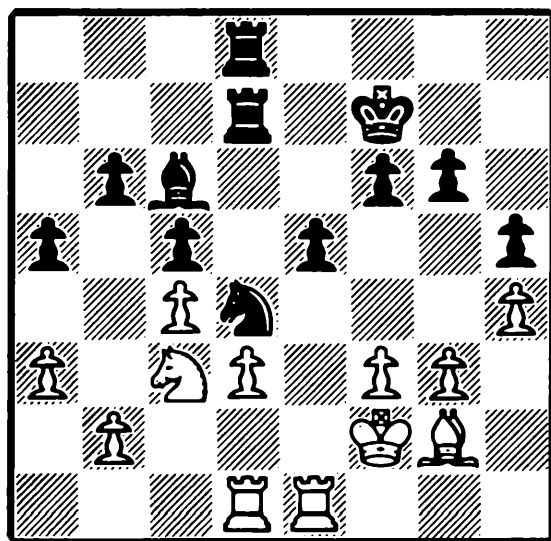
Rossetto-Cobo, Havana 1964 — 1 e4, c5; 2 ♗f3, e6; 3 ♖e2, ♗c6; 4 g3, g6; 5 ♗g2, ♗g7; 6 c3, ♗ge7; 7 d3, d5; 8 0-0, 0-0; 9 e5, ♖c7; 10 ♖e1, b5!; 11 ♗f4, a5; 12 ♗bd2, ♗a6; 13 h4, a4; 14 ♗h2, c4; 15 d4, b4; 16 ♗df3 (16 a3!) 16 ..., a3!; 17 ♗g4, a×b; 18 ♖×b2, b×c; 19 ♖×c3, ♖a5 ♖ but 1-0 52 after mistakes.

Flesch-Korchnoi, Belgrade 1964 — 2 ..., ♗c6; 3 d3, ♗f6; 4 g3, d5; 5 e5, ♗d7; 6 ♖e2, e6; 7 ♗g2, ♖c7; 8 ♗f4, g6; 9 0-0, ♗g7; 10 ♖e1, a6; 11 a4, b6; 12 ♗c3, ♗b4; 13 ♗d1!, ♗b7; 14 c3, ♗c6; 15 ♗e3, ♗e7; 16 ♗g4, ♗g8; 17 ♗f6+! ± 1-0 50.

The Sicilian Variation II. Black plays e6 and d6

Lee-Keene, Bristol 1968 — 1 e4, e6; 2 d3, c5; 3 ♖f3, ♗c6; 4 g3, g6; 5 ♗g2, ♗g7; 6 0-0, ♗ge7; 7 ♜e1, 0-0; I had recently suggested this move as superior to the normal 7 ... d6, since the advance 8 e5 by White did not strike me as dangerous. The present game witnesses a theoretical battle around this variation. 8 e5, b6; 9 ♗c3. Probably an improvement on the 9 ♗bd2 of Garcia-Najdorf from the 1968 Argentinian Championship. 9 ... d6; 10 e×d, ♜×d6; 11 ♗f4, ♜d8; 12 ♜d2, ♗b7; 13 ♗h6, ♗f5; Black is compensated for the exchange of his dark-squared Bishop by increased control of the centre, and especially d4. 14 ♗×g7, ♜×g7; 15 h4. Since White has no genuine attacking chances on the King's wing this weakening advance should have been avoided. 15 ... ♜d7; 16 ♗e4, h5; White threatened g4-g5, followed by ♗f6. 17 a3, a5; 18 ♜f4, f6; Pursuing the strategic theme of gaining control of the dark squares and driving back White's pieces. 19 ♜ad1. More accurate would have been 19 ♗h3! 19 ... e5; 20 ♜c1, ♜ac8? A small lapse which permits White to set up an annoying pin. 20 ... ♗h6!, followed by ♗f7 would have fully consolidated Black's position. 21 ♗h3!, ♜d5; 22 ♗fd2, ♗cd4; 23 c3, ♗e6; 24 ♗c4, ♜c6; At this stage White considered, and rejected, the sacrificial continuation 25 ♗×f5, g6×f5; 26 ♗cd6, f5×e4; 27 ♗f5+, ♜f7; 28 d×e, ♜h8; 29 ♜d6, ♜c7; 30 ♜ed1, ♜cd8!; 31 ♜×d8, ♗×d8 and White's threats are inadequate. 25 ♜c2, ♗a8; 26 ♜b3, ♜b8; We have now reached the crucial stage of the game. Lee now consumed a considerable amount of time analysing the complex variation 27 ♗×f5, g6×f5; 28 ♗cd6, f5×e4; 29

♜×e6, e×d and eventually rejected it. However, he should have chosen this line, with the continuation 30 ♗f5+, ♜h8; 31 ♜×c6, ♗×c6; 32 ♜×d3, ♜bd8; 33 ♜d6!, when White has no organic weaknesses and his only disadvantage is the power of Black's Bishop on the unprotected light squares. As played, White drifts into a passive end-game with a serious weakness on d3. 27 ♗cd6?, ♗×d6; 28 ♜×e6, ♗f7!; forcing the exchange of queens. 29 ♜×c6, ♗×c6; 30 ♗g2. White had made himself short of time with his 27th move and he now lacked sufficient of this precious commodity to form a coherent plan. 30 ... ♗a4; 31 ♜c1, ♜fd8; 32 ♗f1, ♜d7; 33 f3, ♜bd8; 34 ♗d2? (34 ♗f2 was imperative) 34 ... ♗b5!; 35 c4. Of course, 35 ♗c4, ♗×c4; 36 d3×c4, ♜d2 is hopeless for White. 35 ... ♗a4; 36 ♜f2. The last chance of putting up any real fight lay in 36 b3!, ♗c6; 37 b4. Now White's position is gradually encircled until he runs out of decent moves. 36 ... ♗h6; 37 ♗e4, ♗c6; 38 ♗c3, ♗f5; 39 ♜cd1, ♗d4; 40 ♗g2, ♗c2; 41 ♜e2, ♗d4; 42 ♜ee1, ♜f7; The adjourned position:



White now sealed 43 Bb1 . This was condemned as a blunder in the bulletin. In fact it is White's best chance. The only moves not to lose a pawn are 43 Bh1 and 43 Bg1 , whereupon Black would continue with $\text{c}b3$, followed by transference of Rooks to the b-file and b5, when the exposure of the many weaknesses in White's camp would lead to rapid collapse. Now White loses a pawn but does not obtain direct counter-chances. 43 ... , $\text{c}b3$; 44 f4! , $\text{d} \times \text{g}2$; 45 $\text{c} \times \text{g}2$, $\text{e} \times \text{f}$; 46 $\text{g} \times \text{f}$, $\text{B} \times \text{d}3$; 47 $\text{c}d5$, $\text{Bd}2 +$; 48 $\text{c}g3$, $\text{Bd}7$; 49 f5! Another fine idea - weakening Black's pawns and preventing his c from re-entering the fray via d4 and f5. 49 ... , $\text{g} \times \text{f}$; 50 $\text{Be}3$, $\text{c}d4$; 51 Bbe1 (or 51 $\text{c} \times \text{b}6$, $\text{Bd}8$, followed by $\text{Bg}8 +$, etc.) 51 ... , $\text{B} \times \text{b}2$; 52 $\text{Be}7 +$, $\text{B} \times \text{e}7$; 53 $\text{B} \times \text{e}7 +$, $\text{c}f8$; It is possible that $\text{c}g6$ is more accurate. I was afraid that my King might be caught in a perpetual net on g6 and h6. In fact it is in more danger from perpetual check on f8! 54 $\text{Bd}7$. Threatening $\text{c} \times \text{f}6$ followed by $\text{c}h7 +$, drawing. Black must now return some of his booty to beat off this menace. 54 ... , $\text{Be}2$; 55 $\text{c} \times \text{f}6$, $\text{Be}7$; 56 $\text{Bd}8 +$. Exchanging Rooks would allow Black's Knight to capture the entire White c -wing. 56 ... , $\text{c}f7$; 57 $\text{c} \times \text{h}5$, $\text{Be}3 +$; 58 $\text{c}g2$, $\text{c}f3$; Black captures pawns much as he pleases while the scattered opposing forces seek in vain to achieve a degree of co-ordination. 59 $\text{Bb}8$, $\text{c} \times \text{h}4 +$; 60 $\text{c}f2$, $\text{Bb}3$; 61 $\text{Bb}7 +$, $\text{c}e6$; 62 $\text{c}f4 +$, $\text{c}e5$; 63 $\text{c}d5$, b5! White played 64 $\text{c}e3$, ... but then resigned.

R. Garcia-Najdorf, Mar del Plata 1968 — 9 $\text{c}bd2$, d6; 10 $\text{e} \times \text{d}$, $\text{c} \times \text{d}6$; 11 $\text{c}c4$, $\text{c}d8$; 12 a4, $\text{d}a6$; 13 $\text{c}e2$, $\text{Bc}8$; 14 c3, h6; 15 $\text{d}f4$, $\text{c}d5$; 16 $\text{d}d2$, $\text{Be}8$; 17 $\text{B}ad1$, e5; 18 $\text{d}c1$, $\text{c}d7$; 19 $\text{c}c2$, $\text{Bcd}8 \mp$ 0-1 41

Hug-Vaganian, Athens 1971 — 8 $\text{c}bd2$, $\text{c}c7$; 9 a4, d5; 10 $\text{e} \times \text{d}$, $\text{c} \times \text{d}5$;

11 $\text{c}c4$, b6; 12 c3, $\text{d}b7$; 13 $\text{c}g5?!$, $\text{B}ad8$; 14 $\text{c}g4$, e5; 15 $\text{c}h4$, h6; 16 $\text{c}f3$, $\text{g}5?!$; 17 $\text{d} \times \text{g}5!$, $\text{h} \times \text{g}5$; 18 $\text{c} \times \text{g}5$, $\text{Bfe}8$ (18 ... , $\text{c}f6$; 19 $\text{c}e3$, $\text{d}c8$; 20 $\text{c}d5! \pm$) 19 $\text{d} \times \text{d}5!$, $\text{B} \times \text{d}5$; 20 $\text{c}e3$, $\text{c}d8?$ (20 ... , $\text{Bdd}8$; 21 $\text{c}h7 +$, $\text{c}f8$; 22 $\text{c}f5$, f6; 23 $\text{c}h6!!$ ++; 20 ... , $\text{Bd}6! \infty$) 1-0 47

Petrosian-Pachman, Bled 1961 — 8 ... , d6?; 9 $\text{e} \times \text{d}$, $\text{c} \times \text{d}6$; 10 $\text{c}bd2$, $\text{c}c7$; 11 $\text{c}b3$, $\text{c}d4$; 12 $\text{d}f4$, $\text{c}b6$; 13 $\text{c}e5$, $\text{c} \times \text{b}3?$; 14 $\text{c}c4$, $\text{c}b5$; 15 $\text{a} \times \text{b}3$, a5; 16 $\text{d}d6$, $\text{d}f6$; 17 $\text{c}f3$, $\text{c}g7$; 18 $\text{Be}4(?)$, $\text{Bd}8$; 19 $\text{c} \times \text{f}6 +$, $\text{c} \times \text{f}6$; 20 $\text{d}e5 +$, $\text{c}g5$; 21 $\text{d}g7! ++$ 1-0

Ree-Keene, Vlissingen 1966 — 7 ... , d6!?!; 8 c3, e5; 9 $\text{d}e3$, 0-0; 10 $\text{c}bd2$, b5; 11 $\text{c}h4$, b4; 12 $\text{c}c4$, $\text{b} \times \text{c}$; 13 $\text{b} \times \text{c}$, $\text{c}a5$; 14 $\text{c}d2$, $\text{d}a6 = \frac{1}{2}$ 20

Ljubojević-Hort, Interzonal Manila 1976 — 9 a3!, 0-0; 10 b4, b6; 11 $\text{c}bd2$, a6; 12 Bb1 , $\text{c}c7$; 13 $\text{c}c4$, $\text{b}5?!$ (13 ... , h6) 14 $\text{c}e3$, $\text{Bb}8$; 15 $\text{b} \times \text{c}$, $\text{d} \times \text{c}$; 16 $\text{c}d5$, $\text{c}d6$; 17 d4!, $\text{d}g4?!$; 18 $\text{d} \times \text{c}$, $\text{c} \times \text{c}5$; 19 $\text{d}e3$, $\text{c}d6$; 20 $\text{c}b4! \pm$ 1-0 46.

Fischer-Panno, Buenos Aires 1970 — 8 ... , 0-0; 9 d4, $\text{c} \times \text{d}$; 10 $\text{c} \times \text{d}$, d5; 11 e5, $\text{d}d7$; 12 $\text{c}c3$, $\text{Bc}8$; 13 $\text{d}f4$, $\text{c}a5$; 14 Bc1 , b5; 15 b3!, b4; 16 $\text{c}e2$, $\text{d}b5$ (16 ... , $\text{B} \times \text{c}1!$) 17 $\text{c}d2$, $\text{c}ac6?$; 18 $\text{g}4!$, a5? (18 ... , $\text{d} \times \text{e}2!$) 19 $\text{c}g3$, $\text{c}b6$; 20 h4, $\text{c}b8$; 21 $\text{d}h6$, $\text{c}d7$; 22 $\text{c}g5!$, $\text{B} \times \text{c}1$; 23 $\text{B} \times \text{c}1$, $\text{d} \times \text{h}6$; 24 $\text{c} \times \text{h}6$, $\text{Bc}8$; 25 $\text{B} \times \text{c}8 +$, $\text{c} \times \text{c}8$; 26 h5, $\text{c}d8$; 27 $\text{c}g5$, $\text{c}f8$; 28 $\text{d}e4!!$, $\text{c}e7$; 29 $\text{c} \times \text{h}7!$, $\text{c} \times \text{h}7$; 30 $\text{h} \times \text{g}$, $\text{f} \times \text{g}$; 31 $\text{d} \times \text{g}6$, $\text{c}g5$; 32 $\text{c}h5$, $\text{c}f3 +$; 33 $\text{c}g2$, $\text{c}h4 +$; 34 $\text{c}g3$, $\text{c} \times \text{g}6$; 35 $\text{c}f6 +$, $\text{c}f7$; 36 $\text{c}h7 +$ 1-0

Fischer-Durao, Olympiad Havana 1966 — 7 c3, 0-0; 8 d4, d6; 9 $\text{d} \times \text{c}$, $\text{d} \times \text{c}$; 10 $\text{c}e2$, b6; 11 e5, a5?; 12 Be1 , $\text{d}a6$; 13 $\text{c}e4!$, $\text{Ba}7$; 14 $\text{c}bd2$, $\text{d}d3$; 15 $\text{c}h4$, $\text{c}d5$; 16 $\text{c} \times \text{d}8$, $\text{B} \times \text{d}8$; 17 a4, $\text{B}ad7$; 18 $\text{d}f1$, $\text{d} \times \text{f}1$; 19 $\text{c} \times \text{f}1 \pm$ 1-0 46.

Mendes-Bazan, Rio de Janeiro 1960 — 7 ♖bd2, d6; 8 c3, 0-0; 9 ♖b3, b6; 10 d4, c×d; 11 ♖b×d4, ♖×d4; 12 ♖×d4, d5?; 13 e×d, e×d; 14 ♖g5, f6; 15 ♖f4 ±

Tringov-Vranesic, Amsterdam 1964 — 9 ..., e5; 10 d4, ♖a5; 11 ♖×a5, ♖×a5; 12 d×e, d×e; 13 ♖d6, ♖c6; 14 ♖e3, c4; 15 ♖d2, ♖d8; 16 ♖e2, ♖a6; 17 b4, ♖d3 = 1-0 48

Benkő-Matanović, Belgrade 1964 — 9 ♖h4, ♖b8; 10 a4, a6; 11 f4, ♖c7; 12 g4, f5; 13 g×f, e×f; 14 ♖c4, ♖e6; 15 ♖e3, ♖d7; 16 e×f, ♖×f5; 17 ♖h×f5, ♖×f5; 18 ♖×f5, ♖×f5; 19 ♖e3, ♖h8; 20 ♖f3, ♖f7; 21 ♖ae1, ♖e7!; 22 ♖c1, ♖f5; 22 ♖d5, ♖×d5; 24 ♖×d5, b5 = ½

Troianescu-Petrosian, Bucharest 1953 — 8 ♖e1, 0-0; 9 c3, b6; 10 ♖f1, ♖a6; 11 d4, c×d; 12 ♖×d4, ♖e5!; 13 ♖g5,

h6; 14 ♖a4, ♖b7; 15 ♖×e7, ♖×e7 ♖ 0-1 57

Perez-Tal, Amsterdam 1964 — 1 e4, c5; 2 ♖f3, e6; 3 d3, ♖c6; 4 g3, g6; 5 d4!?, c×d; 6 ♖×d4, ♖f6! (6 ..., d5?; 7 ♖b5! ±) 7 ♖g2, ♖g7; 8 0-0, 0-0; 9 ♖×c6, b×c6; 10 e5, ♖d5; 11 c4, ♖b6; 12 ♖e2, ♖a6; 13 ♖a3, f6! ♖ 0-1 67

Flesch-Minić, Belgrade 1964 — 3 ♖e2, ♖c6; 4 g3, g6; 5 h4, h6; 6 d3, ♖g7; 7 ♖bd2, ♖ge7; 8 ♖g2, d6; 9 ♖f1, ♖a5+; 10 ♖(1)d2, ♖c7; 11 0-0, 0-0; 12 ♖e1, e5 = ½ 30

Kupreichik-Whiteley, Groningen 1965-1966 — 1 ..., e6; 2 d3, c5; 3 g3, ♖c6; 4 ♖g2, ♖ge7; 5 ♖f3, d6; 6 c3, g6; 7 ♖g5!?, ♖g7; 8 ♖d2, h6; 9 ♖e3, b6; 10 0-0, d5; 11 e×d, ♖×d5; 12 d4, ♖a6; 13 ♖d1, c4; 14 ♖a3, ♖c8 ♖ 0-1 33

Sicilian Variation

III. Black plays e5 and ♖ge7

Popov-Brazilsky, USSR Semi-Final, Moscow 1964 — 1 e4, c5; 2 ♖f3, d6; 3 g3, g6; 4 ♖g2, ♖g7; 5 0-0, ♖c6; 6 c3, e5!; 7 ♖e1, ♖ge7; 8 d3, 0-0; 9 ♖e3?, f5; 10 b4, f4!; 11 ♖c1, c×b; 12 c×b, f×g; 13 h×g, ♖g4 ♖ 0-1 28

Flesch-Spassky, Belgrade 1964 — 6 d3, e5; 7 ♖bd2, ♖ge7; 8 ♖c4, 0-0; 9 ♖h4, d5!; 10 e×d, ♖×d5; 11 c3, ♖e6; 12 ♖f3, f6; 13 a4, b6; 14 ♖e1, ♖de7; 15 ♖e2, ♖d7; 16 ♖d1, ♖ad8; 17 ♖e3, ♖fe8 ♖ 0-1 39

Ciocaltea-Fischer, Olympiad Varna

1962 — 7 c3, ♖ge7; 8 ♖h4!, 0-0 (8 ..., d5; 9 e×d, ♖×d5; 10 ♖b3!) 9 f4, e×f; 10 g×f, f5; 11 ♖d2, ♖h8; 12 ♖df3, f×e; 13 d×e, d5; 14 e×d, ♖×d5; 15 ♖×d5, ♖×d5; 16 ♖g5, ♖b6; 17 ♖e3, ♖a4; 18 ♖ae1, ♖d7; 19 ♖c1, ♖f6; 20 ♖(h)f3, ♖f5; 21 ♖e5, ♖e7; 22 ♖e4, ♖h4; 23 ♖d1 ± 1-0 69

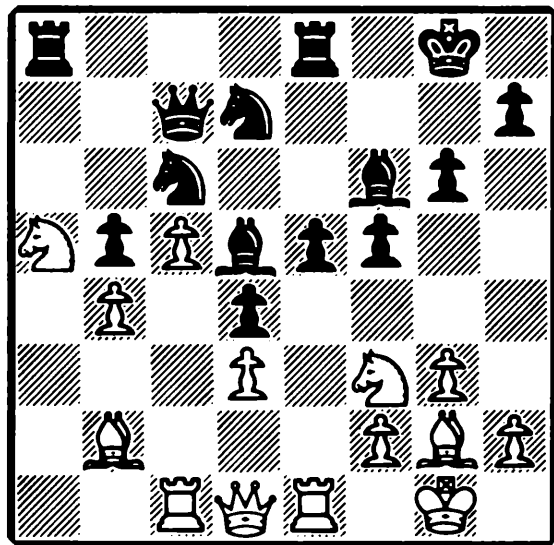
Tringov-Benkő, Olympiad Varna 1962 — 7 ♖e3?, ♖ge7; 8 ♖d2, 0-0; 9 ♖h6, f5; 10 ♖×g7, ♖×g7; 11 ♖c3, h6; 12 e×f, ♖×f5; 13 ♖h4, ♖e6; 14 f4, ♖b6; 15 f×e, ♖×e5 ♖ 0-1 23

**The Closed Variation of the
Caro-Kann (Subsidiary of the
King's Indian Attack)**

In the 1959 Candidates' Tournament, Tal surprisingly demolished Smyslov's Caro-Kann with the, at first sight, unenterprising 2 d3. Since then this move has been employed sporadically, but its practice developed into a debate of great importance, with Stein adopting White's point of view, and Hort defending for Black.

Stein-Hort, Triangular Candidates' Play-Off, Los Angeles 1968 — 1 e4, c6; 2 d3, d5; 3 ♖d2, g6; 4 g3, ♘g7; 5 ♗g2, e5!; 6 ♗gf3, ♗e7; 7 0-0, 0-0; 8 c3, ♗d7; 9 b4! (This move was a great favourite with Stein in this variation although he often made changes in the move order of the opening) 9 ... , b6; 10 ♗b2, ♗b7; 11 ♖e1, ♖e8; 12 ♗h3 (Setting up threats to win the black e-pawn) 12 ... , ♖c7!?!; 13 e×d, c×d (A very interesting pawn sacrifice. If 14 ♗×d7?! then 14 ... , ♖×d7; 15 ♗×e5, ♗×e5; 16 ♖×e5, ♗c6 — 16 ... , d4!?! — 17 ♖×e8+, ♖×e8 and Black has positional compensation for the pawn) 14 c4, d4; 15 ♖c1, f5; 16 ♗g2 (White has obtained a good reversed Modern Benoni where his ♖-side pawn majority gives him the edge) 16 ... , ♗f6 (16 ... , ♖d6?; 17 ♖b3, ♖e6; 18 ♗g5!) 17 c5! (With the threat of 18 c6! winning a piece) 17 ... , b5 (17 ... , b×c; 18 b×c, ♗×c5 is impossible due to 19 ♗b3, and after 17 ... , b×c; 18 b×c, ♗d5; 19 ♗c4 Black must either concede the bishop pair or allow the White ♗ to d6 as 19 ... , ♗c8 is met by 20 ♗×d4!) 18 ♗b3 (Heading for a5, an excellent outpost for the knight to support the passed c-pawn) 18 ... , ♗d5; 19 a4, a6 (Black cannot contemplate 19 ... , b×a; 20

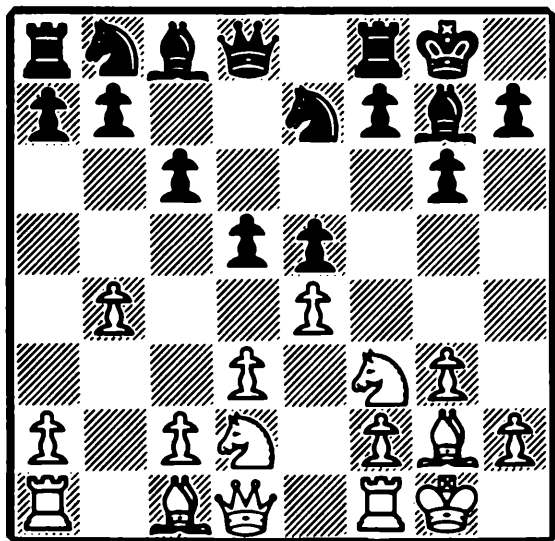
♗a5, ♖ab8; 21 ♖×a4 with an overwhelming position on the ♖-side for White) 20 ♗a5, ♗c6 (Black could have avoided the coming combination by 20 ... , ♖g7 but this would have allowed the c-pawn to the 6th rank) 21 a×b (21 ♗×e5 is possible: 21 ... , ♖×e5; 22 ♗×d5+, ♖×d5; 23 ♖b3, ♗×b4; 24 ♗a3! but Stein's idea is more brilliant than that!) 21 ... , a×b;



22 ♗×e5!! (After the game Hort became convinced that the combination was unsound, giving: 22 ... , ♖×e5!; 23 ♗×d5+, ♖×d5; 24 ♖b3, ♗×b4; 25 c6 — 25 ♖×b4, ♖×a5; 26 ♖b3, ♖a2! — 25 ... , ♖×a5; 26 c×d7, ♖×d7; 27 ♖×b4, ♖a8 with advantage to Black. However, White can improve either by 25 ♗a3! after which Black is thrown on the defensive and has to struggle to draw or by the more speculative 24 ♖f3!?! which offers excellent chances for a win) 22 ... , ♗×b4 (Hort avoids the main line of Stein's calculation but nevertheless is left with definite defects in his position) 23 ♗×d7, ♖×d7; 24 c6!,

♙f7; 25 ♖×e8+, ♖×e8; 26 ♘b7 (The ♘ threatens to spring victoriously to d6) 26 ... ♙e5; 27 ♙×d5, ♙×d5; 28 ♖c5, ♙f7 (28 ... ♙e6?; 29 c7, ♖c8; 30 ♙e2++) 29 ♙f3, g5?! (Accelerating his defeat. Best was 29 ... ♘a6; 30 ♖×b5, ♘c7; 31 ♖b4 although White should win eventually) 30 c7! (An elegant manoeuvre) 30 ... g4; 31 ♙d1, ♙×c7; 32 ♙d2, ♙b6 (The only chance was 32 ... ♙e5) 33 ♖×b5, ♘×d3 (33 ... ♙×b7; 34 ♖×b4! and not 34 ♙×b4?!, ♙f3! =) 34 ♘d6, ♙d7; 35 ♙g5+, ♙h8; 36 ♙f6+, ♙g8; 37 ♙g5+, ♙h8; 38 ♘×e8, ♙×e8; 39 ♙×f5, ♘e5; 40 ♖×b6, ♘f3+; 41 ♙g2, ♙a8; 42 ♙f6+, ♙g8; 43 ♙e6+, ♙h8; 44 ♙c6 1-0

Stein-Hort, Triangular Candidates' Play-Off, Los Angeles 1968 — 8 b4!?



(Stein's subsequent refinement) 8 ... a5!; 9 b×a, ♙×a5; 10 ♙b2, d4 (Risky. 10 ... ♘d7!) 11 a4, ♙c7; 12 c3, d×c; 13 ♙×c3, ♖d8; 14 ♘c4? (14 ♙b1! ±) 14 ... ♙e6!; 15 ♘e3 (15 ♘f×e5?!, f6!++) 15 ... h6; 16 ♙b1, ♘a6; 17 ♘c4, ♙×c4!; 18 d×c4, c5! ± 0-1 41

Stein-Haag, Tallinn 1969 — 9 ... ♖×a5; 10 ♙b2, ♙c7; 11 ♙e2, d4?! (Again risky) 12 c3, d×c; 13 ♙×c3, ♖a4; 14 ♘c4, b5; 15 ♙c2! ± 1-0 29

Stein-Cobo, Havana 1968 — 11 a4, h6; 12 ♖e1, d4; 13 c3, c5; 14 ♖c1, d×c; 15 ♙×c3, ♖a6; 16 ♘b3, ♖c6; 17 a5, ♙e6; 18 ♘fd2, ♖d8; 19 ♙c2, ♘a6; 20 ♙b1, ♖cd6 ± ½ 39

Stein-Hartoch, Amsterdam 1969 — 8 ... ♘a6?; 9 a3, ♘c7; 10 ♙b2, d4?!; 11 c3, ♙g4; 12 ♙c2, ♘e6; 13 c×d, ♙×f3; 14 ♘×f3, ♘×d4; 15 ♘×d4, e×d4; 16 f4, ♙d7; 17 ♙c5, b6; 18 ♙c4, ♖ac8; 19 f5 ± 1-0 44

Stein-Barcza, Caracas 1970 — 6 ... ♘h6?!; 7 0-0, 0-0; 8 b4, f6; 9 ♘b3, d×e; 10 d×e, ♙×d1; 11 ♖×d1, b6; 12 ♙f1, ♘f7; 13 ♙e3, ♙g4; 14 ♙g2, ♘d7; 15 h3, ♙e6?; 16 ♘bd4!!; e×d4; 17 ♘×d4, f5; 18 ♘×e6, ♙×a1; 19 ♘×f8, ♘×f8; 20 ♖×a1, f×e; 21 a4 ± 1-0 40

Miagmasuren-Hort, Sousse 1967 — 5 ... ♘f6; 6 ♘gf3, ♙g4; 7 h3, ♙×f3; 8 ♙×f3, ♘bd7; 9 0-0, 0-0; 10 ♙g2, ♙b6; 11 ♙e2, e6; 12 ♙h2, a5; 13 ♘f3, a4 = 0-1 51

Stein-Hort, Sousse 1967 — 6 e5!, ♘g4; 7 d4, h5; 8 ♘e2, ♘a6; 9 c3, ♘c7; 10 ♘f3, ♘h6; 11 h3, ♙f5; 12 ♘h4, ♙d7; 13 ♘×f5, ♘×f5; 14 ♘f4, ♘e6; 15 ♘d3, ♙h6; 16 ♙×h6, ♖×h6; 17 ♙d2, ♖h8; 18 0-0-0, 0-0-0; 19 g4, ♘h4; 20 f4 ± but 0-1 75 after Stein went badly astray in the ending.

Stein-Berger, Amsterdam 1964 — Stein's debut with the variation. 4 ♘gf3, ♙g7; 5 g3, d×e; 6 d×e, ♘f6; 7 ♙g2, 0-0; 8 0-0, ♘bd7?; 9 e5, ♘d5; 10 e6!, f×e; 11 ♘g5, ♘c5; 12 ♙e2, e5; 13 ♘c4, ♙c7; 14 ♖e1, h6; 15 ♘e4, ♘×e4; 16 ♙×e4, ♙f5; 17 ♙g2, ♖f7; 18 c3 ± 1-0 27

Stein-Portisch, Moscow 1967 — 8 ... ♘a6; 9 e5, ♘d5; 10 ♘b3, ♙g4; 11 ♙e2, ♙c8; 12 ♖e1, ♘ac7; 13 ♙d2, f6; 14 e×f, ♙×f6; 15 c3, ♖f7; 16 ♙e4, ♙f5; 17 ♙c4, ♘b6; 18 ♙f1, ♘a4; 19 ♙c1, ♙d7; 20 ♘e5, ♙×e5; 21 ♖×e5, ♘b5; 22 ♙f4, ♖d8; 23 ♘c5 ± 1-0 43

Ljubojević-Pfleger, Manila 1975 — 5

♙e2, e5?!; 6 0-0, ♗e7; 7 b4!, 0-0; 8 ♗b2, ♗d7; 9 ♖e1, a5; 10 a3, ♗c7; 11 ♗f1, b6; 12 d4! ± 1-0 33

Tal-Smyslov, Candidates Tournament 1959 — 3 ..., e5; 4 ♗gf3, ♗d7; 5 d4!, d×e; 6 ♗×e4, e×d; 7 ♗×d4, ♗gf6; 8 ♗g5, ♗e7; 9 0-0-0, 0-0; 10 ♗d6, ♗a5; 11 ♗c4, b5; 12 ♗d2, ♗a6; 13 ♗f5, ♗d8; 14 ♗h4, b×c4; 15 ♗g5, ♗h5; 16 ♗h6+, ♗h8; 17 ♗×h5, ♗×a2?; 18 ♗c3, ♗f6; 19 ♗×f7! ++ 1-0 26

Stein-Birbrager, USSR Team Championships, Moscow 1966 — 3 ..., d×e; 4 d×e, ♗f6; 5 ♗gf3, ♗g4; 6 h3,

♗h5?; 7 e5, ♗d5; 8 e6!, f6 (8 ..., f×e; 9 g4, ♗g6; 10 ♗e5 ±) 9 g4, ♗g6; 10 ♗d4, ♗c7; 11 c3, ♗d5; 12 ♗b3!, ♗×h1; 13 ♗×b7, ♗d8; 14 ♗2f3, ♗d3; 15 ♗f4!, ♗×f1+; 16 ♗d2, ♗×f2+; 17 ♗×d3, ♗×e6 (17 ..., ♗ba6; 18 ♗×c6 ++)) 18 ♗×e6+, ♗e8; 19 ♗c8+, ♗f7; 20 ♗fg5+ 1-0.

Stein-Golombek, Kecskemet 1968 — 3 ..., ♗d7; 4 ♗gf3, g6; 5 g3, ♗g7; 6 ♗g2, e5; 7 0-0, ♗e7; 8 b4, 0-0 (8 ..., a5!?) 9 ♗b2, ♗c7; 10 ♖e1, d4; 11 c3, d×c; 12 ♗×c3, ♗d8; 13 ♗c2, ♗f8; 14 ♗c4, f6; 15 d4, ♗e6?; 16 d×e!, ♗×c4; 17 e×f, ♗h6; 18 ♗e5! 1-0.

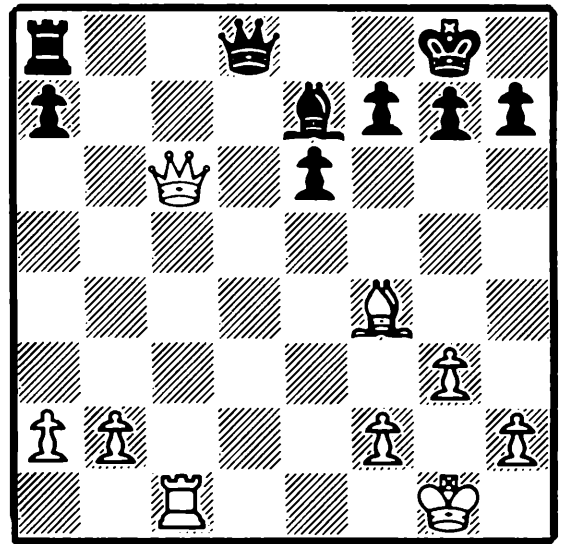
Black plays d5 and ♗f5

I. Barcza's Variation

Barcza-Smyslov, Olympiad Moscow 1956 — 1 ♗f3, ♗f6; 2 g3, d5; 3 ♗g2, ♗f5; 4 c4! (This move is the reason why 3 ..., c6 is considered to be more accurate than 3 ..., ♗f5) 4 ..., c6; 5 c×d, c×d; 6 ♗b3 (Black should now try the gambit 6 ..., ♗c6!?: 7 ♗×b7, ♗d7! ∞) 6 ..., ♗c8; 7 ♗c3, e6; 8 d3, ♗c6; 9 ♗f4, ♗e7; 10 0-0, 0-0; 11 ♖a1, ♗d7; 12 e4! (A fine pawn sacrifice which guarantees White a lasting advantage) 12 ..., d×e; 13 d×e, ♗×e4; 14 ♗×e4, ♗×e4; 15 ♗e5, ♗×e5; 16 ♗×e4, ♗c6; 17 ♖fd1, ♗c8; 18 ♗a4, ♗d8; 19 ♖×d8+, ♗×d8; 20 ♗×c6, b×c6; 21 ♗×c6 (White's ♗-side majority and more active pieces make this position a technical win for him)

See diagram opposite

21 ..., h6; 22 ♗e5, ♗g5; 23 ♖c4, ♗d1+; 24 ♗g2, ♗d8; 25 ♗f3, ♗×f3+ (If Black avoids the exchange of queens White will launch an attack



on Black's ♗ with ♖g4 and h4) 26 ♗×f3, ♗f6 (Not a happy decision but otherwise ♖a7 is indefensible) 27 ♗×f6, g×f6; 28 ♗e3, ♗d5; 29 b4, ♗g7; 30 a4, e5; 31 b5, ♖d1; 32 ♖c7, a6; 33 b×a, ♖d4; 34 a7, ♖×a4; 35 ♗d3, f5; 36 ♗c3, ♗f6; 37 ♗b3, ♖a1; 38 ♗b4, ♗g5; 39 ♗b5, ♗h5; 40 ♗b6 1-0.

Keene-Whiteley, Guildhall 1965 — 12 ... , ♖g4; 13 ♗e5!, ♗×e5; 14 ♖×e5, d×e; 15 d×e, ♖ac8; 16 h3, ♖h5; 17 g4, ♖g6; 18 ♖fd1, ♗c6; 19 ♗d5 ++ 1-0 26

Larsen-Bykhovskiy, Moscow 1962 — 6 ... , ♗b6; 7 ♗×b6, a×b6; 8 ♗c3, ♗c6; 9 0-0, e5; 10 d3, h6; 11 ♗d2, ♗d4; 12 ♗f3, ♗×f3+; 13 ♖×f3, e4; 14 ♖g2, ♖c5; 15 ♗×d5, e×d; 16 ♗c7+, ♗d7; 17 ♗×a8, d×e; 18 ♖e1, ♖d3; 19 ♖f3, ♖×a8; 20 ♖×e2, ♖e8; 21 ♖e3 ± 1-0 48

Portisch-Smyslov, Wijk aan Zee 1972 — 9 d3, e6; 10 ♗b5, ♖b4+; 11 ♖d2, ♗e7; 12 ♗fd4, ♖×d2+; 13 ♗×d2, ♖g6; 14 f4, h6; 15 a3, ♖hc8, 16 ♖ac1, ♖h7; 17 ♖h3!, ♗d7; 18 ♖c3, ♗×d4; 19 ♗×d4, ♖×c3; 20 ♗×c3, ♖c8+; 21 ♗d2 (21 ♗b4, ♖c5!) 21 ... , ♖g8; 22 ♖c1, ♖×c1; 23 ♗×c1, f6; 24 ♗d2, ♖f7; 25 ♖g2, g6; 26 ♗b5, ♗b8; 27 e4!, d×e (27 ... , ♗c6!); 28 ♖×e4, ♗c6; 29 ♗c3, e5?; 30 f×e, f×e; 31 a4!, ♗d7; 32 ♗a3 (+ +) 32 ... , g5; 33 ♗c4, ♖×c4; 34 ♗×c4, ♗d6; 35 ♗b5, ♗c7; 36 ♖×c6, b×c6+; 37 ♗a6, g4; 38 b3, c5; 39 ♗b5, ♗b7; 40 a5, b×a; 41 ♗×c5 1-0

Benkö-Geller, Candidates' Tournament, Curacao 1962 — 8 ... , e6; 9 d3, ♗c6; 10 0-0, ♖c5; 11 b3, 0-0; 12 ♖b2,

♖g4; 13 ♗b5, ♖fc8 ± ½ 75

Fischer-Polugaevskiy, Palma de Mallorca 1970 — 5 ♗b3, ♗b6!; 6 c×d, ♗×b3; 7 a×b3, c×d; 8 ♗c3, ♗c6; 9 d3, e6; 10 0-0, ♖e7; 11 ♖e3, ♗g4 (11 ... , 0-0; 12 ♗d4! ±) 12 ♖f4, 0-0; 13 e4, d×e; 14 d×e, ♖g6; 15 e5 ± ½ 38

Shianovskiy-Sokolskiy, Semi-Final USSR Championship 1960 — 4 ... , e6; 5 ♗b3, ♗c6!?!; 6 c×d, e×d; 7 0-0, ♖b8; 8 d3, ♖e7; 9 e4, d×e; 10 ♗g5 ± 1-0 27

Forintos-Clemens, Oberhausen 1961 — 5 0-0, c6; 6 c×d, e×d; 7 d3, ♖e7; 8 ♗bd2, 0-0; 9 ♗h4, ♖g4; 10 h3, ♖e6; 11 e4, d×e; 12 d×e, ♗d7; 13 ♗h2, ♖d8; 14 ♗e2, ♗a6; 15 f4, ♗b4; 16 f5, ♖×a2; 17 e5! ± 1-0 29

Benkö-Spassky, Belgrade 1964 — 1 g3, d5; 2 ♗f3, c6; 3 ♖g2, ♖f5; 4 0-0, ♗f6; 5 d3, e6; 6 c4, ♖e7; 7 ♗b3, ♗b6; 8 ♗×b6, a×b6; 9 c×d, e×d; 10 ♗c3, ♗bd7; 11 e4, d×e; 12 ♗d4, ♖g6; 13 d×e, ♗e5; 14 ♖e1, ♗d3 0-1 56

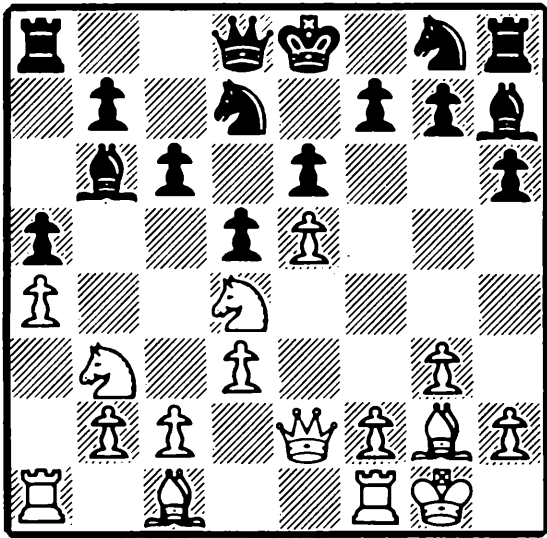
Suttles-R.Byrne, Sousse 1967 — 1 g3, d5; 2 ♖g2, c6; 3 d3, ♗f6; 4 ♗f3, ♖f5; 5 ♗h4, ♖g4; 6 h3, ♖h5; 7 g4, ♖g6; 8 f4, e6; 9 ♗d2, ♖c5; 10 ♗df3, ♗b6; 11 ♗d2, ♖f2+; 12 ♗f1, ♖c5; 13 e3, ♗bd7; 14 ♗f2, ♖d6; 15 ♗e2, 0-0-0 0-1 38

II White aims for a rapid reply with ♗e1

Drimer-Whiteley, Churchill Memorial, Bognor Regis 1967 — 1 g3, d5; 2 ♖g2, ♗f6; 3 ♗f3, c6; 4 0-0, ♖f5 (The drawbacks connected with this move are that Black must later lose time with the ♖f5 when White plays e4, and White's c2, d3 pawn structure considerably restricts the scope of this piece during the middlegame. It is interesting to see in this game how Drimer

aided by some hesitation on the part of his opponent, convincingly drives home these small advantages) 5 d3, h6; 6 ♗bd2, e6; 7 ♗e1 (Both supporting the thrust e4, and evading the potential pin in the d-file after 7 ♖e1 and e4) 7 ... , ♗bd7; 8 e4, ♖h7 (Black would have more chances for equality after 8 ... , d×e) 9 ♗e2 (A move which contradicts the ancient chess principle

that the ♖ should not be moved more than once in the opening. Yet the idea is completely valid. The ♖ moves to a more convenient square allowing e5, followed by ♖e1 and ♖f1, preparing to cramp Black's ♗-side with h4-h5 and ♖f1-h2-g4) 9 ... ♗c5 (A suggestion by Dr Euwe) 10 e5, ♖g8; 11 ♖b3, ♗b6; 12 a4, a5; 13 ♖fd4! (An excellent move, preparing the advance of the f-pawn, preventing c5 and putting pressure on e6)



13 ... ♖e7; 14 ♖h1, ♖f5; 15 ♖ × f5, ♗ × f5; 16 f4, 0-0; 17 g4, ♗h7; 18 ♗e3 (18 f5 is even stronger e.g.: 18 ... ♖h4; 19 ♗d2, h5; 20 ♖f4!) 18 ... ♗ × e3; 19 ♖ × e3, ♖e7? (19 ... ♖b6! would still have given Black a few chances of resistance. Now he is crushed) 20 ♖ae1, ♖b4; 21 f5!, ♖ × g4; 22 ♗h3, ♖h5; 23 f × e, ♖ × e5; 24 ♖ × e5, ♖ × h3; 25 e7 (Black's centre has disintegrated and its place has been taken by the passed pawn on e7) 25 ... ♖fe8; 26 ♖c5, ♖c8 (It no longer makes any difference 26 ... b6; 27 ♖b7, ♖a7; 28 ♖ × f7!, ♖ × f7; 29 ♖d6+, ♖g8; 30 ♖ × e8, ♖f3+; 31 ♖g1, ♖g4+; 32 ♖g3++) 27 ♖ × b7! ♖e6 (or 27 ... ♖ × b7; 28 ♖ × f7!) 28 ♖f4, ♖g6; 29 ♖d6 1-0

Yuchtman-Glatman, Spartakiad 1966, Moscow — 7 ... ♗e7; 8 e4, ♗h7; 9

♖e2, 0-0; 10 e5, ♖fd7; 11 ♖e1, a5; 12 ♖f1, ♖a6; 13 h4, b5; 14 ♖(1)h2, c5; 15 ♗f4, c4; 16 d × c, b × c; 17 ♖d4, ♖b6, 18 ♖ad1, ♖fc8; 19 ♖g4! ± 1-0 35

Marjanović-Raicević, Vrnjacka Banja 1976 — 11 ... ♖e8; 12 h4, c5; 13 ♖f1, ♖c6; 14 c3, b5!; 15 ♗f4, c4; 16 d4, b4; 17 h5, ♖b8; 18 ♖e3, ♖a5 ±

Lengyel-Ney, Beverwijk 1964 — 11 ♖e1, c5; 12 f4, ♖c6; 13 ♖df3, b5; 14 g4, ♖c8; 15 ♗h3, ♖c7; 16 ♗e3, ♖ce8; 17 ♗f2, f5; 18 ♖g2, g5; 19 ♗g3 ±

Hug-Spassky, Bath 1973 — 10 b3, a5; 11 a3? (11 a4) 11 ... c5!?!; 12 a4, ♖c6; 13 ♗b2, ♖e8; 14 ♖e5, ♖d4!; 15 ♖d1, ♖c7; 16 ♖ef3, d × e; 17 d × e? (17 ♖ × d4, c × d4; 18 ♖ × e4) 17 ... ♖ed8; 18 ♖e1, ♖ × f3+; 19 ♗ × f3, c4! 20 b × c, ♗b4; 21 c3, ♗e7; 22 ♖e2, ♖d7; 23 ♖b3, ♖e5; 24 c5, ♗ × c5; 25 ♖ × c5, ♖d2!! +++ 0-1 30

Lein-Ujtumen, Sochi 1964 — 9 ... c5; 10 ♖e5, 0-0; 11 ♖h1, ♖c6; 12 ♖ × c6, b × c6; 13 b3!, ♖a5; 14 ♗b2, ♖fd8; 15 ♖fd1, ♖ab8; 16 c4, ♖b7; 17 c × d, c × d; 18 e × d, ♖ × d5; 19 ♖c4, ♖b4; 20 ♖ac1, ♖bd7; 21 ♖e5, ♖d6; 22 ♖h5, ♖f8; 23 ♖c4! +++

Smyslov-Miles, Teesside 1975 — 9 ... ♖c7; 10 e5, ♖fd7; 11 ♖e1, c5; 12 c4, d4; 13 ♖f1, ♖c6; 14 ♗d2, ♖b8; 15 g4, b5 (15 ... a6) 16 c × b, ♖ × b5; 17 b3, a5; 18 ♖g3, 0-0; 19 g5! ± 1-0 74

Keene-Ogaard, Aarhus 1976 — 9 e5?, ♖fd7; 10 ♖e2, c5!; 11 ♖e1, ♖c6; 12 ♖f1, ♖c8!; 13 ♗d2, b5!; 14 b3, 0-0; 15 g4, c4; 16 b × c, b × c; 17 d × c, d × c ± 0-1 34

Flesch-Spiridonov, Tel Aviv 1964 — 8 ... d × e; 9 d × e, ♗h7; 10 e5, ♖d5; 11 ♖e4, 0-0; 12 ♗d2? (12 a3! threatening c4) 12 ... ♖d7; 13 ♖d1, ♖c7; 14 ♗a5, b6! ± 0-1 49

Reshevsky-Smyslov, USSR v Rest of the World, Belgrade 1970 — 10 ♖e2, ♖bd7; 11 e5, ♖d5; 12 ♖e4, ♖c5; 13 ♖ × c5, ♗ × c5; 14 ♖d2, ♖c7 (14 ...

$\text{♙} \times c2$ is met by 15 ♜c4) $15 a3$
 $\pm \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} 30$

Krogus-Bakulin, USSR Championship, Kiev 1965 — 6 ... , ♗bd7 ; 7 ♜e1 , ♙h7 ; $8 e4, d \times e$; $9 d \times e, e5$; 10 ♗h4 , ♙c5 ; $11 \text{ ♗f5}, 0-0$; $12 \text{ ♙h3}, \text{♞e8}$; $13 \text{ ♜e2}, \text{♜c7}$; $14 \text{ ♞e1}, \text{♗f8}$; 15 ♜f3 , $\text{♙} \times f5$; $16 \text{ ♜} \times f5 \pm 1-0 77$

Gufeld-Minev, Ukraine-Bulgaria, 1965 Sofia — 5 ... , $e6$; $6 \text{ ♗bd2}, \text{♗bd7}$; $7 \text{ ♜e1}, \text{♙g4!}$; $8 e4, d \times e$; $9 d \times e, e5$; $10 \text{ ♗c4}, \text{♙} \times f3$; $11 \text{ ♙} \times f3, \text{♜c7}$; 12 ♙g5 , ♙e7 ; $13 \text{ ♞d1}, 0-0$; $14 h4, \text{♗c5}$; $15 c3$, $\text{♞fd8} = \frac{1}{2} 61$

Yepez-Fuster, Pan-American Tournament Havana 1966 — 6 ... , ♙c5 ; $7 \text{ ♜e1}, \text{♗bd7}$; $8 e4, \text{♙g4}$; $9 h3, \text{♙h5?}$ ($9 \dots, \text{♙} \times f3!$) $10 \text{ ♗b3}, \text{♙b6}$; $11 a4, \text{♗c5}$; $12 \text{ ♗} \times c5, \text{♙} \times c5$; $13 b4, \text{♙e7}$; $14 \text{ ♙b2}, 0-0$; $15 \text{ ♗e5}, \text{♗d7}$; $16 a5 \pm 1-0 41$

Polugaevsky-Planinc, Skopje 1971 — 4 $b3, \text{♙f5}$; $5 \text{ ♙b2}, e6$; $6 0-0, \text{♙e7}$; $7 d3, h6$; 8 ♗bd2 ($8 \text{ ♗fd2!?$) $8 \dots, 0-0$; $9 \text{ ♜e1}, \text{♙h7}$; $10 e4, d \times e$ ($10 \dots, a5!$) $11 d \times e, \text{♗a6}$; $12 \text{ ♜e2}, \text{♗c5}$; $13 \text{ ♗e5}, \text{♜c7}$; $14 \text{ ♜h1}, \text{♞ad8}$; $15 f4, \text{♗e8}$ ($15 \dots, \text{♗fd7}$ is met by either 16 ♗g4 or 16 ♗d3 in both cases \pm) $16 \text{ ♞ad1}, \text{♗d6}$; $17 \text{ ♜e3!}, \text{♗a6}$ ($17 \dots, \text{♗d7}$; $18 \text{ ♗d3} \pm$; $17 \dots, \text{♗c8}$; $18 \text{ ♜c3!} \infty$) $18 a3, \text{♙f6?}$ ($18 \dots, \text{♗b5!}$; $19 b4, c5$; $20 c4, \text{♗d4}$; $21 b5 \pm$) $19 g4! \pm 1-0 31$

Vukić-Miles, Novi Sad 1975 — 11 ... , ♗bd7 ; $12 \text{ ♜e2}, \text{♜c7}$; $13 e5$ (13 ♞fd1) $13 \dots, \text{♗d5}$; $14 \text{ ♗e4}, \text{♞fd8}$; 15 ♞fd1 ($15 a3 \pm$) $15 \dots, \text{♙b4!?$; $16 a3, \text{♙} \times e4$; $17 a \times b4$ ($17 \text{ ♜} \times e4, \text{♙c3} \bar{\text{f}}$) $17 \dots, \text{♙} \times f3$; $18 \text{ ♙} \times f3, \text{♗} \times b4$; $19 \text{ ♞d6}, \text{♗d5}$; $20 \text{ ♞d1}, \text{♗f8}$; $21 c4, \text{♗e7}$; $22 \text{ ♜d2}, \text{♞e8}$; $23 \text{ ♙e4}, a5 \infty 0-1 57$

Korchnoi-Reshevsky, Candidates' Match, Amsterdam 1968 — 10 ... , ♗d7 ; $11 \text{ ♜e2}, a5$; $12 a4, \text{♜b6}$; $13 e5, \text{♗e8}$; $14 \text{ ♙h3}, \text{♗c7}$; $15 \text{ ♜h1!}, \text{♞ae8}$; $16 \text{ ♗h4}, f6$ (A prophylactic measure against White's threatening ♜-side pawn storm, but now Black is left with a weak e-pawn.) $17 e \times f, \text{♙} \times f6$; $18 \text{ ♙} \times f6, \text{♞} \times f6$; $19 f4, \text{♜c5}$; $20 \text{ ♗df3}, \text{♜c3}$; $21 \text{ ♙g4}, d4$; $22 \text{ ♗e5} \pm 1-0 44$

Smyslov-Euwe, Candidates' Tournament, Zürich-Neuhausen 1953 — 3 ... , ♙f5 ; $4 0-0, \text{♗bd7}$; $5 d3, c6$; $6 \text{ ♗bd2}, h6$; $7 e4!, d \times e$; $8 d \times e, \text{♗} \times e4$; $9 \text{ ♗d4}, \text{♗} \times d2$; $10 \text{ ♙} \times d2, \text{♙h7}$; $11 \text{ ♙c3} \pm 1-0 68$. Even stronger is $11 \text{ ♗} \times c6!, b \times c6$; $12 \text{ ♙} \times c6, \text{♞c8}$; 13 ♙a5! etc. Such pawn sacrifices are typical of this variation; cf also Barcza-Smyslov.

Petrosian-Euwe, Zürich-Neuhausen 1953 — 4 ... , $e6$; $5 d3, h6$; $6 \text{ ♗bd2}, \text{♙c5}$; $7 \text{ ♜e1}, 0-0$; $8 e4, d \times e$; $9 \text{ ♗} \times e4, \text{♗} \times e4$; $10 d \times e4, \text{♙h7}$; $11 b4!, \text{♙e7}$; $12 \text{ ♙b2}, \text{♗a6}$; $13 a3, c6$; $14 \text{ ♞d1} \pm 1-0 62$

In some games Black has adopted a manoeuvre designed to prevent ♜e1 . Here are two examples:

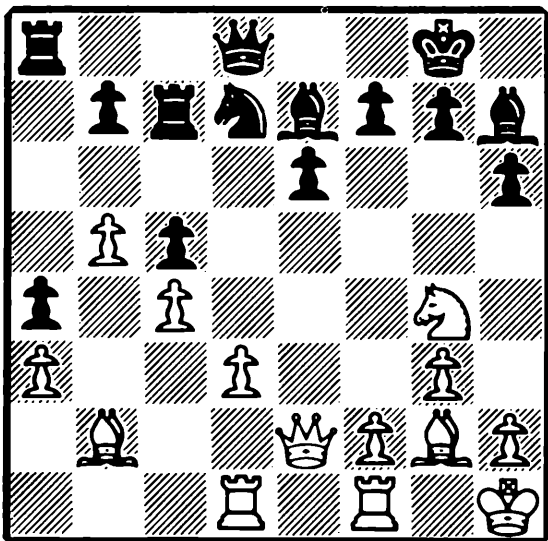
Reshevsky-Evans, New York 1955 — 1 $\text{♗f3}, \text{♗f6}$; $2 g3, d5$; $3 \text{ ♙g2}, \text{♙f5}$; $4 0-0, c6$; $5 d3, e6$; $6 \text{ ♗bd2}, \text{♗a6!?$ (7 ♜e1 is now answered by $7 \dots, \text{♗b4}$) $7 a3!, \text{♙e7}$; $8 b4!, 0-0$; $9 \text{ ♙b2}, h6$; $10 \text{ ♞e1}, \text{♗d7?}$ ($10 \dots, \text{♗c7!}$ and $a5$) $11 e4, \text{♙h7}$; $12 c4, d \times c$; $13 \text{ ♗} \times c4 \pm 1-0 43$

I.Zaitsev-Korelov, USSR Championship, Erevan 1962 — 7 ... , ♗c5 ; $8 c4, a5$; $9 b3, \text{♙e7}$; $10 \text{ ♙b2}, h6$; $11 \text{ ♜c2}, \text{♞c8}$; $12 \text{ ♙c3}, \text{♙h7}$; $13 b4, a \times b$; $14 a \times b, \text{♗a6}$; $15 \text{ ♜b2}, 0-0$; $16 \text{ ♞fd1} \pm 1-0 62$

III White chooses less direct methods to force e4

A highly refined example of modern opening techniques. The delayed central contact is reminiscent of the influence of the 1966 Petrosian-Spassky Championship Match.

Lein-Polugaevsky, Tchigorin Memorial, Sochi 1966 — 1 ♖f3, ♖f6; 2 g3, d5; 3 ♗g2, c6; 4 0-0, ♗f5; 5 d3, h6; 6 b3 (An interesting alternative to the more normal 6 ♖bd2 followed by ♗e1 and e4) 6 ... , e6; 7 ♗b2, ♗e7; 8 ♖bd2, 0-0; 9 ♖e5, a5; 10 a3! (The stock reaction to Black's ♗-side thrust) 10 ... , ♖a6; 11 e3, ♗h7; 12 ♗e2, ♗b6; 13 ♖ab1, ♖fd8; 14 ♖h1! (Tucking the ♖ away in the corner before commencing active operations. This is always a useful precaution in closed positions such as this) 14 ... , a4; 15 b4, c5; 16 b5, ♖b8 (The struggle is waged essentially for the more aggressive pawn structure on the ♗-side and in the centre) 17 e4, ♖bd7; 18 ♖×d7, ♖×d7; 19 e×d, ♖×d5 (If 19 ... , e×d; 20 ♗h3, ♖c7; 21 ♗e5, ♗d6; 22 ♗×f6!) 20 ♖c4, ♗d8; 21 ♖e5, ♖c7; 22 c4, ♖b6; 23 ♖ad1, ♖d7; 24 ♖g4!



(Lein suddenly wakes up! He now

concentrates on gradually peeling away the defensive barrier around Black's King.) 24 ... , h5; 26 ♖e3, ♖f6; 26 f4, ♖d7; 27 f5!, ♗b6 (Black's ♗-side pawns have been crippled and he is in no position to organise a counter-blow. Possibly he was lulled into a sense of false security by the apparently tardy build-up of White's attack) 28 ♗h3, ♖ad8; 29 f×e, f×e; 30 ♗×f6!! (Lein is not afraid of surrendering his 2 bishops for more concrete gains) 30 ... , g×f6; 31 ♖g2! (*Reculer pour mieux sauter* as Dr Tartakower was wont to exclaim) 31 ... , f5; 32 ♖f4, ♖d6; 33 ♖de1, ♗f6; 34 ♗×h5, ♖g7; 35 g4! (The decisive breakthrough. How useful 14 ♖h1 was can be seen from the fact that the King's rook now enters the fight with gain of tempo) 35 ... , ♖h8; 36 g×f, ♗×f5; 37 ♖g1+, ♖f8; 38 ♖g6+, ♗×g6; 39 ♗×g6, e5; 40 ♖ef1, ♖×h3; 41 ♗g8+, ♖e7; 42 ♖g7+ 1-0. Lein is certainly one of the most artistic modern practitioners of this type of opening.

Polugaevsky-Spassky, Sochi 1966 — 9 e3, a5; 10 a4, ♖bd7; 11 ♗e2, ♗h7; 12 e4, ♗b8!; 13 ♖h1, ♖c8; 14 ♖h4, b5! (Setting up an immediate ♗-side counterattack) 15 f4, b×a; 16 ♖×a4, ♖c5; 17 ♖a2, d×e; 18 d×e, ♗b5; 19 c4, ♗b7; 20 f5, ♖×b3; 21 e5, ♖d7; 22 ♖e4, ♖bc5; 23 f×e, ♖×e6; 24 ♖d6, ♗×d6; 25 e×d6, ♖dc5 = ½ 41 Black later sacrificed the exchange to neutralise White's bishops and surround the ♗d6.

Savon-R.Byrne, Moscow 1971 — 8 ... , a5; 9 a3, ♗h7; 10 e3, 0-0; 11 ♗e2, ♖e8; 12 e4, ♖a6; 13 ♖e5, ♖c5; 14 ♖h1 (14 f4?, ♖a4!) 14 ... , ♖fd7; 15 ♖×d7, ♗×d7; 16 f4, f6! (16 ... , f5?!; 17

e×d, e×d; 18 ♖f3 ±; 16 ..., ♙f8; 17 e5 ±) 17 e5, f5; 18 ♖f3, ♗f8; 19 ♘d4?! (19 ♙c1) 19 ..., ♘a6!; 20 c4, ♘c7; 21 ♗ac1, ♗f7; 22 ♘c2, g5 ♣ 0-1 40

Larsen-Polugaevsky, Le Havre 1966 — 8 e3, ♙h7; 9 ♗e2, a5; 10 a4, ♘a6; 11 ♘c3, ♘c5; 12 ♘e5, 0-0; 13 f4, ♘fd7; 14 ♘×d7, ♗×d7; 15 e4, d×e; 16 ♘×e4, ♘×e4; 17 d×e4, ♗fd8; 18 ♗ad1 ± 1-0 73

Barczay-Fuchs, Zonal Tournament, Vrnjacka Banja 1967 — 5 b3, e6; 6 ♙b2, ♘bd7; 7 d3, h6; 8 ♘bd2, ♙c5; 9 e4, d×e; 10 d×e, ♙h7; 11 ♗e2, 0-0; 12 e5, ♘d5; 13 ♘e4, ♗c7; 14 c4, ♘e7; 15 ♗ad1, ♙×e4; 16 ♗×e4, ♗fd8; 17 ♘e1, ♘f5; 18 ♙h3, ♘f8; 19 ♗×d8, ♗×d8; 20 ♙×f5 ± 1-0 50. The manoeuvre e5 and ♘e4 is well worth

noting. It is a good cramping method if White can get it in before Black plays e5.

Bobolovich-Shatskes, Moscow Championship 1966 — 4 d3, ♙f5; 5 0-0, e6; 6 ♘c3, ♙e7; 7 ♘d2, h6; 8 e4, ♙h7; 9 ♗e2, 0-0; 10 f4, ♗e8; 11 ♘f3, ♙b4!?!; 12 ♘h4, ♙×c3; 13 b×c3, d×e; 14 d×e, ♗b6+; 15 ♗h1, ♗a6!; 16 c4, ♘bd7; 17 g4, ♘b6; 18 g5 ∞ ½ 41

Halilbeili-Gik, Novosibirsk 1965 — 3 ..., ♙f5; 4 0-0 (4 c4!) 4 ..., e6; 5 d3, h6; 6 ♘bd2, ♙e7; 7 ♗e1, 0-0; 8 c3, c5; 9 e4, ♙h7 (9 ..., d×e; 10 d×e, ♘×e4; 11 ♘h4, ♙×h4; 12 ♘×e4, ♗×d1; 13 ♗×d1, ♙e7; 14 ♘×c5!) 10 e5, ♘fd7; 11 ♘f1, ♘c6; 12 h4, b5; 13 ♘(1)h2, ♗e8; 14 ♘g4, ♙f8; 15 ♙f4, c4; 16 d4, b4; 17 ♗d2, ♗b8; 18 h5 ± 1-0 46

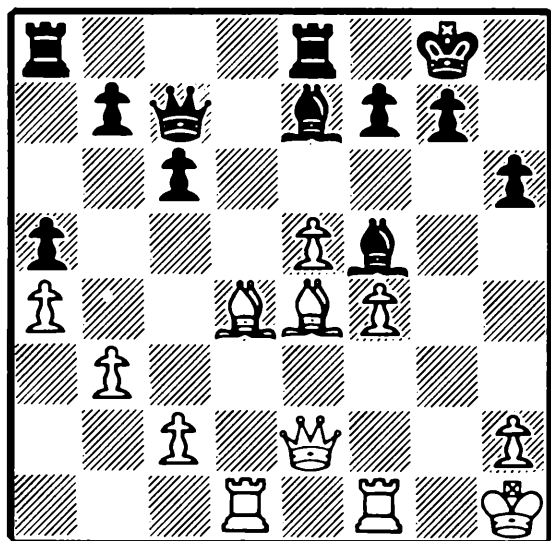
Historical Note

Since publication of the first edition I came across the following game by Nimzowitsch, played 50 years ago. It is a fine example of hypermodern theory and deserves to stand with the three masterpieces by Réti which I quoted in my Introduction. The most remarkable feature of the game is Nimzowitsch's adoption of a rather bizarre move-order which was not to become popular until the late sixties (see page 133). I also append a game of my own from Hastings 1967-68 which was played without prior knowledge of its Nimzowitschian predecessor.

Nimzowitsch-Rubinstein, Berlin 1928 — 1 ♘f3, d5; 2 b3, ♙f5; 3 ♙b2, e6; 4 g3, h6; 5 ♙g2, ♘d7; 6 0-0, ♘gf6; 7 d3, ♙e7; 8 e3, 0-0; 9 ♗e2, c6; 10 ♗h1, a5;

11 a4, ♘c5; 12 ♘d4! (Preparing for the advance of the f-pawn and also discouraging b5, which is Black's main hope of counterplay) 12 ..., ♙h7; 13 f4, ♘fd7; 14 ♘d2, ♗c7 (Rubinstein never felt comfortable when faced with 'hypermodern' openings and it is clear from his last two moves that he has difficulty in forming a plan. The idea he attempts to carry out in the game — a frontal assault against White's e- and f-pawns — fails; precisely because he cannot muster sufficient force to blockade these pawns before subjecting them to attack) 15 e4, d×e; 16 ♘×e4, ♘×e4; 17 d×e4, e5?; 18 ♘f3, e×f; 19 g×f, ♗fe8; 20 e5!, ♘c5; 21 ♘d4, ♘e6; 22 ♗ad1, ♘×d4; 23 ♙×d4, ♙f5; 24 ♙e4

See diagram on next page



(Thematic destruction of a potential

blockader; now the pawns roll forwards) 24 ..., ♖×e4; 25 ♚×e4, ♜ad8; 26 e6, ♜f8; 27 ♜e5, ♚c8; 28 f5, f×e; 29 f6, ♜×d1; 30 f7+, ♜h8; 31 ♜×d1, ♜d8; 32 ♚g6! forcing mate. 1-0.

Keene-Hort, Hastings 1967-68 — 1 ♖f3, ♖f6; 2 g3, d5; 3 ♜g2, c6; 4 0-0, ♜f5; 5 d3, e6; 6 ♖bd2, ♜e7; 7 b3, 0-0; 8 ♜b2, ♖bd7; 9 e3, a5; 10 a4, ♚b6; 11 ♚e2, h6; 12 ♚h1, ♜fd8; 13 ♖h4, ♜h7; 14 f4, ♖e8; 15 ♖hf3, ♜f6; 16 ♖e5, ♚c7; 17 ♖df3, ♜e7; 18 ♖g4, ♖d6; 19 ♖fe5, ♖f8; 20 e4 ± ½

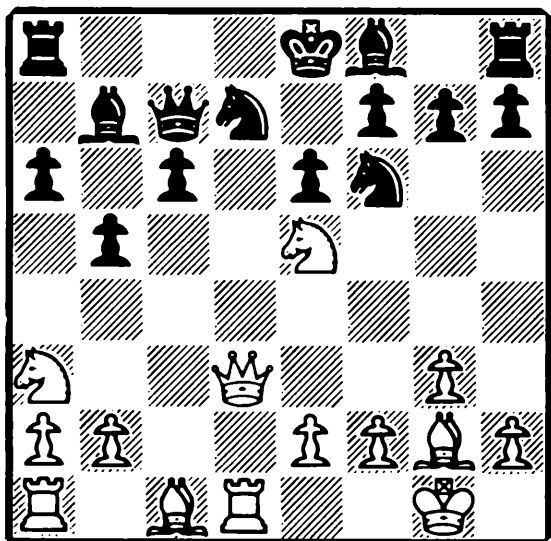
A Dubious Pawn Sacrifice

Portisch-Donner, Bled 1961 — 1 c4, ♖f6; 2 g3, c6; 3 ♖f3, d5; 4 ♜g2, d×c (White gets a variety of tactical chances for the sacrificed pawn, but these are not really convincing and the results do not speak for this variation) 5 ♖a3, b5; 6 ♖e5, ♖d5; 7 d3, c×d; 8 ♚×d3, e6; 9 e4, ♚a5+; 10 ♜d2, ♖b4; 11 ♚e2, ♚c7; 12 ♖f3, ♜e7; 13 0-0, 0-0; 14 ♜fc1 a6 ♚ ½ 69

Olafsson-Hort, Olympiad Havana 1966 — 6 d3, e6; 7 0-0, ♜×a3; 8 b×a3, c×d; 9 ♖e5!, 0-0; 10 ♖×d3, ♖d5; 11 ♚c2, ♜b7; 12 ♖c5, ♚c8; 13 ♜d1, ♖a6; 14 ♜b2, ♖×c5; 15 ♚×c5, f6; 16 a4 = 0-1 41

Benkö-Petrosian, Candidates' Tournament, Bled 1959 — 6 ..., c×d!; 7 ♖e5, a6; 8 0-0 (Too dangerous is 8 ♖×c6, ♖×c6; 9 ♜×c6+, ♜d7; 10

♜×a8, ♚×a8; 11 ♜g1, ♜g4) 8 ..., ♜b7; 9 ♚b3, e6; 10 ♜d1, ♚c7; 11 ♚×d3, ♖bd7! ♚ 0-1 34



**Black plays d5 and ♖g4
The Yugoslav Variation**

Black has three recognised methods of entering the Yugoslav variation:-

I 1 ♖f3, d5; 2 g3, ♗f6; 3 ♖g2, c6; 4 0-0, ♖g4;

II 1 ♖f3, d5; 2 g3, c6; 3 ♖g2, ♖g4;

iii 1 ♖f3, d5; 2 g3, ♗f6; 3 ♖g2, ♖g4

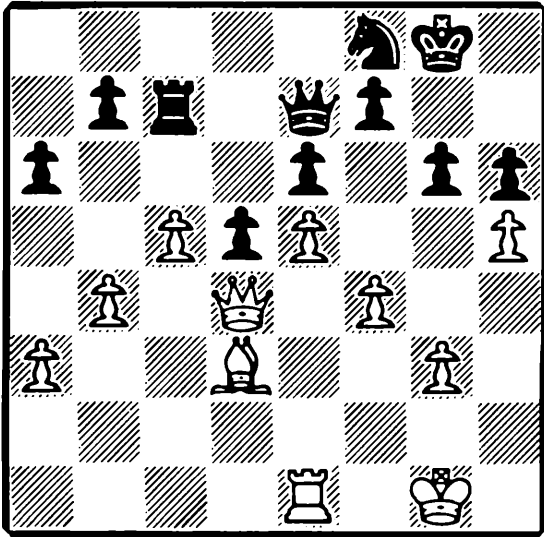
Usually these lines are merely methods of transposition, but important differences can arise, and each line will therefore be dealt with separately.

I - Illustrative Game: The following game was played in the West European Junior Team Championship at The Hague a few days after the infamous Larsen-Ivkov encounter.

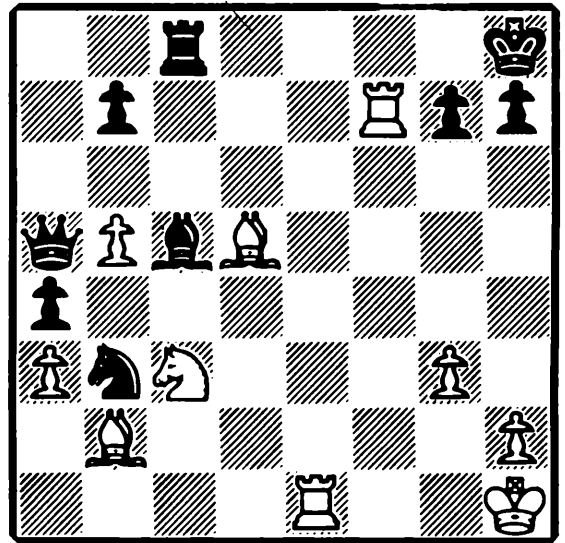
Keene-Bang, The Hague 1965 — 1 ♖f3, ♗f6; 2 g3, d5; 3 ♖g2, c6; 4 0-0, ♖g4 (For the positional theory behind this move see Eliskases-Petrosian on page 144) 5 c4, ♖×f3 (The sacrifice can hardly be accepted - 5 ... d×c; 6 ♗a3, ♖e6; 7 ♗g5 or 6 ... b5; 7 ♗e5 or 6 ... ♗d5; 7 ♗e1, ♗d4; 8 d3! with an enormous advantage in development. Black wishes to recapture on d5 with the c-pawn should White play c×d - for this purpose he removes the ♗f3 in order not to be embarrassed by ♗e5 and ♗a4+ or ♗b3. Black must surrender the two bishops but decreases White's central control and secures useful square for his knights on the ♗-side) 6 ♖×f3, e6; 7 c×d, c×d; 8 d3, ♗c6; 9 ♗c3, ♖e7; 10 a3, 0-0; 11 b4? (Correct is 11 ♖g2 as a preliminary) 11 ... ♖c8? (For 11 ... a5! see Keene-Geller) 12 ♖b2 (The ♖ is better placed on the long diagonal than on d2) 12 ... a6; 13 ♖c1, ♗d7; 14 ♖g2, ♖f6; 15 e3, ♗b6 (15 ... d4 apart from being a crime in a strategic sense —

increasing the range of the ♖g2 — leads to a bad game after 16 ♗e4, d×e; 17 ♗×f6+, ♗×f6; 18 f×e) 16 ♗b3, ♗e7 (Black is adopting the standard procedure of aiming his pieces at White's ♗-side, cf: Eliskases-Petrosian. However, the fact that Black's ♖ cannot reach e7 in a hurry means that he loses control of c5, a factor which White exploits to prevent the double exchange of rooks as in Larsen-Ivkov) 17 ♖c2, ♖c7; 18 ♗a4!, ♗×a4 (Black's last chance for near equality was 18 ... ♖×b2 e.g. 19 ♗×b6, ♖e5!; 20 d4, ♖d6; 21 ♖fc1 intending ♗a4-c5 with some pressure) 19 ♖×f6, ♗×f6; 20 ♗×a4, ♖fc8; 21 ♖fc1, ♗e7; 22 d4, ♗f8 (Hoping for a general liquidation, when his ♗ will be well placed for the endgame) 23 ♖c5, ♗b8; 24 ♗c2, ♖×c5; 25 d×c5 (Also very tempting was 25 b×c5 when White can build up pressure against b7. However, I wanted two strings to my bow. As played, White obtains a ♗-side pawn majority and can hold the central thrust e4 in reserve. Once the centre has been broken open the scope of White's ♖g2 will increase and the advance of the ♗-side pawns will become a potent threat) 25 ... ♗g8; 26 ♗b2, ♗d7; 27 ♖d1, ♗c6 (To meet e4 with d4!) 28 f4 (White changes plans. Before e4 becomes a possibility Black's ♗ must be deflected to the ♗-side. The ♗-side must wait (and does — for the next 26 moves!) until Black's forces are tied up in a different sector). 28 ... ♗c7; 29 ♖f1, ♗b8; 30 ♖d3, ♗d7 (Aiming for f8 or f6 to protect h7) 31 e4!, ♗f6 (31 ... d×e; 32 ♖×e4 is hopeless. White's pressure in the d-file and against b7 would be too much for Black's defensive resources) 32 e5

(Now Black's ♖-side is cramped and White can gradually build up an attack, operating with threats of h4-h5 -h6 and f4 f5) 32 ... ♗d7; 33 ♖c1, ♖d8; 34 ♖c2, h6; 35 ♖e2, ♖c6; 36 ♖c2, ♖c7; 37 ♖d3, ♗f8; 38 ♖d4, ♗d7; 39 h4, ♖e7; 40 ♖e1, ♗f8; 41 ♖d3 (The preparations for f5 are complete) 41 ... ♗g6; 42 h5!



Keene-Geller, Teesside 1975 — 11 ..., a5!; 12 b5, ♗d4; 13 ♖g2, a4!; 14 ♖b1, ♗b3; 15 ♖b2, ♗c5; 16 e3, ♖a5; 17 f4, ♖ac8; 18 f5!?, ♗b3; 19 ♖e1!?, ♗g4; 20 ♖f4, ♗x e3!; 21 f x e (21 ♖ x e3?, d4; 22 ♖ x d4, ♗ x d4; 23 ♖ x d4, ♖c5 ++) 21 ... ♖c5 (21 ... f x e?; 22 ♖ x e3, d4; 23 ♖ x e6+) 22 e x f+, ♖ x f7; 23 ♖ x f7, ♗c2+; 24 ♖h1, ♗ x e1; 25 ♖ x d5, ♖h8; 26 ♖ x e1,



42 ... ♖g7 (42 ... ♗ x h; 43 ♖g2, h4; 44 ♖h1, h x g; 45 ♖ x h6 breaking into Black's ♖ position) 43 ♖f2, ♖c8; 44 ♖h1, ♗g5; 45 ♖e2, f5 (Black seeks salvation in an endgame) 46 e x f6+, ♖ x f6; 47 ♖e3, ♗ x f+ (To prevent the formation of a passed pawn after 48 f x g, but now White's rook can penetrate the g-file) 48 ♗ x f, ♖ x d4+; 49 ♖ x d4, ♖f6; 50 ♖g1, ♖c7; 51 ♖g8, ♖f7; 52 ♖g2, ♖f6; 53 ♖g8, ♖f7; 54 ♖g1, ♖f6; 55 a4! (At last - the remainder is easy to understand) 55 ... ♖f7; 56 ♖g8, ♖e7; 57 ♖e3, ♖f6; 58 ♖d4, ♖e7; 59 ♖e3, ♖f6 (59 ... ♖f6; 60 ♖g7+, ♖f7; 61 ♖ x f7+, ♖ x f7; 62 c6!) 60 ♖g6! (Time trouble over) 60 ... ♗ x g6; 61 ♖ x g6+, ♖f5; 62 ♖ x h6, e5; 63 f x e, ♖ x e5; 64 ♖d6!, ♖c7 (64 ... ♖f4?; 65 ♖ x d5+) 65 h6, a5; 66 b x a, ♖ x c5; 67 h7, ♖c3+; 68 ♖f2, ♖h3; 69 ♖d7, d4; 70 ♖ x b7, d3; 71 a6, d2; 72 ♖e2, ♖h2+; 73 ♖d1 1-0

26 ... ♖d4; 27 ♖fe7; ♗g6; 28 ♖f1!, ♖d8!; 29 ♖ff7, ♖g8; 30 ♖f4, ♖d8; 31 ♖ff7, ♖g8; 32 ♖f4 (32 ♗e4?, ♖ x b2; 33 ♗g5, ♖g7 ++) 32 ... ♖d8 ½

Larsen-Ivkov, Candidates' Match 1965 — 10 ♖g2, 0-0; 11 a3, ♖c8!; 12 ♖d2, a6; 13 ♖c1, ♗d7; 14 ♖h1, ♗d4; 15 b4, ♗b6; 16 e3, ♗b5; 17 ♖b3, ♖d7; 18 ♗e2, ♖f6; 19 ♗f4, ♖ x c1; 20 ♖ x c1, ♖c8; 21 ♖c5 ± 1-0 60 after many errors.

Larsen-Damjanović, Zagreb 1965 — 5 ..., e6; 6 c x d, e x d; 7 h3, ♖ x f3; 8 ♖ x f3, ♖d6; 9 d3, 0-0; 10 ♖g2, ♖e8; 11 ♗c3, ♗bd7; 12 a3, a5; 13 ♖c2, ♖b6; 14 ♖h1, ♗c5; 15 ♖g5, ♗h5; 16 e4 ± 1-0 56

Korchnoi-Ivkov, Buenos Aires 1960 — 5 h3, ♖ x f3; 6 ♖ x f3, e6; 7 ♖g2, ♖e7; 8 d4, 0-0; 9 ♗d2, ♖b6; 10 c3, ♖d8; 11 e3, c5; 12 f4!, ♗c6; 13 ♖h1, ♖c7; 14 ♖e2, ♖ab8; 15 g4, ♗e8; 16 d x c,

$\text{♞} \times c5$; 17 e4, d \times e; 18 $\text{♜} \times e4$, $\text{♞} f8$;
19 f5 \pm 1-0 30

Bilek-Damjanović, Beverwijk 1966 —
6 e \times f3!?, e6; 7 d3, $\text{♜} bd7$; 8 $\text{♜} d2$,
 $\text{♞} c5$; 9 f4, 0-0; 10 $\text{♜} f3$, $\text{♞} e8$; 11 c3,
 $\text{♞} d6$; 12 $\text{♞} e3$, c5 (e5!) 13 $\text{♞} e1$, $\text{♞} c7$ =
 $\frac{1}{2}$ 26

Ilievsky-Geller, Skopje 1967 — 7 ...,
 $\text{♞} e7$; 8 f4, 0-0; 9 $\text{♜} d2$, a5; 10 $\text{♜} f3$, a4;
11 $\text{♜} e5$, $\text{♜} fd7$; 12 c4, $\text{♞} c7$; 13 $\text{♜} \times d7$,
 $\text{♞} \times d7$ \mp 0-1 63

Royzman-Uhlmann, White Russia -
East Germany, Minsk 1966 — 5 d3,
 $\text{♜} bd7$; 6 $\text{♜} bd2$, e6; 7 e4, $\text{♞} e7$; 8 h3,
 $\text{♞} h5$; 9 $\text{♞} e2$, 0-0; 10 g4, $\text{♞} g6$; 11 $\text{♜} h4$,
d \times e; 12 $\text{♜} \times g6$, h \times g6; 13 $\text{♜} \times e4$,
 $\text{♜} \times e4$; 14 $\text{♞} \times e4$, e5; 15 b4!? (White
attempts to open up the position for
his ♞ pair, but the weaknesses on both
sides of the board prove fatal) 15 ...,
a5; 16 b5, c \times b; 17 $\text{♞} \times b7$, $\text{♞} b8$; 18
 $\text{♞} d5$, $\text{♞} c7$; 19 a4, b4; 20 f4 (Consistent
- if suicidal. In view of his gangrenous
c-pawn it is too late for defensive
measures) 20 ..., $\text{♞} \times c2!$; 21 $\text{♞} \times d7$,
 $\text{♞} c5$ +; 22 $\text{♞} h1$, $\text{♞} d4$ ++ 0-1 29

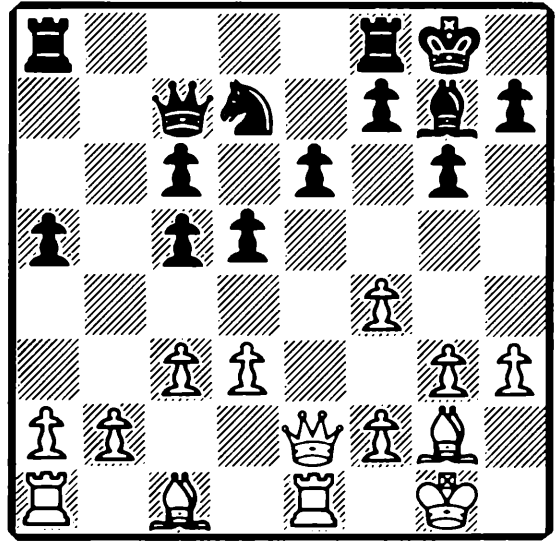
Christoph-Geller, Bath 1973 — 7
 $\text{♞} e1?$, $\text{♞} e7$; 8 e4, 0-0; 9 h3, $\text{♞} h5$; 10
g4, d \times e; 11 d \times e, $\text{♞} g6$; 12 $\text{♞} e2$, $\text{♞} c7$;
13 $\text{♜} e1?! (13 b3!?)$ 13 ..., e5; 14 $\text{♜} d3$,
 $\text{♞} ad8$; 15 a4, $\text{♜} c5$; 16 $\text{♜} \times c5$, $\text{♞} \times c5$;
17 $\text{♜} b3$, $\text{♞} e7$; 18 $\text{♞} d2$, h5; 19 f4?,
 $\text{♞} \times d2!$; 20 $\text{♞} \times d2$, e \times f \mp 0-1 33

Portisch-Hort, Lugano 1968 — 7 h3,
 $\text{♞} \times f3$; 8 $\text{♜} \times f3$, $\text{♞} e7$; 9 e3, 0-0; 10
 $\text{♞} e2$, a5; 11 e4, a4; 12 e5, $\text{♜} e8$; 13 a3,
b5; 14 d4, b4(?); 15 a \times b, $\text{♞} \times b4$; 16
c4!, $\text{♜} c7$; 17 $\text{♞} c2$, $\text{♞} b8$; 18 $\text{♜} g5$ \pm 1-0
86

Spiridonov-Kurajica, Örebro 1966 — 6
..., e5; 7 h3, $\text{♞} \times f3$; 8 $\text{♞} \times f3$, $\text{♞} c5$; 9
c3, 0-0; 10 e4, d \times e; 11 d \times e, $\text{♞} e7$; 12
 $\text{♜} c4$, $\text{♞} fd8$; 13 $\text{♜} e3$, g6; 14 $\text{♜} g4$,
 $\text{♜} \times g4$; 15 h \times g4, $\text{♜} f8$ = $\frac{1}{2}$ 21

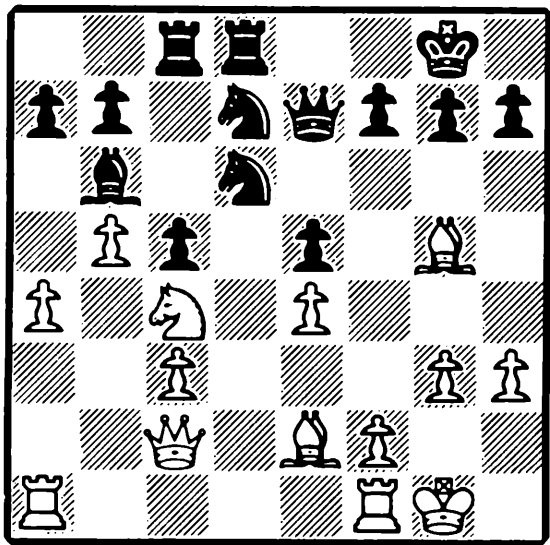
Kotov-Ivkov, Sarajevo 1966 — 1 d3,
d5; 2 g3, c6; 3 $\text{♞} g2$, $\text{♜} f6$; 4 $\text{♜} f3$, $\text{♞} g4$;
5 h3, $\text{♞} \times f3$; 6 e \times f3!?, g6!; 7 0-0,
 $\text{♞} g7$; 8 f4, 0-0; 9 $\text{♜} d2$, e6; 10 $\text{♜} f3$, c5;

11 $\text{♜} e5$, $\text{♜} fd7$; 12 $\text{♞} e1$, $\text{♞} c7$; 13 $\text{♞} e2$,
 $\text{♜} c6$; 14 $\text{♜} \times c6$, b \times c6; 15 c3, a5
 \mp $\frac{1}{2}$ 40



II Botvinnik-Szilagy, IBM Tourna-
ment, Amsterdam 1966 — 1 g3, d5; 2
 $\text{♜} f3$, c6; 3 $\text{♞} g2$, $\text{♞} g4$; 4 d3, $\text{♜} d7$; 5 h3,
 $\text{♞} \times f3$ (Since Black is not threatened
with immediate tactical disaster if he
retreats his ♞ — he could have
retained his options with 5 ..., $\text{♞} h5$
and only exchanged on f3 at the
appropriate moment. White would
hardly weaken himself with g4 and
 $\text{♜} h4$ if he did this, and the ♞ would
have a useful role to play in the coming
middlegame) 6 $\text{♞} \times f3$, e5? (A serious
strategic error. Black should strive to
maintain a solid triangle of pawns in
the centre — c6-d5-e6 — in order to
limit the scope of White's King's
bishop. Now d5 has been deprived of
support and White's ♞ enters play
with devastating effect) 7 $\text{♜} d2$, $\text{♜} gf6$;
8 e4, d \times e; 9 d \times e, $\text{♞} c5$; 10 0-0, $\text{♞} e7$;
11 c3, 0-0? (Essential was 11 ..., a5.
Now Black's position becomes critical)
12 b4, $\text{♞} b6$; 13 a4, $\text{♞} fd8$; 14 $\text{♞} c2$,
 $\text{♞} ac8$; 15 $\text{♞} e2$ (The ♞ prepares for
redeployment along a more profitable
diagonal — a2-g8) 15 ..., c5? (A

frightful move after which Black's pieces run out of decent squares. Black should attempt to hold his lines intact with 15 ..., ♖e8) 16 b5 (A 'Petrosian-move' remarked Botvinnik after the game) 16 ..., ♖e8; 17 ♖c4, ♖d6 (Hoping to challenge the ♖ before it reaches e3. Anyway, Black no longer has a better move) 18 ♖g5!



(Tactical blows serving positional ends. With subtle understanding of the position Botvinnik forces the fatal weakening move f6, since 18 ..., ♖xg5; 19 ♖xd6 followed by ♖c4 leaves Black in a comical state of impotence) 18 ..., f6; 19 ♖e3, ♖xc4; 20 ♖xc4+, ♖h8; 21 a5, ♖c7; 22 ♖fd1, ♖f8; 23 ♖a2 (Putting an end to thoughts of ♖e6. White's winning plan is now simple.

i - Exchange all rooks to weaken Black's grip on his back rank.

ii - Force more weaknesses on the White squares with a6.

iii - Reverse the position of ♖ and ♖ on a2-g8 diagonal, after which Black is helpless against mating threats and penetration on the ♖-side) 23 ..., ♖xd1+; 24 ♖xd1, ♖d8; 25 ♖xd8, ♖xd8; 26 a6, b6; 27 ♖g2, ♖d7; 28 ♖e2, ♖g6; 29 ♖b3, ♖e7; 30 ♖c4, h6; 31 ♖f7 (All very neat and efficient. Black could resign but prefers to be

shown) 31 ..., ♖h7; 32 ♖c4, ♖d6; 33 h4, ♖d1; 34 ♖e8, f5; 35 exf, ♖xf5; 36 ♖g8+, ♖h8; 37 ♖f7+ 1-0. It is fitting that the piece to deliver the final blow should be White's King's bishop.

Benkö-Darga, Interzonal, Amsterdam 1964 — 6 ..., ♖gf6; 7 0-0, e6!; 8 ♖d2, ♖c5; 9 c3, 0-0; 10 d4? (10 ♖g2!), ♖b6; 11 e4, e5! (Timed properly this advance is dangerous for White) 12 exd, cxd; 13 dxe, ♖xe5; 14 ♖b3, ♖e4; 15 ♖g2, ♖e8; 16 ♖d4, ♖f6; 17 ♖e2, ♖ad8 0-1 34. (c3 and d4 are usually only playable if White can also get in f4 before Black breaks loose with e5).

Bertok-Damjanović, Yugoslavia 1966 — 4 ..., ♖xf3!?!; 5 exf3, ♖f6; 6 0-0, e6; 7 ♖bd2, ♖e7; 8 f4, 0-0; 9 ♖f3, c5; 10 ♖e5, ♖c6; 11 ♖xc6, bxc6; 12 c4!, ♖b8; 13 ♖e1, ♖e8; 14 ♖a4? 0-1 27

Bilek-Bukić, Szombathely 1966 — 4 h3 ♖xf3; 5 exf3, e6; 6 d3, ♖d6; 7 f4, ♖f6; 8 ♖d2, ♖e7; 9 c3, 0-0; 10 0-0, ♖d7; 11 ♖f3 (White is now threatening to seize control of the centre with d4 and ♖e5. To forestall this Black must play e5, allowing White to rid himself of the doubled pawns and remain with the advantage of the two bishops — a clear illustration of the strategic thought underlying the recapture exf3) 11 ..., e5; 12 fxe, ♖xe5; 13 ♖xe5, ♖xe5; 14 ♖e1, ♖d6; 15 h4, h6; 16 ♖g4 (Despite his bishops White has achieved very little. Black has no real weaknesses and White's Queen's bishop in particular lacks useful squares. Black could now have taken the initiative with Maric's suggestion — 16 ..., ♖f5! and if 17 ♖xf5, ♖xf5; 18 ♖h3, ♖xg3!; 19 fxc3, ♖xc3; 20 ♖e7, ♖ae8; 21 ♖xe8, ♖xe8; 22 ♖d2, ♖e2; 23 ♖d1, ♖xh4. In my opinion, the recapture exf3 has practically no bite — an opinion which is supported by

variations such as this) 16 ..., ♖g6? After this inferior move White turned his ♙ pair to advantage. ± 1-0 37

Bilek-Bronstein, Interzonal 1964, Amsterdam — 6 f4, ♙d6; 7 0-0, ♗d7; 8 d3, h5!?!; 9 ♖e1, ♜f6; 10 c4, ♗e7; 11 ♗c3, h4; 12 c×d, c×d; 13 ♜a4, h×g; 14 f×g, ♙c5+; 15 ♙e3, ♙×e3+; 16 ♖×e3, ♖d8; 17 ♗×d5, ♗×d5; 18 ♙×d5, ♜×b2; 19 ♖ae1, 0-0! ♢ 0-1 43

Polugaevsky-Bilek, Budapest 1965 — 4 0-0, ♗f6; 5 d3, ♗bd7; 6 ♗bd2, h6; 7 h3, ♙h5; 8 e4, e6; 9 ♜e2, d×e; 10 d×e, ♙e7; 11 ♖d1, 0-0; 12 ♗c4, ♜c8; 13 ♙f4, ♖d8; 14 ♗d6, ♙×d6; 15 ♙×d6, ♙×f3; 16 ♜×f3 ± ½

D.Byrne-Smyslov, Lugano 1968 — 4 ..., ♗d7; 5 d3, e6; 6 ♗bd2, ♙d6; 7 e4, ♗e7; 8 ♜e2, 0-0; 9 h3, ♙h5; 10 ♖e1, ♜h8; 11 d4 (The beginning of a misplaced manoeuvre which merely leads to the disintegration of White's centre. The correct play for White is shown in the next example) 11 ..., ♖c8; 12 c4?, c5!; 13 c×d, e×d; 14 e5, ♙b8; 15 e6, f×e; 16 ♜×e6, ♖e8; 17 d×c, ♗×c5; 18 ♜e2, ♗c6; 19 ♜f1, ♜f6; 20 a4, ♖×e1; 21 ♗×e1, ♗d4; 22 ♙×d5, ♗e2+; 23 ♜h2, ♜e5; 24 ♙g2, ♗×g3; 25 f×g3, ♜×g3+; 26 ♜g1, ♜h2+; 27 ♜f2, ♙g3+; 28 ♜e3, ♙×e1 0-1

Portisch-Ivkov, IBM Tournament 1969 — 8 b3, 0-0; 9 h3, ♙h5; 10 ♙b2, ♖ac8; 11 ♜e1, c5(?); 12 ♗h4!, ♜b6; 13 ♜e3, ♖fe8?; 14 ♜g5!, ♙g6; 15 e×d, ♗×d5; 16 ♗×g6, h×g6; 17 ♙×d5, e×d5; 18 ♜×d5 ± 1-0 21

Livshin-Petrosian, Moscow 1964 Spartakiad — 4 ♗e5!?, ♙h5; 5 g4, ♙g6; 6 h4, f6; 7 ♗×g6, h×g6; 8 d4, e6; 9 ♜d3, f5; 10 g×f, g×f; 11 ♜g3, ♗f6; 12 ♗d2, ♜e7; 13 ♗f3, ♗bd7; 14 ♜g6+, ♜f7 with a sound pawn formation and a grip on the centre. ♢ 0-1 40. Note the difference between this example and Smyslov-Darga. Here White does not have ♜a4+ at his

disposal and the ♗ manoeuvre is only a waste of time.

Bilek-Ivkov, Interzonal Amsterdam 1964 — 4 d4, ♗d7; 6 ♗bd2, e6; 6 h3, ♙h5!; 7 c3 (7 c4!), f5! (Playing a Stonewall with the Queen's bishop outside the pawn chain); 8 ♜b3, ♖b8; 9 c4, ♙d6; 10 ♜e3, ♜e7; 11 ♗g5, ♗f8; 12 f4, ♗f6; 13 0-0, h6; 14 ♗gf3, ♗d7; 15 ♗e5 ♢ 0-1 33

Reshevsky-Larsen, Amsterdam 1964 — 4 c4, e6; 5 0-0, ♗d7; 6 c×d, e×d; 7 h3, ♙×f3; 8 ♙×f3, ♙d6; 9 d3, ♗e7; 10 ♗c3, 0-0; 11 e4, ♗b6; 12 ♜b3, ♙c5; 13 ♖d1, a5; 14 d4, ♙d6; 15 e5, ♙c7; 16 ♗e2, a4; 17 ♜c2, f6!; 18 ♗f4, f×e; 19 ♗e6, ♜d6; 20 ♗×f8, ♖×f8 = ½ 30

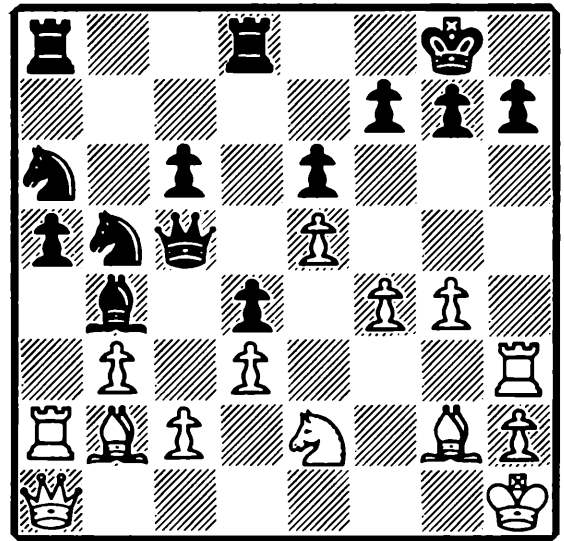
Keene-Karaklaić, Bognor Regis 1965 — 5 c×d, e×d; 6 0-0, ♗f6; 7 d3, ♙e7; 8 h3, ♙×f3; 9 e×f3!?, 0-0; 10 f4, ♗a6; 11 g4, ♖e8; 12 ♗c3, ♗d7; 13 f5, d4; 14 ♗e2, ♗dc5; 15 a3!, ♙f6; 16 ♗g3, ♗c7; 17 b4, ♗d7; 18 ♗e4, ♙e7; 19 g5, ♗d5; 20 ♖a2, ♙f8; 21 ♜b3, a5; 22 g6! ± ½ 46

Keene-Darga, Cheltenham 1971 — 7 ..., ♗bd7; 8 ♗c3, ♙c5; 9 h3, ♙×f3; 10 ♙×f3, 0-0; 11 ♙f4, ♖e8; 12 ♜c2, ♙d4?! (12 ..., d4!?! ±) 13 ♖ad1, ♗e5; 14 ♙g2, ♗g6?! (14 ..., ♗h5!?) 15 ♙c1, a5; 16 ♜h2, h5; 17 e4! ± 1-0 41

Etruk-Rosenfeld, Estonian Championship 1964 — 7 ..., ♙c5; 8 ♜c2, ♗bd7; 9 e4, 0-0; 10 ♗bd2, d×e; 11 d×e, ♖e8; 12 h3, ♙h5 (♙×f3!) 13 ♗h4, ♙e2; 14 ♖e1, ♙a6; 15 ♗b3, ♙b6; 16 ♙e3!, ♙×e3; 17 ♖×e3, g6; 18 ♖ae1, ♗h5; 19 f4, ♜b6; 20 ♜h2 ± 1-0 36

Podgaiets-Lein, Alma Ata 1969 — [Notes by Moiseev, reprinted with permission of 'The Chess Player', translated by W.R.Hartston] - 4 b3, ♗d7; 5 ♙b2, ♗gf6; 6 d3, e6; 7 ♗bd2, ♙e7. Black's opening formation is analogous to the well-known method

of play against the Réti introduced by Emmanuel Lasker. Black develops the ♖ from c8 and then forms a triangle of pawns in the centre on c6, d5 and e6. The only difference in this position is that the ♖ is on g4 rather than f5. This circumstance makes it easier for White to play e4, though Black does not have to lose time retreating his ♖ from f5 after this advance. 8 0-0, 0-0; 9 e4, a5. A logical continuation. Black strives to obtain play on the ♙-side. 10 a4. Worth consideration was 10 a3, so as to answer 10 ... a4 with 11 b4. 10 ... b5; 11 ♙e1, ♖×f3; 12 ♗×f3, b×a; 13 e5. If immediately 13 ♖×a4 Black has the choice between 13 ... ♖b4 and 13 ... ♗c5. 13 ... ♗e8; 14 ♖×a4, ♖b4; 15 ♙a1. On 15 ♖c3 Black could reply ... c5. The move 15 c3 is not attractive for White in view of the weakness of the b-pawn, while if 15 ♙e2, then ... ♗b6 followed by 11 ... a4 is possible. Now White creates threats against the a-pawn (16 c3 & 17 b4). Therefore Black regroupes his ♗ on b7. 15 ... ♗c5; 16 ♖a2, ♗b7; 17 ♗d4. After 17 c3, ♖e7; 18 b4, possible is 18 ... ♙b6 followed by 19 ... ♗c7 defending the ♖ on a8. 17 ... ♙d7; 18 f4. If 18 c3, ♖c5; 19 b4, ♖b6 is not good for Black in view of 20 ♗b3, ♙c7; 21 c4. However, after 18 ... ♖e7; 19 b4, c5; 20 b×c, ♗×c5 Black obtains quite a good position. 18 ... ♗c7; 19 ♙h1, ♗b5; 20 ♗e2, ♖fd8; 21 ♖h3. White strives for the advance f5, but his pieces are stranded on the ♙-wing and it is difficult for him to organise an attack on the ♙-side. 21 ... d4. Preventing 22 f5 in view of 22 ... ♙d5+; 23 ♖g2, ♙×e5. 22 ♖g2, ♗c5. The knight's route leads via a6 and c7 to d5. 23 g4, ♗a6; 24 ♖f3. Worth consideration was 24 f5 since after 24 ... e×f; 25 g×f, Black cannot attack the pawn on e5 successfully because his pieces are tied to the defence of the d-pawn. 24 ... ♙d5; 25 ♖h3, ♙c5;



26 ♙d1. Defending the pawn on c2 while at the same time preparing to transfer the ♙ to the ♙-side. 26 ... ♗ac7; 27 ♗g3, ♗d5; 28 ♗e4, ♙e7; 29 ♙f3, ♖c3; 30 g5. This move has severe repercussions. 30 ♖×c3 was necessary e.g.: 30 ... d×c3; 31 ♙f2 with chances of organising threats on the ♙-wing. 30 ... ♖×b2; 31 ♗f6+. Insufficient is 31 ♙h5 in view of 31 ... ♙b4 and Black maintains his material advantage thanks to the threat of 32 ... ♙e1+. If 31 ♖×b2 there follows, as indeed occurred later on in the game, 31 ... ♗bc3 — cutting out the ♖ and threatening ♙a3. 31 ... g×f6; 32 g×f6. If 32 ♙h5, safest is 32 ... ♙f8; 33 g×f6, ♗×f6; 34 ♙h6+, ♙e8; 35 e×f6, ♙b4, but also playable is 32 ... ♙b4; 33 ♙×h7+, ♙f8; 34 ♖×d5, c×d5 and Black must repel the threats. 32 ... ♗×f6; 33 e×f6, ♙×f6; 34 ♖×b2, ♗c3! Now the White ♖ is shut out, the threats on the ♙-side are contained and Black has a won game. 35 ♙g4+, ♙f8; 36 ♖×h7, ♖ac8; 37 ♖h5, c5; 38 f5, e5; 39 ♖e4, ♙e7; 40 ♖g5, ♖b8; 41 ♖g2, a4. 0-1 There is no defence to ... a3.

Polugaevsky-Malich, Amsterdam 1972 — 10 a3, ♗e8!?!; 11 h3, ♖h5; 12 ♙e1, ♗c7; 13 ♗d4!?, c5 (13 ... f6!?) 14 ♗e2, ♖×e2; 15 ♙×e2, a4; 16 f4, ♗b6 (16 ... b5) 17 d4 ± 1-0 38

Vadasz-Farago, Hungarian Championship 1976 — 9 c4, a5; 10 a3, ♖d6!; 11 ♖e1, e5; 12 h3, ♗×f3!; 13 ♗×f3, ♜e7; 14 c×d, c×d; 15 ♗g2? (15 e4, d4; 16 ♗c4, b5; 17 ♗×d6, ♜×d6 =) 15 ..., b5!; 16 e4, d4; 17 ♗f3, ♖ac8!; 18 h4, b4!; 19 a4!, ♖c3!! ♠ 0-1 40

Spiridonov-Hennings, Örebro 1966 — 9 h3, ♗h5; 10 e4, a5; 11 a3, ♗c5; 12 ♜e2, ♜c7; 13 g4, ♗g6; 14 ♗e5, d×e; 15 d×e, ♗fd7; 16 f4!, f6; 17 ♗×g6, h×g6; 18 e5 ± 1-0 36. A case where White's control of the centre allows him to play g4. Black should have played 9 ..., ♗×f3!



III Smyslov-Darga, Interzonal Amsterdam 1964 — 1 ♗f3, ♗f6; 2 g3, d5; 3 ♗g2, ♗g4; 4 c4, c6; 5 c×d, c×d? (An automatic reaction - correct is 5 ..., ♗×f3) 6 ♗e5, ♗c8 (If 6 ..., ♗h5 then 7 ♜a4+, ♗bd7 [7 ..., ♗c6; 8 ♗c3!, ♖c8; 9 g4, ♗g6; 10 h4] 8 ♗c3, e6; 9 g4, ♗g6; 10 h4 and now:

i - 10 ... ♗c2!?!; 11 ♗×f7!, ♜×f7; 12 ♜×c2, ♗×g4; 13 ♗×d5! or 11 ..., ♗×a4; 12 ♗×d8, ♖×d8; 13 ♗×a4, ♗×g4; 14 ♗h3. Weak, however, is 11 ♜×c2?, ♗×e5; 12 g5, ♗fd7; 13 d4, ♗c6 — Lissitzin-Konstantinopolsky, USSR., 1936 (!)

ii - 10 ..., b5!?!; 11 ♗×b5, ♗×e5; 12 ♗c7 dbl+, ♜e7; 13 ♗×a8, ♜×a8; 14 h5, ♗e×g4; 15 h×g6, f×g; 16 d4

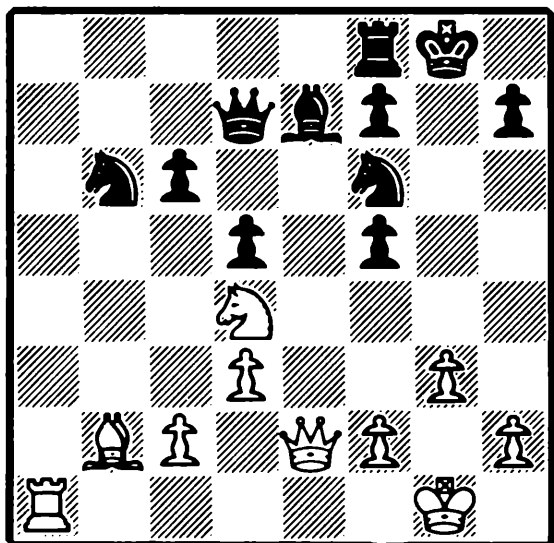
iii - 10 ..., a6; 11 h5, b5; 12 h×g6, b×a4; 13 g×f+, ♜e7; 14 ♗c6+ (even stronger is 11 ♗×d7! followed by h5) 7 0-0, e6; 8 ♗c3, ♗e7; 9 d4, 0-0; 10 ♗f4, ♗d7; (After Black's adventure with his Queen's bishop White has obtained several important advantages

— better development, more active pieces and the possibility of e4, breaking open the centre for the ♗g2) 11 ♜b3, ♜b6; 12 ♜×b6, a×b6; 13 ♗×d7 (And the two bishops!), ♗b×d7; 14 ♖fc1, ♖fc8; 15 a3, ♖c6; 16 ♗d2, ♖d8; 17 e3, ♗e8; 18 e4!, d×e; 19 ♗×e4, ♖c4; 20 ♗b5, ♖×c1+; 21 ♖×c1, ♗c5; 22 d×c5, ♖×d2; 23 c×b, ♖×b2; 24 a4, ♜f8; 25 ♖c8 1-0

Keene-Basman, Hastings 1966-67 — 5 ..., ♗×f3!; 6 ♗×f3, c×d; 7 ♜b3, ♜d7; 8 ♗c3, e6; 9 0-0, ♗c6; 10 ♗g2, ♗e7; 11 d3, 0-0; 12 ♗f4, ♖ac8; 13 ♖ac1, h6; 14 ♜a4, a6; 15 ♗h3, ♖a8!?!; 16 e4! ± White has prospects of a ♜-side attack with f4. ½ 51 after blunders.

Doda-Pietsch, Havana 1965 — 4 ..., ♗×f3; 5 ♗×f3, c6; 6 ♜b3, ♜b6; 7 c×d, ♜×b3; 8 ♜×b3, c×d; 9 ♗c3, e6; 10 e4?, d×e; 11 ♗×e4, ♗×e4; 12 ♗×e4, ♗c6; 13 ♗×c6+, b×c6; 14 d3, ♜d7; 15 ♗e3, ♗b4+; 16 ♜d1 ♠ ½ 55

Keene-Kovacević, Amsterdam 1973 — 1 ♗f3, d5; 2 b3, ♗g4; 3 ♗b2, ♗d7; 4 g3, ♗×f3!?!; 5 e×f3, ♗gf6; 6 f4, e6; 7 ♗g2?! (7 ♗h3! intending the advance f5 is less stereotyped) 7 ..., ♗e7; 8 0-0, 0-0; 9 d3, a5; 10 a4, c6; 11 ♗d2, b5; 12 ♜e2, b×a?; (Black should retain the tension by playing moves like ..., ♖b8 and ... ♖e8, after which his position might even be slightly preferable. But now White is better) 13 ♖×a4, ♗b6; 14 ♖a2!, a4; 15 ♖fa1, a×b; 16 ♖×a8, ♗×a8; 17 ♗×b3, ♗b6 (Not good since now White can launch a variety of favourable combinations. However, White's well co-ordinated pieces give him much the better game in any case) 18 f5! (Clearly Black must accept this sacrifice) 18 ..., e×f; 19 ♗d4, ♜d7; 20 ♗h3! (20 ♗×c6, ♜×c6; 21 ♜×e7 is also good but the text is more accurate) 20 ..., g6 (20 ..., ♗g4 is met by 21 ♗×f5!) 21 ♗×f5!., g×f5



22 ♖a7!! (A terrible shock for Black who has no choice but to fall in with

White's plans) 22 ... ♜×a7; 23 ♜×c6, ♜d7 (If 23 ... ♜a2 then 24 ♜×e7+, ♜g7; 25 ♜×f5+, ♜g8 — 25 ... ♜g6; 26 ♜e7+, ♜g7; 27 ♜g4+ — 26 ♜g4+!, ♜×g4; 27 ♜e7 mate. Black's best is 23 ... ♜a3!; 24 ♜×a7 — 24 ♜×f6?, ♜a4! ∞ — 24 ... ♜×b2; 25 c4!, ♜d4; 26 ♜b5, ♜e8!; 27 ♜f3, ♜c5; 28 d4, ♜f8; 29 c5, ♜c4; 30 ♜×f5 when White should win but Black can offer considerable resistance.) 24 ♜×e7+, ♜g7; 25 ♜h5! (Unanswerable. If 25 ... ♜×e7; 26 ♜g5+, ♜h8; 27 ♜×f6+, ♜×f6; 28 ♜×f6+, ♜g8; 29 ♜×b6++ and if 25 ... ♜h6; 26 ♜×f5+++. Finally, if 25 ... ♜a8; 26 ♜g5+, ♜f8; 27 ♜×f6 and mate follows) 1-0

**Black plays d5 and ♜g4
The Keres Variation**

An offshoot of the Yugoslav Variation

Szabo-Donner, Beverwijk 1966 — 1 ♜f3, d5; 2 g3, ♜g4; 3 ♜g2, ♜d7 (This move is Keres's speciality) 4 c4, e6; 5 ♜a4!, c6; 6 c×d5, ♜×f3; 7 ♜×f3, e×d; 8 d4, ♜d6; 9 ♜c3, f5; 10 ♜c2, g6 (10 ... ♜e7!) 11 h4, h5; 12 ♜f4! ± 1-0 35

Olafsson-Keres, Piatigorsky Cup, Los Angeles 1963 — 4 ... c6 (Keres mentions 4 ... d×c. White's best method of regaining the pawn seems to be 5 ♜a3, e5; 6 ♜×c4 and if e4 then 7 ♜fe5!) 5 c×d, c×d; 6 0-0, ♜gf6; 7 ♜c3, e6; 8 h3, ♜h5; 9 d3, ♜c5; 10 e4, 0-0; 11 ♜f4, ♜b6?; 12 ♜e2, ♜c8; 13 ♜ac1, a6; 14 g4, ♜g6; 15 ♜g3, ♜fd7; 16 ♜h4, ♜e8; 17 ♜h1, d4; 18 ♜b1, e5; 19 ♜f5, f6; 20 f4 ± but 0-1 86. A better plan for White is 11 ♜e2 — if Black exchanges in the centre then

follow up with ♜d1 and ♜e3 attempting to exploit d5 and the possibility of g4 and ♜h4.

Keene-Kurajica, Hastings 1966-67 — 11 ... d×e!; 12 d×e, e5!; 13 ♜d2 = ½

Zwaig-Kurajica, Barcelona 1965 — 7 d4, e6; 8 ♜c3, ♜d6; 9 ♜f4, ♜×f4; 10 g×f4, ♜×f3!; 11 ♜×f3, 0-0; 12 f5, ♜b6; 13 f×e, f×e; 14 ♜d2, ♜e8; 15 ♜g4, ♜ef6 = ½ 24

Keene-Weissbacher, Barcelona 1965 — 6 ♜b3!?, ♜c7? (6 ... ♜c5! and if 7 ♜b5+, ♜d7!; 8 ♜×c5, ♜c8) 7 ♜c3, e6; 8 d4, a6; 9 e4!, d×e; 10 ♜×e4, ♜gf6; 11 ♜×f6+, ♜×f6; 12 ♜e5! ++ 1-0 29

Bouwmeester-Keres, Olympiad, Varna 1962 — 4 0-0, e5; 5 d3, ♜gf6; 6 ♜bd2,

♙c5; 7 e4, d×e; 8 d×e, 0-0; 9 h3, ♘h5; 10 ♖e2, ♜e8; 11 ♜e1, ♗f8; 12 ♗c4 (12 ♗b5!, ♘b6; 13 ♗c4) 12 ..., ♗f6d7!; 13 ♗b3, ♘b6; 14 ♘g5, ♗c8; 15 ♘e3, ♗e6; 16 c3, f6! (Preparing to regroup the Queen's bishop) 17 h4, ♘f7; 18 ♗e2, ♗dc5; 19 ♗fd2, ♗d7; 20 ♗c4, ♗d3! ♠ 0-1 65

Benkö-Keres, Candidates' Tournament, Curacao 1962 — 4 ..., c6; 5 d3, e5; 6 h3, ♘h5; 7 c4, d×c; 8 d×c, ♗gf6; 9 ♘e3, ♗c7; 10 ♗c3, ♘b4?; 11 ♗b3, a5; 12 ♗a4, ♘e7; 13 ♗h4!, 0-0; 14 g4, ♘g6; 15 ♗×g6, h×g6; 16 ♜fd1 ♜ad8; 17 c5, ♗h7; 18 ♗b6 ± 1-0 47

Polugaevsky-Lehmann, Beverwijk 1966 — 4 ..., ♗gf6?!; 5 d3, e6; 6 ♗bd2, ♘e7; 7 h3, ♘h5; 8 e4, d×e; 9

d×e, ♗e5?; 10 g4!, ♗×f3+; 11 ♗×f3, ♘g6; 12 ♗b3!, ♜b8; 13 f4, ♗d4+; 14 ♗h2, h5; 15 g5, ♗d7; 16 ♗b5, h4; 17 ♗b3, ♗b6; 18 ♗e2 ± 1-0 45. Here again White can allow himself the extravagance of g4 and ♗h4, since tactical circumstances enable him to seize the centre with f4 before Black can organise adequate counterplay.

Keene-Keres, Dortmund 1973 — 5 c4, c6; 6 c×d, c×d; 7 ♗b3!, e5? (7 ..., ♗b6!; 8 ♗×b6, ♗×b6; 9 ♗c3 ±) 8 d4! (8 ♗×b7?, ♗c5! ♠) 8 ..., e×d; 9 ♗×d4, ♗c5; 10 ♗c2, ♜c8; 11 ♗c3, ♘e7; 12 ♘g5, 0-0; 13 ♜ad1, ♗e6; 14 ♘e3, ♗a5; 15 h3!, ♗×d4; 16 ♘×d4, ♘e6; 17 ♗b3, ♗a6; 18 e3! ± ½ 100

The Yugoslav Variation: Illustrative Extract

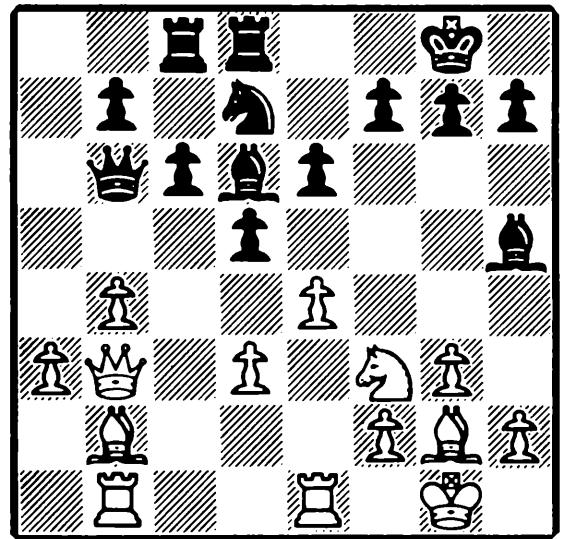
The Yugoslav grandmaster Kurajica has summed up the theory underlying the Yugoslav Variation as follows: 'By playing ♘g4 Black retains the possibility of capturing White's ♗f3, then erecting a formidably solid pawn chain — c6-d5-e6 — which restricts the radius of White's King's bishop and leaves Black a free hand on the ♗-side.' The following extract illustrates this theory admirably.

Eliskases-Petrosian, Buenos Aires 1964

See diagram opposite

19 ..., ♘×f3! (It may seem strange to cede White the 'advantage' of the two bishops, but Petrosian has selected White's a- and b-pawns as his target, and the central pawn configuration means that the bishops will have a purely passive role to play in their defence) 20 ♘×f3, ♜a8; 21 ♗g2, ♗b5;

22 ♘d1, ♘e7; 23 ♘c2, ♗b6; 24 e5 (Hoping to get in d4 and ♘d3 when his troubles would be over) 24 ..., c5! (Perfect timing. Had this advance taken place before White blocked the centre with e5, then the general liquidation of pawns would have increased the scope of White's bishops) 25 b×c,



♙×b3; 26 ♖×b3, ♖×c5; 27 ♖d1 (Eliskases is noted for his tough defence. He now embarks on a manoeuvre designed to take control of the b- and c-files in compensation for the inevitable loss of his ♖a3) 27 ... ♜dc8; 28 ♜e2, g6; 29 ♜c2, ♘d7; 30 ♜bc1 (Pinning his hopes on the c-file) 30 ... ♜c6; 31 d4 (Necessary in order to avoid loss of his d- or e-pawns once a3 falls) 31 ... ♘f8! (Not 31 ... ♖×a3 32 ♜×c6, b×c6; 33 ♜a1) 32 ♜×c6, b×c6; 33 ♜×c6, ♖×a3; 34 ♖×a3, ♜×a3 (This ending is very much in Black's favour: White's ♖ still cannot find useful squares and his pieces must always be prepared to defend the ♖d4 which Black can assault with both ♜ and ♘) 35 ♖c2 (To prevent ♜d3) 35 ... ♜g7; 36 h4 (Hoping to lock out Black's king) 36 ... h5; 37 ♜f1, ♘b8; 38 ♜c8, ♘d7; 39 ♜c6, ♜a2; 40 ♜e1 (The ♜ must travel to the rescue of his left flank, threatened by ♘b8-a6-b4, when the ♖c2 would be forced to move and ♜d2 would follow, winning the d-pawn) 40 ... ♘b8; 41 ♜c3, ♘a6; 42 ♜d2, ♘b4; 43 ♜c1, ♜h6 (With White's forces under siege on the left wing, Black opens up the right wing for ♜ penetration) 44 ♜b1, g5; 45 h×g+ (If White stays passive, g×h

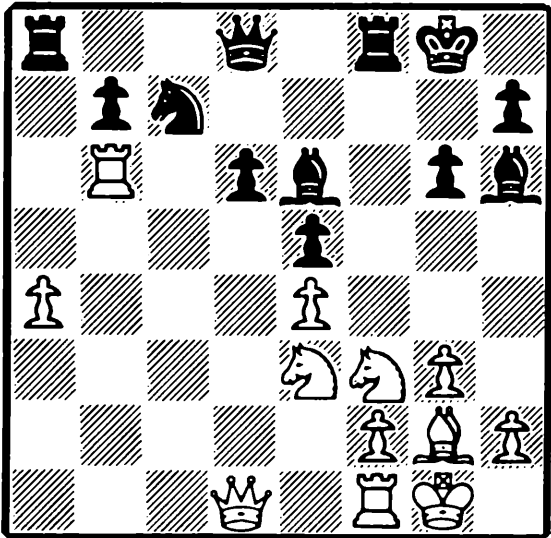
will isolate his ♖h4 and any ♜+♖ ending will mean certain loss) 45 ... ♜×g5; 46 f4+, ♜h6; 47 ♖b3 (White must abandon the 7th rank to Black's rook, for if 47 ♜c1 then 47 ... ♜×c2+; 48 ♜×c2, ♘×c2; 49 ♜×c2, h4!; 50 g×h, ♜h5 and wins) 47 ... ♜d2 (White must now lose pawns but he has seen a tactical resource which may yet save him) 48 ♖a4, h4; 49 g×h, ♜×d4; 50 ♖b5, ♜×f4; 51 ♜b2, ♜×h4; 52 ♜b3, ♜f4; 53 ♜g3, ♜e4; 54 ♜g2 (The point. Black has two extra pawns, but his ♜ is cut off and his ♜ is tied to the defence of the trapped ♘. However, Petrosian had foreseen this possibility and he takes it in his stride) 54 ... ♜×e5! (A neat solution. He abandons his piece and wins with his army of pawns. White's bishop is merely a forlorn onlooker) 55 ♜×b4, ♜g5; 56 ♜f2, ♜g7; 57 ♜c5, d4+!; 58 ♜c4, ♜g4; 59 ♖e8, f5; 60 ♖d7, ♜f6; 61 ♜e2, e5; 62 ♜f2, ♜g5; 63 ♜d5, d3; 64 ♜a2, ♜g4; 65 ♜a6+, ♜g5; 66 ♖a4, d2; 67 ♖d1, ♜g1; 68 ♜a1, ♜e1; 69 ♜c4, e4; 70 ♜c3, e3; 71 ♜c2, e2; 72 ♜×d2, e×d1=♜+; 73 ♜×d1, ♜×d1+; 74 ♜×d1, ♜f4 0-1. White could have spared himself the agony of the last fourteen moves.

The Symmetrical Variation

Smyslov-Botvinnik, USSR Championship 1955 — 1 ♘f3, ♘f6; 2 g3, g6; 3 ♖g2, ♖g7; 4 0-0, 0-0; 5 d3, c5; 6 e4, ♘c6; 7 ♘bd2, d6; 8 a4, ♘e8; (Botvinnik prepares a vigorous counter attack down the f-file. The safest and best treatment is ♜b8 followed by a6, shifting the weight of the struggle to the ♜-side) 9 ♘c4, e5; 10 c3, f5 (Rather too enterprising. Sounder is 10

... h6 followed by 11 ... ♖e6) 11 b4! (A well founded sacrifice: the b-file is opened and White diminishes Black's influence in the centre by attacking c5) 11 ... c×b; 12 c×b, f×e (If 12 ... ♘×b4; 13 ♜b3! The text plans to accept White's offer at a later stage, but 12 ... h6 was still a safer alternative) 13 d×e, ♖e6; 14 ♘e3, ♘×b4; 15 ♜b1, a5; 16 ♖a3, ♘c7;

17 ♖×b4, a×b4; 18 ♜×b4, ♕h6 (Botvinnik relies on active defence. He hopes to meet 19 ♜×b7 with ♖×e3; 20 f×e3, ♗a6 followed by ♗c5) 19 ♜b6!



(The d-pawn is more important than b7) 19 ..., ♖×e3; 20 f×e3, ♖c4; 21 ♜×d6, ♜e8; 22 ♜e1 (White's material preponderance is of no significance, and Black can easily regain his pawn. The chief defect of Black's position is the exposed situation of his ♜ and the lack of co-ordination between his other pieces. If now 22 ..., ♜×a4 then 23 ♗×e5!, ♜×e5; 24 ♜×a4, ♜×d6; 25 ♜×c4+ and Black is clearly losing) 22 ..., ♜f7 (The best chance, was 22 ..., ♜×a4; 23 ♜×a4, ♜×a4; 24 ♗×e5 and Black has some chances of survival) 23 ♗g5, ♜e7; 24 ♖f1!, ♖×f1; 25 ♜×f1 (Threatening ♜b3+ followed by ♜df6) 25 ..., ♜×a4 (If 25 ..., h6, then Euwe gives 26 ♜ff6!, h×g5; 27 ♜×g6+ and now i - 27 ..., ♜g7; 28 ♜×g7+, ♜×g7; 29 ♜d7+ ii - 27 ..., ♜f8; 28 ♜df6+, ♜f7; 29 ♜d6+, ♜e7; 30 ♜×f7+, ♜×f7; 31 ♜g7+ iii - 27 ..., ♜h8; 28 ♜h6+, ♜g8; 29 ♜dg6+, ♜g7; 30 ♜b3+, ♜f7; 31 ♜×g7+) 26 ♜d8+, ♜e8; 27 ♜f3!, ♜c4; 28 ♜d7 1-0

Botvinnik-Petrosian, Moscow Team Championship 1966 — 8 ..., b6; 9

♗c4, ♖b7; 10 ♖d2, ♜c7; 11 ♜e1, ♜ab8; 12 ♜c1, ♜fe8; 13 ♖f4, ♜bd8; 14 h3, ♜c8; 15 ♖h6, d5 = ½ 27

Savon-Alterman, 1964 USSR Army Championship — 8 ..., e5; 9 c3, ♗h5!; 10 ♗c4, h6; 11 ♜b1, ♖e6; 12 b4, c×b; 13 c×b, d5!?!; 14 e×d, ♖×d5; 15 b5, ♗d4; 16 ♖a3, ♜e8; 17 ♜e1, ♜c8; 18 ♗d6, ♖f8 ∞ ½ 43

Petrosian-Stahlberg, Candidates' Zurich 1953 — 8 ..., ♖d7; 9 ♗c4, ♜c8; 10 ♜e1, ♗g4; 11 c3, h6; 12 ♜e2, ♜h7; 13 ♗fd2, f5; 14 f4, f×e; 15 d×e, ♗f6; 16 ♗f3, ♖g4; 17 ♗e3, ♖h3; 18 ♗h4, ♖×g2; 19 ♜×g2, e6; 20 ♜c2 ± 1-0 67

Smyslov-Ivkov, Palma de Mallorca 1970 — 8 ..., ♜b8!?!; 9 ♗c4, ♗d7?!; 10 ♗h4!, a6; 11 f4, b5; 12 a×b, a×b; 13 ♗e3, ♗b6!?!; 14 f5, c4; 15 ♗g4!, ♜h8!; 16 ♖h6 ± ½ 41

Larsen-Gligoric, Vinkovci 1970 — 7 ♜e1, d6; 8 ♗bd2, ♜b8; 9 a4, b6; 10 ♗c4, ♖b7; 11 h4!?, ♜c7; 12 ♖d2, ♜db8; 13 ♜c1, d5; 14 ♖f4!, ♜c8; 15 e×d, ♗×d5; 16 ♖h6, ♜fe8; 17 ♖×g7, ♜×g7; 18 h5, ♗f6; 19 h6+, ♜g8; 20 ♜f4, ♗h5 (20 ..., ♗d4!?! ∞) 21 ♜d2, f6?; 22 a5!, b5; 23 a6!, ♖a8? (23 ..., ♖×a6!) 24 ♗a5, e5; 25 ♜c3, ♗d4; 26 ♗b7! ± 1-0 61

Roschal-Stolijar, Burevestnik Championship 1964 — 7 ♗h4!?, d6; 8 f4, ♖d7; 9 a4, a6; 10 f5?, b5; 11 g4, ♗e5; 12 g5, ♗e8; 13 ♗c3, ♗c7; 14 a×b, a×b; 15 ♜×a8, ♜×a8; 16 ♗e2, b4; 17 ♗f3, ♖c6 ≠ White has abused the system and was duly punished. 0-1 34

Petrosian-Reshevsky, Candidates' Zurich 1953 — 6 ..., d5; 7 ♗bd2, d×e; 8 d×e, ♗c6; 9 c3, h6; 10 ♜e2, ♖e6; 11 ♗e1, ♜b6; 12 h3, ♜ad8; 13 ♜h2, ♗h7; 14 f4, ♗a5; 15 ♗ef3, ♖d7; 16 ♜fe1, ♜c7; 17 ♗f1, b6; 18 ♗e3 ± ½ 30

Osnos-Böök, Helsinki 1966 — 5 ..., d6 6 e4, e5; 7 c3, c6; 8 ♗bd2, ♜e8; 9 ♜c2, d5; 10 ♜e1, ♜c7; 11 ♗f1, d×e; 12

d×e, ♖bd7; 13 ♙e3, ♗f8; 14 h3, b6; 15 ♗(1)h2, h6; 16 ♗d2, ♙e6; 17 f3, ♗(8)d7; 18 ♗g4, ♗h5; 19 ♗f1, ♖h7; 20 ♙f2, ♗hf6; 21 ♗ge3, ♗ed8; 22 ♗ed1, ♙f8; 23 h4, b5; 24 f4!? ± 1-0 52

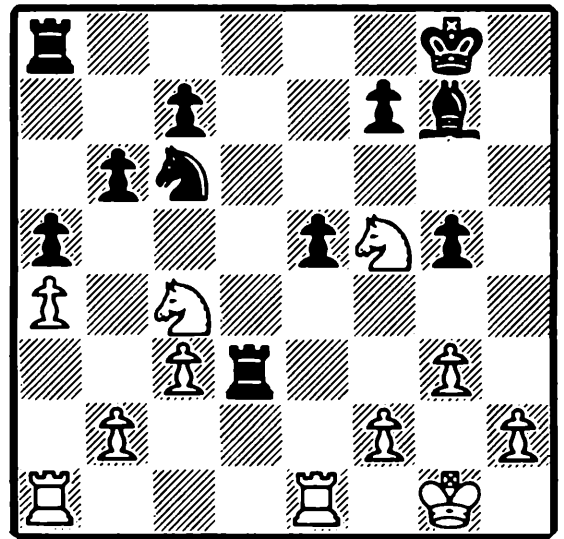
Filip-Petrosian, Candidates' 1956 Amsterdam — 7 ♗bd2, ♗bd7; 8 a4, a5; 9 ♗c4, ♗c5; 10 ♙e3, ♗e6; 11 h3 (♗g5!), b6; 12 ♖d2, ♙a6; 13 b3, ♗h5; 14 c3, ♖e7; 15 b4 (♗g5!), f5 ♠ 0-1 36

Symmetrical Variation with d5

Ivkov-Golombek, Venice 1966 — 1 ♗f3, ♗f6; 2 g3, d5; 3 ♙g2, g6; 4 0-0, ♙g7; 5 d3, 0-0; 6 ♗bd2, ♗c6; 7 e4, d×e (7 ... e5 is more enterprising — leading to positions similar to Benkő's opening with colours reversed) 8 d×e, e5; 9 c3, ♖e7; 10 ♗e1, b6 (Dr Euwe has recommended this line as an equalising method — its main drawback is that it does nothing to fight for control of d5) 11 a4, a5; 12 ♗c4 (This move, and the subsequent ♖ manoeuvre, is designed to seize control of d5) 12 ... ♗d8; 13 ♖b3, ♙a6; 14 ♖a2, h6; 15 ♗e3, ♖c5 (This would appear to be a mistake. Black underestimates the threat to his ♖. In any case ♗d5 is difficult to meet, but 15 ... ♖f8; 16 ♗d5, ♗e8 might have been more resilient) 16 ♗h4!, ♙d3 (Doubtless superior to the totally unpalatable alternative 16 ... ♖f8, but now the light squares in general, and f5 in particular, become very weak) 17 ♗×g6, ♙×e4; 18 ♙×e4, ♗×e4; 19 ♗h4, ♗g5; 20 ♖c4!, ♖×c4 (Black dare not decline the exchange since White's ♖ could then transfer to the ♖-side) 21 ♗×c4, ♗d3; 22 ♙×g5!, h×g5; 23 ♗f5

See diagram in next column

- In the ending that has arisen White possesses several important advantages
- i* - Control of the white squares.
- ii* - Black's ♙ is 'bad' - hemmed in by its own pawns.
- iii* - Black's ♖-side pawns are immobile



iv - White can create an outside passed pawn by h4. Black has a temporary hold on the d-file, but this can easily be challenged by ♖f1-e2 and ♗d1. Play continued: 23 ... f6 (White was threatening to win the e-pawn by ♗×g7) 24 ♗ad1, ♗ad8; 25 ♗×d3, ♗×d3; 26 ♖f1, ♙f8; 27 ♖e2, ♗d8; 28 ♗h1, ♖f7; 29 h4!, ♖g6; 30 ♗ce3, g×h; 31 g×h, ♗e7 (Attempting to relieve the blockade) 32 h5+, ♖h7; 33 ♗d1! (After the general exchange of rooks (33 ... ♗c8?; 34 ♗d7!)) White's ♖ will have the freedom of the light squares on both sides of the board. The ♗f5 and ♙h5 can easily hold down Black's ♖ and ♙) 33 ... ♗×d1; 34 ♖×d1, c6; 35 ♗×e7, ♙×e7; 36 ♗f5, ♙f8; 37 ♖e2, ♙c5; 38 f3, ♖g8; 39 ♖d3, ♖f7; 40 ♖e4, ♙f2; 41 ♗d6+, ♖g7; 42 ♖f5 1-0 (42 ... ♙h4; 43

♖e8+, ♜f7; 44 h6, etc.)

Gaprindashvili-Arsenova, Ladies' Olympiad Oberhausen 1966 — 9 ... h6; 10 ♖c2, ♙e6; 11 ♜d1, ♜e7; 12 b4, a6; 13 a4, b5; 14 ♙f1, ♙d7; 15 ♖b3, ♙g4; 16 ♙e2, ♖d7; 17 ♖e1, ♙×e2; 18 ♖×e2 ± 1-0 46

Roschal-Lepeshkin, Moscow 1965-66 University Championship — 8 ... ♙g4; 9 h3, ♙×f3; 10 ♖×f3, e5; 11 ♖b3, ♜e7; 12 ♙g5, a5; 13 c3, ♜ad8; 14 ♜fd1, a4 ± 1-0 45

Minev-Honfi, Sarajevo 1966 — 7 c4?, e5; 8 c×d, ♖×d5; 9 ♖c4, h6; 10 ♙d2, ♙g4; 11 ♜e1, ♜d7; 12 ♜c1, ♜ad8; 13 ♖a5?, ♖×a5; 14 ♙×a5, b6; 15 ♙d2, c5 ≠ 0-1 31

Day-Keene, Jerusalem 1967 — 8 ♜b1, e4!; 9 ♖e1, d×c; 10 ♖×e4, ♖×e4; 11 ♙×e4, ♙e6 ≠ 0-1 40

Olafsson-Wade, Reykjavik 1966 — 7 c3, ♙f5; 8 ♜a4, ♜c8; 9 ♜e1, h6; 10 e4,

d×e; 11 d×e, ♙d7; 12 ♜c2, ♖g4? (e5!); 13 ♖f1, ♖ce5; 14 ♖×e5, ♖×e5; 15 f4, ♖c4; 16 ♜e2, b5; 17 e5, ♜b8; 18 ♖e3, ♖b6; 19 ♖d5 ± 1-0 40

Szilagyi-Zuidema, Amsterdam 1966 — 7 ... e5; 8 e4, a5; 9 ♜e1, h6; 10 ♜c2, a4!; 11 e×d, ♖×d5; 12 ♖c4, ♜e8; 13 ♖fd2, ♙e6; 14 a3, ♜d7; 15 ♖e4, b6; 16 f3, ♜h7; 17 ♖f2 ≠ ½ 55

Stein-Pilnik, Mar del Plata 1965 — 6 ... b6; 7 e4, d×e; 8 d×e, ♖fd7; 9 e5, ♖c5; 10 ♖b3, ♙a6; 11 ♜e1, ♖bd7; 12 ♖bd4!, ♙b7; 13 b4, ♖e6; 14 ♖×e6 ± 1-0 41

R.Garcia-Sanguineti, Mar del Plata 1965 — 1 ♖f3, d5; 2 g3, g6; 3 ♙g2, ♙g7; 4 0-0, e5; 5 d3, ♖c6; 6 ♖bd2, ♖f6; 7 e4, 0-0; 8 e×d, ♖×d5; 9 ♜e1, ♜e8; 10 c3, h6; 11 a4, ♜b8; 12 a5, ♙f5; 13 ♖e4, b6; 14 a×b, a×b; 15 b4, ♙e6; 16 b5, ♖a5; 17 ♙b2, f5 ≠ 0-1 30

The King's Indian Defence with colours reversed

I. The Reversed Sämisch

Botvinnik-Pomar, Olympiad, Varna 1962 — 1 g3, d5; 2 ♖f3, c5; 3 ♙g2, ♖c6; 4 d3, e5 (This move gives a pure King's Indian Defence with colours reversed and is rather uncommon. It is too much of a responsibility playing a variation which gives White an extra tempo in a line already acknowledged to be perfectly satisfactory when adopted by Black) 5 0-0, ♙d6; 6 e4, d4; 7 ♖bd2, ♖ge7; 8 c4, f6; 9 ♖h4, ♙e6; 10 f4, e×f (It is safer to keep the centre blocked. Now White can profitably use his extra move) 11 g×f, ♜c7; 12 e5!, f×e; 13 f5, ♙f7; 14 ♖e4,

0-0-0; 15 ♜g4, ♜b8; 16 ♜×g7, ♙h5; 17 ♜f2, h6; 18 ♙d2, ♜dg8; 19 ♜f6, ♖c8; 20 ♖g6, ♙×g6; 21 f×g6, ♙e7; 22 ♜f7, ♖d8; 23 ♜f5, ♙h4; 24 ♜f3, ♖e7; 25 ♜h3, ♖×g6; 26 ♖f6, ♙×f6; 27 ♜×f6, ♜e7; 28 ♜af1, ♖f4; 29 ♜6×f4!, e×f4; 30 ♙×f4 1-0

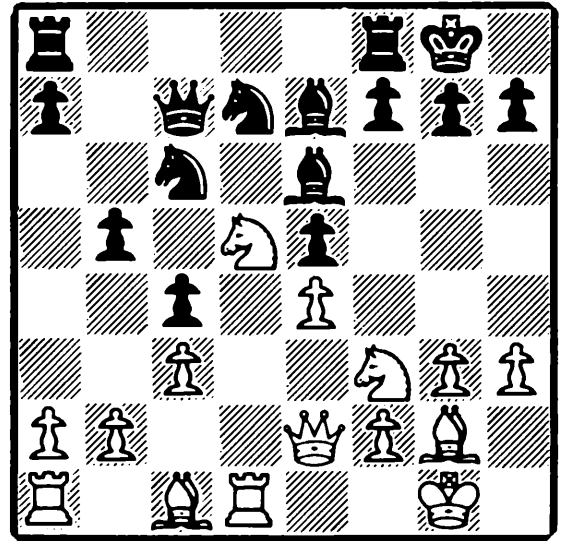
Petrosian-Spassky, 24th USSR Championship, Moscow 1957 — 5 ... f6; 6 e4, d4; 7 ♖h4, ♙e6; 8 f4, ♜d7; 9 ♖d2, 0-0-0; 10 f5, ♙f7; 11 ♙f3, ♖ge7; 12 ♙h5, ♙g8; 13 b3 = ½ 42

White can also try out 6 ♖c3, 6 b3 or 6 c3 — similar to Black's methods in the genuine Sämisch system. All of these should give White better chances.

II The Reversed Classical

Stein-Zinn, Students Team Championship, Helsinki 1961 — 1 $\text{d}3$, $\text{d}5$; 2 $\text{g}3$, $\text{c}5$; 3 $\text{g}2$, $\text{c}6$; 4 $0-0$, $\text{e}5$; 6 $\text{d}3$, $\text{e}7$; 6 $\text{bd}2$, $\text{f}6$; 7 $\text{e}4$, $\text{g}4$; 8 $\text{h}3$, $\text{e}6$ (On 8 ..., $\text{h}5$ White's most aggressive and best course is 9 $\text{g}4$, $\text{g}6$; 10 $\text{h}4$ followed by $\text{f}5$) 9 $\text{e}2$, $\text{d} \times \text{e}$? (White's opening play involves a temporary sacrifice of the initiative, but the text is not the most effective way of utilising this. Black could well consider closing the centre with 9 ..., $\text{d}4$, incidentally disarming the indirect pressure exerted by White's $\text{c}8$ against $\text{e}5$, meeting both 10 $\text{c}4$ and 10 $\text{h}4$ with the calm retreat 10 ..., $\text{d}7$ e.g.: 10 $\text{h}4$, $\text{d}7$; 11 $\text{f}5$, $\text{f}8$; 12 $\text{f}4$, $\text{g}6$!; 13 $\text{h}4$, $\text{e} \times \text{f}$ or 13 $\text{f} \times \text{e}$!?, $\text{d} \times \text{e}$! with a solid position) 10 $\text{d} \times \text{e}$, $0-0$ (Black may have toyed with the idea of 10 ..., $\text{d}4$, but on closer inspection it has some serious drawbacks: 11 $\text{c} \times \text{d}4$ and now *i* 11 ..., $\text{c} \times \text{d}4$; 12 $\text{b}5+$, $\text{d}7$; 13 $\text{c} \times \text{e}5$, $\text{d} \times \text{h}3$; 14 $\text{b}3$ and Black's d-pawn is weak. *ii* 11 ..., $\text{e} \times \text{d}4$; 12 $\text{f}4$, $0-0$; 13 $\text{e}5$, $\text{d}5$; 14 $\text{e}4$ with dangerously mobile e -side pawns. *iii* 11 ..., $\text{c} \times \text{d}4$; 12 $\text{c}3$, $\text{d}7$; 13 $\text{c}4$ and Black has trouble defending his e-pawn) 11 $\text{c}3$! (Now the effects of 9 ..., $\text{d} \times \text{e}$ are evident. White has potential control of $\text{d}5$, whereas Black can never occupy $\text{d}4$. The one vulnerable point in White's camp is $\text{d}3$, yet any immediate attempt to exploit this factor would take up too much time and energy) 11 ..., $\text{d}7$ (To prevent $\text{g}5$ and also preparing the faulty plan of seizing control of $\text{d}3$. More sensible is the completion of development with 11 ..., $\text{d}7$ e.g.: 12 $\text{g}5$, $\text{ad}8$; 13 $\text{c} \times \text{e}6$, $\text{f} \times \text{e}6$ with active play as compensation for his pawn weaknesses) 12 $\text{c}4$ (Aiming for $\text{d}5$ via $\text{e}4$) 12 ..., $\text{b}5$; 13 $\text{e}3$, $\text{c}4$; 14 $\text{d}1$, $\text{c}7$ (Black has

achieved his goal and is threatening $\text{c}5$ - $\text{d}3$ with a lovely game, but his manoeuvres have cost him much valuable time) 15 $\text{d}5$,



15 ..., $\text{d} \times \text{d}5$ (Black has missed White's 17th move. It could hardly be worse to risk 15 ..., $\text{c}8$ although White then has a choice between seizing the bishop pair or maintaining his d on its dominating outpost) 16 $\text{e} \times \text{d}5$, $\text{a}5$ (If Black only had the time for $\text{d}6$ and $\text{c}5$ he would not stand badly) 17 $\text{d}4$! (Threatening $\text{c} \times \text{b}5$ - $\text{d}5$ and $\text{d}6$. Not so difficult to see now, but Stein had to visualise this possibility when he embarked on 12 $\text{c}4$) 17 ..., $\text{e} \times \text{d}4$ (or 17 ..., $\text{a}b8$; 18 $\text{f}5$, $\text{d}6$; 19 $\text{h}6$! or 18 ..., $\text{f}6$; 19 $\text{d}6$, $\text{d}8$; 20 $\text{e}3$, $\text{b}6$; 21 $\text{b}4$!, $\text{c} \times \text{b}e.p.$; 22 $\text{a} \times \text{b}$, $\text{c} \times \text{b}3$; 23 $\text{a} \times \text{a}7$ and Black's position is shattered) 18 $\text{c} \times \text{e}7$ $\text{a}e8$; 19 $\text{f}4$! (A deadly Zwischenzug which breaks the back of Black's resistance. If now 19 ..., $\text{a} \times \text{e}7$; 20 $\text{d} \times \text{c}7$, $\text{b}7$; 21 $\text{d}6$) 19 ..., $\text{c} \times \text{f}4$ (Sheer desperation. If White were now to play 20 $\text{c} \times \text{f}8+$ then $\text{c} \times \text{f}8$; 21 $\text{g} \times \text{f}4$, $\text{d}3$ would allow little play. Stein chooses the most accurate continuation which leaves Black without any hope) 20 $\text{c} \times \text{d}7$!, $\text{f}6$; 21 $\text{a} \times \text{d}4$, $\text{a}e2$; 22 $\text{a}f4$, $\text{b}6$; 23 $\text{b}4$, $\text{b}7$; 24 $\text{a}4$, $\text{d}6$; 25 $\text{a} \times \text{b}$, $\text{c} \times \text{b}5$; 26 $\text{c}6$, $\text{c}2$;

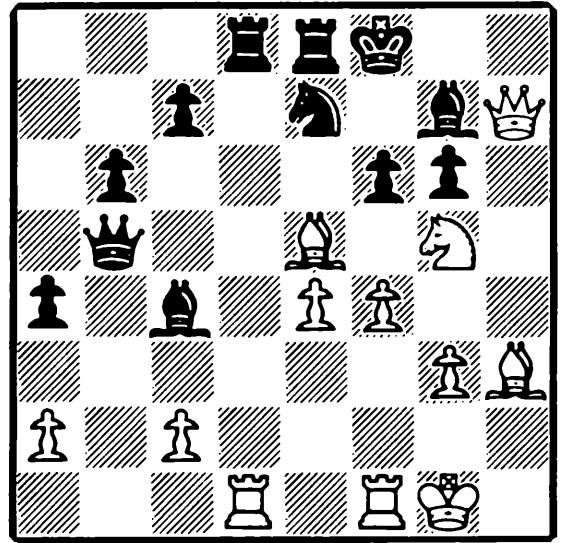
27 ♖×b6, a×b6; 28 ♙×c4, ♙×c3; 29 ♜d6; 32 ♙d1, ♜c8; 33 ♚c4+, ♜h8; ♙c6, f5; 30 ♚f1, ♙×c6; 31 d×c6, ♜c7, g6; 35 ♙d8, ♜g7; 36 ♚e6 1-0

Pachman's Variation

Polugaevsky-Maslov, Spartakiad Moscow 1963 — 1 ♜f3, d5; 2 g3, g6; 3 ♚g2, ♚g7; 4 0-0, e5; 5 d3, ♜e7; (This variation has been frequently employed by Grandmaster Ludek Pachman. Black aims to complete his development rapidly and smoothly while simultaneously maintaining a foothold in the centre) 6 ♜bd2, 0-0; 7 e4, d×e (Liquidating the central tension preparatory to a ♖-side advance) 8 d×e, b6; 9 b3, a5; 10 ♚b2, ♜bc6; 11 ♖e2, a4; 12 ♜c4, ♚a6; 13 h4!, ♖c8; 14 ♙ad1, ♚b5; 15 h5, ♖a6? (Too committal. A manoeuvre corresponding more fully to the demands of the position is 15 ..., a×b; 16 a×b, ♙a2; 17 ♚c3, ♖g4! =) 16 h×g, h×g; 17 ♜g5, ♜a5? (A fatal error. Black underestimates the force of the coming attack on his ♜. 17 ..., ♙fd8 was necessary) 18 ♖g4, ♜×c4; 19 b×c4, ♚×c4; 20 ♖h4, ♙fe8; 21 f4 (Opening fresh lines of assault. Black cannot accept the sacrifice with 21 ..., ♚×f1 for then there would follow 22 ♖h7+, ♜f8; 23 ♚×e5, f6; 24 ♚×f6!) 21 ..., ♖b5; 22 ♚×e5, f6; 23 ♖h7+, ♜f8; 24 ♚h3, ♙ad8 (It is easy to see that after 24 ..., f×e5; 25 f×e+ White's attack would be irresistible. However, even without the opening of the f-file Polugaevsky succeeds in crowning his offensive with a series of stunning tactical blows).

See diagram in next column

25 ♙d5! (A problem move in practical play. By severing Black's lines of communication White ensures the entry of one of his minor pieces into



the nerve centre of his opponent's position) 25 ..., ♜×d5; 26 ♚e6!, ♙×e6; 27 ♜×e6+, ♜e7; 28 ♜d4, ♖c5 (28 ..., ♜f7; 29 ♜×b5, ♙h8; 30 ♖×h8, ♚×h8; 31 ♙b1, f×e5; 32 e×d5++) 29 ♖×g7+, ♜e8; 30 ♖×g6+, ♜e7; 31 ♙f2 (Cleverly announcing a state of *Zugzwang*) 31 ..., f×e5; 32 ♖e6+, ♜f8; 33 f×e+ 1-0

Petrosian-Donner, Santa Monica 1966 7 ..., c5; 8 e×d, ♜×d5; 9 ♜b3, ♜d7; 10 ♙e1, ♙b8; 11 ♜fd2, ♜c7; 12 ♜a5!, ♜e6; 13 ♜ac4, ♖c7; 14 ♜e4, ♜b6; 15 ♜c3, ♚d7; 16 a4, ♚c6; 17 ♜b5, ♚×b5; 18 a×b5, ♜×c4; 19 d×c4, b6; 20 c3, ♙fe8; 21 ♙a6, ♙e7; 22 ♖a4 ± 1-0 55. White's ♜ manoeuvres are really remarkable!

Gufeld-Lazarev, Semi-Final, USSR Championship 1963 — 7 ..., c6; 8 c3, ♖c7; 9 ♙e1, ♜d7; 10 ♖c2, f5; 11 b3, d×e; 12 d×e, ♜f6; 13 ♚b2, f4; 14 c4,

♖h5; 15 c5! ±

Botvinnik-Pachman, Olympiad 1960 Leipzig — 7 ... , d4; 8 a4, f6 (♗bc6!); 9 ♗h4, ♗e6; 10 f4, ♗d7; 11 f5, ♗f7; 12 h×g, h×g; 13 ♗h3 ±

Petrosian-Pachman, Olympiad, Varna 1962 — 7 c3, c5; 8 e4, d4; 9 c×d, c×d; 10 ♗c4, ♗bc6; 11 a4, ♗e6; 12 b3, f6; 13 ♗d2, ♗c8; 14 h4, h5; 15 ♗h2, ♗d6; 16 ♗h3, ♗g4; 17 ♗g2, ♗d7; 18 ♗×g4, h×g4; 19 ♗h2, f5; 20 ♗×d6, ♗×d6; 21 b4, ♗d8; 22 b5, ♗c8; 23 a5 ± 1-0 63

Sergievsky-Korchnoi, Sochi 1966 — 6 e4, 0-0; 7 e×d, ♗×d5; 8 ♗e1, ♗c6; 9 ♗bd2, ♗de7; 10 ♗c4, f6; 11 ♗d2, a5;

12 a4, ♗e6; 13 ♗c1, ♗d7; 14 b3, g5; 15 ♗c3, ♗g6; 16 ♗fd2, b6; 17 ♗d1, ♗ae8 ♖ 0-1 47

Korchnoi-Pachman, Buenos Aires 1960 — 6 c4, d4 (6 ... , c6!); 7 b4!, c6; 8 a4, ♗bd7; 9 ♗bd2, 0-0; 10 ♗b3, ♗c7; 11 ♗a3, ♗b8; 12 ♗c2, ♗e8; 13 ♗fd2, ♗f6; 14 b5 ± 1-0 40

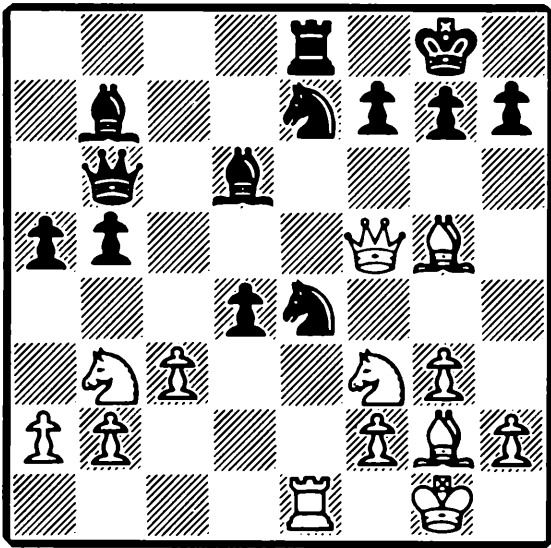
Flesch-Gligoric, Belgrade 1964 — 1 g3, d5; 2 ♗g2, e5; 3 d3, ♗c6; 4 ♗f3, g6; 5 0-0, ♗ge7; 6 e4, ♗g7; 7 ♗c3!, d×e; 8 d×e, 0-0; 9 ♗×d8, ♗×d8; 10 ♗b5, ♗d7; 11 ♗h3, f5; 12 c3, ♗d8; 13 ♗e1, c6; 14 ♗a3, ♗f7; 15 e×f, g×f; 16 ♗c4, e4; 17 ♗h4, ♗d5; 18 ♗f4 ± ½ 63

Spassky's Variation: 2 ... , b5!?

Bilek-Tal, Moscow 1967 — 1 ♗f3, ♗f6; 2 g3, b5! (Euwe mentions this move but quotes no games. It has become increasingly popular since Spassky had the courage to use it against Petrosian in the 1966 World Championship Match) 3 ♗g2 (Pachman used to recommend 3 a4, since on the forced reply b4, White obtains control of c4. However, after the Petrosian-Spassky Match he admitted that this factor was probably of no significance and it is now agreed that White should delay the thrust a4 for a more propitious moment) 3 ... , ♗b7; 4 0-0, e6; 5 d3, d5; 6 ♗bd2, ♗e7; 7 e4, 0-0 (7 ... , d×e; 8 ♗g5!) 8 ♗e2, c5; 9 ♗e1, ♗c6 (The position now reached bears a close resemblance to the French Variation, and if White

were to play e5 on 10, it would mean direct transposition) 10 c3, a5; 11 e×d, e×d; 12 d4, ♗b6 (Preferring to accept an isolated pawn rather than allow White to maintain his grip on e5) 13 d×c, ♗×c5; 14 ♗b3, ♗fe8; 15 ♗c2, d4! (To retreat the ♗c5 and face 16 ♗e3 would be an admission of failure. Tal continues in the aggressive vein characterised by 2 ... , b5 and complicates. Whether this is sound is another question!) 16 ♗f5! (Bilek accepts the challenge) 16 ... , ♗×e1 +; 17 ♗×e1, ♗e8; 18 ♗f3 (18 ♗f4 would allow White to capture on d4. Bilek wants more) 18 ... , ♗d6; 19 ♗g5 (White now has powerful threats — Tal cannot go back — so ...) 19 ... , ♗e4!; 20 ♗e1!, ♗e7

See diagram on next page



(There is no alternative — other ♞ moves lose the ♞d4) 21 $\text{♜} \times \text{e7}?! (Bilek obviously expected Black to recapture at once - indeed, after 21 ..., \text{♞} \times \text{e7}; 22 \text{♞b} \times \text{d4}$, White is well on the way to win. Playing Tal, he should have realised that the matter was not so simple. After the game Tal pointed out the beautiful variation: 21 $\text{♞} \times \text{e4}!$, $\text{♞} \times \text{f5}$; 22 $\text{♞} \times \text{e8}+$, ♜f8 ; 23 $\text{♞e5}!$ and White has every chance for a win, e.g.: 23 ..., ♞c7 ; 24 $\text{♜} \times \text{b7}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{b7}$; 25 ♞c5 , ♞d5 ; 26 ♞cd7 , h6 ; 27 $\text{♞} \times \text{f8}$, $\text{h} \times \text{g5}$; 28 $\text{♞g6}+$, ♞h7 ; 29 ♞h8 mate! But this is not so clear. O'Kelly then discovered the defensive manoeuvre 24 ..., $\text{♞d6}!$ threatening the ♞e8 , ♜b7 and the fork f6 . White can introduce complications with 25 ♜d5 , $\text{♞} \times \text{e8}$; 26 $\text{♞} \times \text{f7}$ but after $\text{h6}!$ 27 ♜f4 , ♞d7 ; 28 $\text{♞d6}+$, ♞h7 ; 29 ♞c5 , ♞d8 ; 30 ♞e6 , ♞e7 , he must lose.

A remarkable situation:-

21 ..., $\text{g6}!$; 22 ♞h3 , $\text{d} \times \text{c}!$!;

White has missed his only chance — now the dynamic energy in Tal's position breaks out with elemental fury and Bilek is swept away without trace) 23 $\text{♞} \times \text{e4}$ (The ♞e4 must be eliminated before Black can capture on f2 . If 23 $\text{♜} \times \text{d6}$ for example, then 23 ..., $\text{♞} \times \text{f2}+$; 24 ♞h1 , $\text{♞} \times \text{e1}+$; 25 $\text{♞} \times \text{e1}$, $\text{♞f2}+$; 26 ♞g1 , $\text{♞} \times \text{h3}+$; 27

$\text{♞f1}!$, $\text{♜} \times \text{g2}+$; 28 $\text{♞} \times \text{g2}$, $\text{c} \times \text{b}$; 29 ♞d2 , ♞d8 and wins) 23 ..., $\text{c} \times \text{b}!$ (This game must have aged Bilek about 10 years. Had Tal played 23 ..., $\text{♜} \times \text{e4}$ then 24 ♞g5 gives White excellent chances) 24 ♞e1 , $\text{♞} \times \text{e7}$; 25 ♞b1 , a4 ; 26 ♞bd4 , $\text{♜} \times \text{f3}$ (Tal has enough for his piece in terms of solid positional compensation — yet he continues to find forcing combinative lines) 27 $\text{♞} \times \text{f3}$, ♞e2 ; 28 ♞f1 , $\text{♞} \times \text{f2}!$; 29 $\text{♞c8}+$, ♞g7 ; 30 $\text{♞c3}+$, f6 0-1. A truly stunning pyrotechnical display. It is not often that one game can conceal so many combinative possibilities for both players.

Savon-Kadrev, East European Army Championship, 1965 — 5 ..., c5 ; 6 e4 , d6 ; 7 ♞e2 , ♞bd7 ; 8 ♞bd2 , ♜e7 ; 9 a4 , a6 ; 10 b3 , 0-0; 11 ♜b2 , ♞c7 ; 12 ♞h4 , ♜c6 ; 13 a5 , ♞e8 ; 14 f4 , ♜f6 ; 15 $\text{♜} \times \text{f6}$, $\text{♞e} \times \text{f6}$; 16 $\text{g4}!$ \pm 1-0 39

Saidy-Karpov, San Antonio 1972 — 5 ..., ♜e7 ; 6 e4 , $\text{d6}!$; 7 a4 , a6 ; 8 $\text{a} \times \text{b}$, $\text{a} \times \text{b}$; 9 $\text{♞} \times \text{a8}$, $\text{♜} \times \text{a8}$; 10 ♞a3 , b4 ; 11 $\text{♞c4} \pm$ but 0-1 52

Larsen-Ljubojevic, Teesside 1972 — 4 ♞a3 , a6 ; 5 c4 , b4 ; 6 ♞c2 , e6 ; 7 0-0, c5 ; 8 b3 (8 $\text{d4}!$?) 8 ..., ♜e7 ; 9 ♜b2 , 0-0; 10 d4 , d6 ; 11 ♞e3 , $\text{♞bd7} =$ 1-0 40

Langeweg-Ljubojevic, Amsterdam 1972 — 4 d4 , e6 ; 5 c3 , c5 ; 6 0-0, $\text{♞b6}!$?; 7 a4 , b4 ; 8 ♞bd2 , $\text{c} \times \text{d}$; 9 $\text{a5}!$, $\text{♞b5}!$?; 10 $\text{♞} \times \text{d4}$, ♞a6 ; 11 $\text{e4}!$ \pm 1-0 40

Doda-Smyslov, Polanica Zdroj 1966 — 5 0-0, ♜e7 ; 6 c3 , 0-0; 7 a4 , b4 ; 8 ♞bd2 (8 $\text{♜g5}!$ is best), ♞a6 ; 9 c4 , c5 ; 10 e3 , d5 ; 11 b3 , $\text{c} \times \text{d}$; 12 $\text{e} \times \text{d}$, ♞e4 ; 13 ♜b2 , $\text{d} \times \text{c}$; 14 $\text{b} \times \text{c}$, $\text{♞} \times \text{d2}$; 15 $\text{♞} \times \text{d2}$, $\text{♜} \times \text{g2}$; 16 $\text{♞} \times \text{g2}$, $\text{♞c8} \mp$ 0-1 43

Petrosian-Spassky, World Championship 1966 — 3 a4 , b4 ; 4 d3 , ♜b7 ; 5 e4 , d6 ; 6 ♜g2 , ♞bd7 ; 7 0-0, e6 ; 8 $\text{a5}?$, ♞b8 ; 9 ♞bd2 , ♜e7 ; 10 ♞c4 , 0-0; 11 ♞e1 , a6 ; 12 ♜f4 , ♜a8 ; 13 $\text{♞e2}?$ (13 $\text{e5}!$ \pm), $\text{♞e8}!$ \mp $\frac{1}{2}$ 57

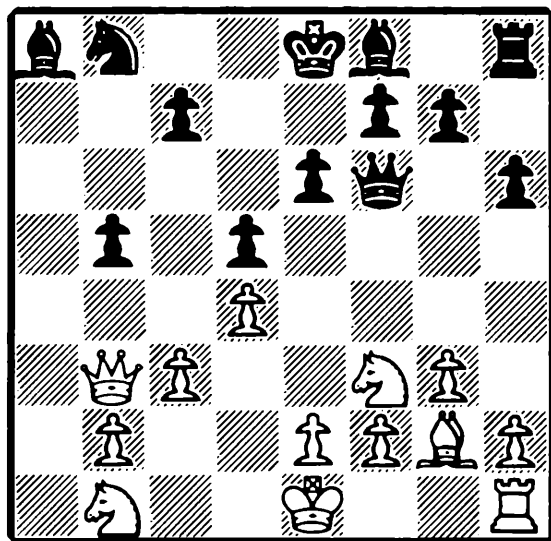
Kudinov-Kuznetsov, Trud Semi-Final 1965 — 4 ♖g2 , ♜b7 ; 5 0-0, e6; 6 d4, c5; 7 c3, ♜c6 ; 8 ♖g5! , h6; 9 $\text{♜} \times \text{f6}$, $\text{♚} \times \text{f6}$; 10 e4, ♜e7 ; 11 a5, ♜a6 ; 12 ♞e1 , 0-0; 13 d5! \pm 1-0 26

Keene-Ghizdavu, Jerusalem 1967 — 3 c3!?, ♜b7 (3 ..., e6; 4 a4, b4); 4 a4, a6; 5 d4, e6; 6 ♖g5 , h6?; 7 $\text{♜} \times \text{f6}$, $\text{♚} \times \text{f6}$; 8 ♖g2 , d5?; 9 a x b, a x b; 10 $\text{♞} \times \text{a8}$, $\text{♜} \times \text{a8}$; 11 ♚b3! ++ 1-0 38. If 11 ..., c6 then 12 ♚a2 , ♜b7 ; 13 ♚a7!

See diagram opposite

Korchnoi-Karpov, 1973 U.S.S.R. Championship — 5 e3!?, ♜c6! ; 6 d4 (6 a x b, a x b; 7 $\text{♞} \times \text{a8}$, $\text{♚} \times \text{a8}$; 8 $\text{♜} \times \text{b5}$ ♜d4 ; 9 $\text{♜} \times \text{d4}$, $\text{♜} \times \text{h1}$; 10 f3, e5) 6 ..., e6; 7 b4, ♜e7 ; 8 ♜bd2 , ♜a7 ; 9 ♜d3 , 0-0; 10 e4, d6; 11 0-0, c5! $\bar{=}$ 0-1 41

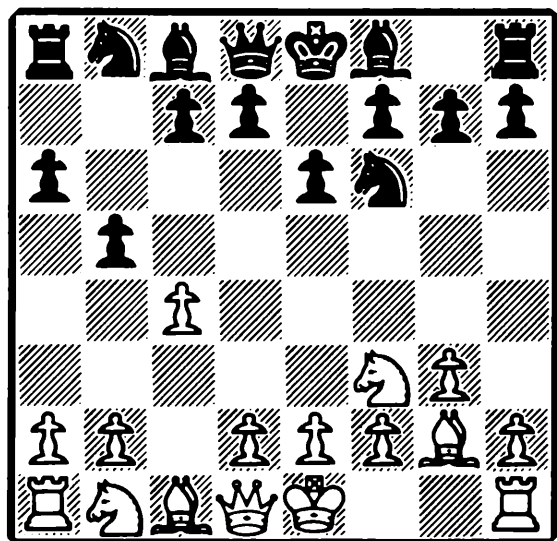
Soltis-Boskovic, USA 1975 — 3 ♜a3 , a6; 4 c4, b4; 5 ♜c2 , $\text{♜b7!?$; 6 $\text{♜} \times \text{b4}$,



e5; 7 ♜c2 , e4; 8 ♜fd4 , ♜g4! ; 9 ♜h3 (9 ♖g2? , e3; 10 $\text{♜} \times \text{b7}$, $\text{♜} \times \text{f2}$; 11 $\text{♜} \times \text{a8}$, $\text{♜} \times \text{d1}$; 12 $\text{♚} \times \text{d1}$, c6) 9 ..., ♜e5 ; 10 ♜e3 , h5 ∞ 0-1 27

Romanishin's Gambit
(A type of deferred Spassky Variation)

S. Webb-Romanishin, Hastings 1976-77 — 1 ♜f3 , ♜f6 ; 2 c4, e6; 3 g3, a6; 4 ♖g2 , b5!?



5 0-0, b x c; 6 ♚a4 , ♜b7 ; 7 ♜e5 , $\text{♜} \times \text{g2}$; 8 $\text{♚} \times \text{g2}$, c5; 9 ♜a3 , ♜e7 ; 10 $\text{♜a} \times \text{c4}$, 0-0; 11 d3, ♚c7 ; 12 ♜d2 , a5; 13 f4, d6; 14 ♜f3 , ♜c6 ; 15 ♚c2 , ♚b7 ; 16 ♚g1 , ♞fb8 ; 17 b3, ♜d5 ; 18 ♞ab1 , ♜cb4 ; 19 ♚b2 , ♜f6 ; 20 ♚a3 , ♞a6 ; 21 ♞fc1 , ♜c7 ; 22 ♚a4 , $\text{♜} \times \text{d3}$; 23 ♞f1 , ♜b4 ; 24 a3, ♜bd5 ; 25 $\text{♜} \times \text{a5}$, ♚b6 ; 26 ♚h1 , ♜c3 ; 27 b4, c x b; 28 a x b, $\text{♜} \times \text{d2}$; 29 $\text{♜} \times \text{d2}$, ♜c3 ; 30 ♚d7 , $\text{♜} \times \text{b1}$; 31 $\text{♞} \times \text{b1}$, ♜d5 ; 32 ♞cl , h6; 33 ♜c6 , ♞ba8 ; 34 ♚g2 , ♚e3 0-1

Spassov-Romanishin, Europa Cup, Moscow 1977 — 5 b3, ♜b7 ; 6 0-0, c5; 7 ♜b2 , ♜e7 ; 8 ♚c2 , ♜c6 ; 9 ♜c3 , ♚b6 ; 10 ♞ac1 , 0-0; 11 ♜e4 , $\text{♜} \times \text{e4}$; 12 $\text{♚} \times \text{e4}$, ♜d4 ; 13 ♚d3 , b x c; 14 $\text{♞} \times \text{c4}$, d5 $\bar{=}$ 0-1 63

Dorfman-Kupreichik, USSR 1976
 Championship — 4 d3!?, c5 (4 ... , b5;
 5 e4!, b×c; 6 e5 ±) 5 ♖g2, ♗c6; 6 0-0,
 ♜b8?! (6 ... , ♕e7) 7 d4, b5; 8 ♕f4,
 ♜b6; 9 ♗c3, b×c; 10 e4! ± 1-0 46

Gambit must be the acceptance by 4 ... , b5; 5 ♗d4, d5; 6 c×b5, a×b5; 7 ♗×b5, c5 etc., but the gambit has been scoring well in recent games due to the collective reluctance of the Whites to take on this sharp continuation!

The crucial test of Romanishin's

PART V

THE BENKÖ-LARSEN OPENING

1 g3

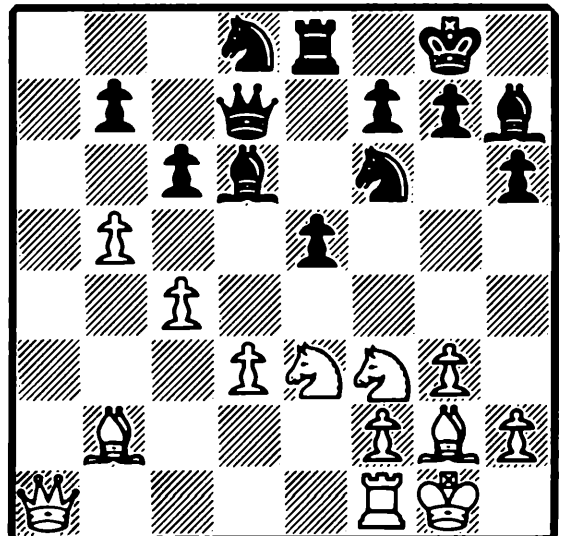
Euwe has written about this — ‘an old move which was tried by Réti for some time and has recently been taken up by Larsen and Benkö. It allows both sides a rich choice in the eventual form of opening and offers many possibilities of transposition into more familiar systems’.

Here I will only deal with lines that retain independent significance. These can be subdivided into two sections:

- I Black occupies the centre at once with his pawns.
- II Black adopts a King’s Indian set-up.

I. Larsen-Geller, Copenhagen 1960
 1 g3, e5; 2 ♖g2 (Réti used to play 2 ♗f3 with rather less success, cf his famous loss to Alekhine at Baden Baden 1925. 2 c4 would lead into well known lines of the English which do not come within the scope of this survey) 2 ... , d5; 3 ♗f3, ♗c6 (The most prudent — leading into a sort of Pirc Defence with colours reversed. 3 ... , e4 is too loosening) 4 0-0, ♗f6; 5 c4, d4 (5 ... , d×c is less assertive, and safer) 6 d3, ♗d6; 7 ♗a3, 0-0; 8 ♖b1,

♗e8; 9 ♗c2 (White prepares to undermine Black’s centre with the twin advances b4-b5 and e3×d4) 9 ... , a5; 10 b3 (10 a3 allows 10 ... , a4!) 10 ... , h6; 11 a3, ♗f5 (11 ... , ♖e7 would merely lead to the exchange of White’s b-pawn for Black’s e-pawn) 12 b4, a×b; 13 a×b, ♖d7; 14 b5, ♗d8; 15 e3!, d×e (White’s ♖-side activity has prevented Black from supporting his advanced post by means of c5) 16 ♗×e3, ♗h7; 17 ♗b2, c6; 18 ♖a1, ♖×a1; 19 ♖×a1



(Note the typical diagonal configuration with the ♖a1 exerting pressure both in the a-file and towards Black's ♜) 19 ... , c×b (19 ... , ♙×d3; 20 ♚d1, e4; 21 ♜e1 regaining the pawn — or 20 ... , ♙e2; 21 ♚d2, ♙×f3; 22 ♙×f3 with more than enough compensation) 20 ♜×e5, ♜c7; 21 ♜f3, ♙e7; 22 ♚c1, b×c; 23 d×c, ♜b6; 24 ♜d5, ♜×d5; 25 c×d5, ♙f8; 26 ♙d4, ♜b3; 27 ♜e5 (White's pieces are gravitating towards Black's ♜) 27 ... , b5; 28 ♜d7, ♙a3 (Geller was probably counting on 29 ♚c3?, ♙b2!; 30 ♚×b3, ♙×a1; 31 ♙×a1, ♚e1+; 32 ♙f1, ♚×a1 ♚) 29 ♙×g7! (The triumph of White's diagonal strategy. This temporary piece sacrifice is decisive) 29 ... , ♙×c1; 30 ♜f6+, ♜×g7; 31 ♜×e8+ ♜f8; 32 ♜h8+, ♜e7; 33 d6+, ♜d7; 34 ♜f6+, ♜c8; 35 ♙h3+, ♜b7; 36 ♜×d8, ♙d3; 37 ♙c8+, ♜a8; 38 ♜a5+ 1-0

Kudinov-Karelov, Leningrad 1961 — 7 e3, 0-0; 8 e×d, e×d; 9 ♜a3, ♙f5; 10 ♜c2, ♙c5; 11 a3, a5; 12 ♚b1, a4; 13 b4, a×b e.p.; 14 ♚×b3, b6; 15 ♜b4 ± 1-0 66

Filip-Vesely, Czech Championship 1961 — 6 ... , ♙e7; 7 b4!, ♜×b4; 8 ♜×e5 (This would also have been the reply to 7 ... , ♙×b4) 8 ... , 0-0; 9 a3, ♜a6; 10 ♜d2, ♚e8; 11 ♚b1, ♙d6; 12 ♜f3, c5; 13 ♚e1, ♜c7; 14 ♜g5, ♚b8; 15 ♜f1, ♜e6; 16 ♜×e6, ♚×e6; 17 e4 ± 1-0 26

Larsen-Donner, Zürich 1959 — 3 ... , e4 (Here Black follows a recommendation by Alekhine. Its lack of success is an indication of the extent to which central theory has changed over the past forty years) 4 ♜d4, c5; 5 ♜b3, c4; 6 ♜d4, ♙c5; 7 c3, ♜c6 (7 ... , ♜f6 can be met with the strong pawn sacrifice 8 b3! e.g. 8 ... , ♙×d4; 9 c×d4, ♜×d4; 10 ♜c3. White is ahead in development, has the 2 bishops, is threatening ♙a3 and can easily destroy Black's

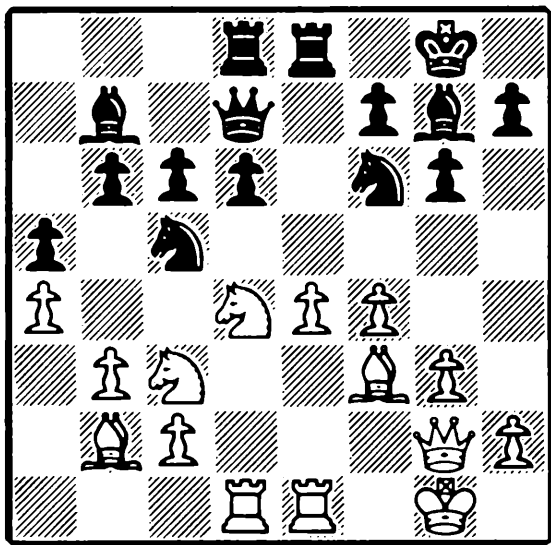
centre. Black will also have to lose time with his ♜) 8 ♜×c6, b×c6; 9 0-0, ♜e7; 10 b3!, ♙a6; 11 ♙a3, ♜b6; 12 b×c, ♙×c4; 13 ♙×c5, ♜×c5; 14 d3!, e×d; 15 e×d, ♙a6; 16 ♚e1, 0-0; 17 d4, ♜d6; 18 ♜d2, c5? (18 ... , ♜c8-b6! ±) 19 ♜a4, c×d; 20 c×d, ♙c8; 21 ♚ac1, ♙d7; 22 ♜a5, ♙e6; 23 ♜b3, ♚fb8; 24 ♜c7 ± 1-0 31

Stein-Böök, Tallinn 1969 — 1 ... , d5; 2 ♙g2, c6; 3 d3, ♜f6; 4 ♜d2, ♙g4; 5 h3, ♙f5?; 6 e4, d×e; 7 d×e, ♙e6; 8 ♜gf3, ♜a6; 9 0-0, ♜a5; 10 ♜d4, 0-0-0? (10 ... , ♙d7; 11 ♜2b3, ♜c7) 11 ♜×e6, f×e6; 12 ♜e2, g6; 13 ♜c4, ♜c7; 14 ♙f4, ♜d7; 15 ♚fd1, ♜e8; 16 ♚×d8+, ♜×d8; 17 ♚d1, ♜e8; 18 ♙f1, ♜d7; 19 ♜e3, c5; 20 ♜b3, ♜ab8; 21 ♜a5, b6; 22 ♜×e6 (22 ... , b×a5; 23 ♙a6+, ♜×a6; 24 ♜c6+, ♜d8; 25 ♜a8+) 1-0

Benkö's opening first came into prominence in 1962 when its author scored two decisive victories with his system over Tal and Fischer. White's avoidance of c4 gives Black less to bite on in the centre and also enables White to pin down any Black ♜-side activity by means of a4 without depriving his b-pawn of support. Since Benkö's success at Curacao, Averbakh also became an enthusiastic practitioner, but recently more reliable equalising methods have been discovered.

II Benkö-Tal, Candidates' Tournament, Curacao 1962 — 1 g3, ♜f6; 2 ♙g2, g6; 3 e4, d6; 4 d4, ♙g7; 5 ♜e2, 0-0; 6 0-0, ♜bd7; 7 ♜bc3, c6; 8 a4, a5 (Judging by what happened to Fischer this move would seem necessary) 9 b3 (The Queen's bishop is to be developed at a3 whence it can strike at Black's weakened ♙d6) 9 ... , ♚e8; 10 ♙a3, ♜c7; 11 ♜d2, e5; 12 ♚ad1, e×d (The only way to obtain counterplay is to attack e4 and open the diagonal a1-h8 for his King's bishop. However,

Black's centre now becomes exposed and it is instructive to see how Benkő piles pressure on it from all directions until it finally collapses) 13 ♖×d4, ♗c5; 14 f3, b6 (Black strengthens c5 against encroachments from the ♖a3, and opens new perspectives for his ♗c8, yet this move seriously undermines c6 and Black would do better to adopt Boleslavsky's suggestion: 14 ..., ♗d7 15 ..., ♖ad8 16 ..., ♗c8, setting up a hedgehog formation which would be difficult to blast) 15 ♗de2, ♗f8; 16 ♗b2, ♗e7 (To protect f6) 17 ♗d4, ♗b7 (On d7 the ♗ would merely obstruct. Benkő's last few moves have been designed to force ♗b7 after which White can prepare f4 without being molested by ♗g4) 18 ♖fe1, ♗g7; 19 f4, ♖ad8; 20 ♗f3!, ♗d7; 21 ♗g2,



(Réti would have been overjoyed at this position had he been able to see it. White's massed batteries, striking down the long diagonals, make Black's game unbearable. His pawn centre is a liability which is too onerous to defend. Tal, therefore, resolves on drastic measures in order to bring some relief) 21 ..., d5! (White was anyway threatening e5 so this is probably Black's best chance of survival) 22 e5, ♗fe4; 23 ♗×e4, d×e4 (or 23 ..., ♗×e4 when 24 c4

would force the disintegration of Black's centre) 24 ♗e2, ♗e7 (White threatened 25 ♗b5-d6 — but better would be 24 ..., ♗c7 avoiding the deadly pin that is now set up) 25 ♗a3, f6 (With this and his 27th move Tal attempts to complicate the situation, but this only recoils on his own head. The passive 25 ..., ♗h8 was to be preferred) 26 ♗c4+, ♗h8; 27 ♗e6!, ♖d5 (The best chance now. The alternative 27 ..., ♖×d1; 28 ♖×d1, f5; 29 ♗×c5, b×c5; 30 ♖d6 is quite without hope) 28 ♗×d5, c×d5; 29 ♗×g7, ♗×g7; 30 e×f+, ♗×f6; 31 ♗f2, ♗e6 (Acquiescing in his fate. After this White has no more problems. Tal could still have forced Benkő to fight for his point with 31 ..., e3; 32 ♖×e3, ♗e4; Black is still lost but his ♗b7 does have some prospects of entering the struggle and he does preserve his ♗-side pawns. As played, White establishes a vast ♗-side pawn phalanx, while Black's central pawns never become dangerous) 32 ♗×b6, ♗a8; 33 ♗d6, ♗f5; 34 ♗×a5, ♗h6; 35 c4, ♖d8; 36 ♗e7, e3; 37 ♖×e3!, ♖e8; 38 ♗g5+, ♗g7; 39 ♖ed1, ♗×g5; 40 f×g5, ♖f8; 41 ♗a7+ 1-0

Benkő-Fischer, Candidates' Curacao 1962 — 6 ..., e5; 7 ♗bc3, c6; 8 a4!, ♗bd7; 9 a5, e×d; 10 ♗×d4, ♗c5; 11 h3, ♖e8; 12 ♖e1, ♗fd7; 13 ♗e3, ♗c7; 14 f4, ♖b8; 15 ♗d2, b5; 16 a×b *e.p.*, a×b; 17 b4!, ♗e6; 18 b5 ± 1-0 40

Larsen-Ivkov, Candidates' Match 1965 — 7 d×e, d×e; 8 b3?, ♗c6; 9 ♗b2, ♖e8; 10 ♗×d8, ♖×d8; 11 ♗a3, ♗e6; 12 ♖ad1, ♗e8; 13 ♗c1, ♗b4 ½ 0-1 50

Benkő-Larsen, Interzonal, Amsterdam 1964 — 1 ..., g6; 2 ♗g2, ♗g7; 3 d4, c5; 4 c3 (4 d5 is more aggressive and would transpose into the Benoni) 4 ..., c×d; 5 c×d, ♗f6; 6 e4, 0-0; 7 ♗c3, d6; 8 ♗ge2, ♗b6; 9 0-0, ♗c6 = ½ 32

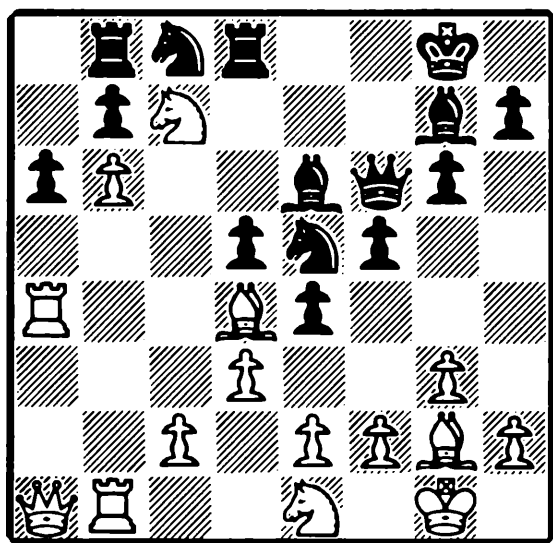
Franklin-Penrose, Whitby 1962 — 3

..., d6; 4 e4, c5; 5 d×c, ♖a5+; 6 ♘d2, ♗×c5; 7 ♘c3?, ♗f6; 8 ♗e2, 0-0; 9 0-0, ♗c6; 10 ♗d2, ♖d8; 11 ♗b3, ♗b6; 12 ♗f4, a5; 13 a4, e5! ♞ 0-1 28

Larsen-Gheorghiu, Olympiad Havana 1966 — 3 ♗c3!?, c5; 4 d3, ♗c6; 5 f4, e6; 6 ♗f3, ♗ge7; 7 0-0, 0-0; 8 a3, ♗f5; 9 ♖b1, ♖b8; 10 ♗e4, ♗b6?; 11 ♗f2, d5; 12 g4, ♗fd4; 13 ♗d2!, ♗d8; 14 e4, ♗e7; 15 c3, ♗dc6; 16 ♗f3, f5; 17 g×f, g×f; 18 e5 ± 1-0 47

Larsen-Lehmann, Palma 1968 — 5 a3, ♗f6; 6 ♖b1, a5; 7 a4, 0-0; 8 ♗f3, d6; 9 0-0, ♗e8; 10 ♘e3, ♗d4; 11 ♘×d4, c×d4; 12 ♗b5, e5; 13 c3, ♘d7; 14 c×d4, ♘×b5; 15 a×b5, e×d4; 16 ♗a4, ♗d7; 17 ♖fc1, ♗c7; 18 ♗×d4, ♘×d4; 19 ♗×d4, ♗×b5; 20 ♗a4 and White stood very well, although the game was drawn. ½ 57

Larsen-Calvo, Palma 1968 — 5 ..., e6; 6 ♗f3, d6; 7 ♘g5, ♗d7?; 8 0-0, f6; 9 ♘d2, ♗h6; 10 ♖b1, 0-0; 11 b4, c×b4; 12 a×b4, ♗f7; 13 b5, ♗e7; 14 ♗c1, e5 15 ♗a3, ♗d8; 16 ♖b4, ♘e6; 17 ♖a4, ♗c8; 18 ♖b1, f5; 19 b6, a6; 20 ♗e1, e4; 21 ♘e3, d5; 22 ♘c5, ♗f6; 23 ♗b5, ♖d8; 24 ♗c7, ♖b8; 25 ♘d4, ♗e5; 26 ♗a1



26 ..., ♘d7; 27 ♗×d5, ♗d6; 28 ♖a5, ♘b5; 29 c4 (At last, a centre (?) pawn moves) 29 ..., ♗×b6; 30 ♗×b6, ♗f3+; 30 ♗×f3, resigns. A most

attractive game by Larsen. Against such an amorphous system by White it is difficult to pin-point Black's decisive error.

Larsen-Panno, Palma de Mallorca 1969 — 3 ..., e5; 4 d3, ♗c6; 5 f4, d6; 6 ♗f3, ♗ge7; 7 0-0, 0-0; 8 e4, h6!?!; 9 ♘e3, ♗d4; 10 ♗d2, ♗h7; 11 ♖ael, ♘e6; 12 ♗h4 (12 ♗h1!?) 12 ..., e×f; 13 g×f, ♗ec6; 14 ♗f3, ♗×f3+; 15 ♖×f3, f5 (15 ..., ♗d4); 16 ♗h1, ♗f6; 17 ♗d5!, ♗f7; 18 c4, ♖ae8; 19 ♗f2 ± 1-0 44

Petrosian-Pachman, Moscow 1967 — 2 f4, ♘g7; 3 ♘g2, c5; 4 e4, ♗c6; 5 d3, e6; 6 ♗d2, ♗ge7; 7 ♗h3, d5; 8 0-0, 0-0; 9 e5, f6; 10 e×f, ♘×f6; 11 ♗f3, ♗d6; 12 c3, ♘d7; 13 ♗f2, e5; 14 ♖e1, ♖fe8; 15 c4 ± 1-0 47

Averbakh-Stein, USSR Championship 1965 — 1 d4, ♗f6; 2 ♗f3, g6; 3 g3, ♘g7; 4 ♘g2, 0-0; 5 0-0, d6; 6 ♗c3, ♗bd7; 7 e4, e5; 8 ♖e1, c6; 9 a4, e×d; 10 ♗×d4, a5; 11 ♗b3, ♗e5; 12 h3, ♖e8; 13 ♖b1, ♗c7; 14 ♘e3, ♗c4; 15 ♘d4, ♘e6; 16 ♗d2, ♖ad8 = ½ 23

Averbakh-Udovcic, Europa Cup, Hamburg 1965 — 8 a4, a5; 9 d×e, d×e; 10 b3, ♖e8; 11 ♘a3, b6; 12 ♗d2, ♘b7; 13 ♖ad1, ♗b8; 14 ♖fe1, ♗a7; 15 ♘f1, ♖ad8; 16 ♘c4, h6; 17 ♗h4, ♗a8; 18 ♗×g6 ++ 1-0 31

Averbakh-Vasiukov, USSR Championship 1965 — 14 ..., ♗f8; 15 ♗d5, ♗×d5; 16 e×d5, ♗d7; 17 h4 ±

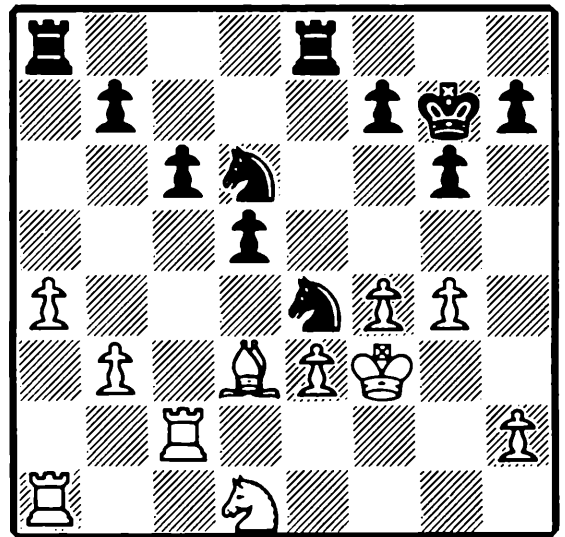
Quinteros-Uhlmann, Interzonal, Manila 1976 — 1 ♗f3, ♗f6; 2 g3, g6; 3 ♘g2, c5; 4 0-0, ♘g7; 5 d3, d5; 6 ♗c3, ♗c6; 7 a3, 0-0; 8 ♖b1, ♗d4!; 9 ♗e1 (9 b4, ♗×f3+; 10 ♘×f3, ♘h3; 11 ♖e1, ♖c8 ♞) 9 ..., ♘e6; 10 b4, ♖c8; 11 ♗a4, b6; 12 c3, ♗f5!; 13 ♗f3, c4!; 14 ♘d2, ♗d6; 15 ♗b2, c×d; 16 e×d, ♗b5! ♞ 0-1 39

Barcza-Tal, Tallinn 1971 — 1 ..., g6; 2 g3, ♘g7; 3 ♘g2, d6; 4 d3, e5; 5 e4, ♗c6; 6 ♗c3, ♗ge7; 7 ♘e3, 0-0; 8

♖d2, ♗d4; 9 ♗e2?!, ♕h3!! ++ 0-1 23.

Hartoch-Keene, Hastings 1969 — 1 g3, d5; 2 ♕g2, c6; 3 b3, ♗f6; 4 f4, a5; I have deliberately refrained from classifying this opening at the head of the game, for — I must admit — I have no idea what it should be called. ‘Leningrad reversed’ seems out of place, while the barbarism ‘Réti-Bird’ would hardly meet with the approval of the departed shades of either of these two great masters. One can almost picture the tormented writhings of Réti in his grave at the move f4 while the double fianchetto must have created a similar effect upon the mortal remains of Bird. Perhaps ‘Hartoch System’ is the most charitable. 5 ♕b2, g6; 6 ♗f3, ♕g7; 7 0-0, 0-0; 8 ♖h1, a4; 9 a3. A nervous reaction. On 9 c4, I intended, rightly or wrongly, 9 ... b5!?. 9 ... a×b; 10 c×b, ♕g4; White’s ♖-side pawn structure will render the possession of the bishop pair a most dubious asset. 11 ♗c3. The tactical justification of Black’s last move resides in 11 ♗e5, ♕f5; 12 d3 (preventing ..., ♕e4) 12 ... d4!, followed by ..., ♗d5 or ..., ♗g4. 11 ... ♕×f3; 12 ♕×f3, ♗(b8)d7; 13 ♖c2, e5; 14 ♗d1. After f×e, ♗×e5; 15 ♕g2, I considered 15 ... ♖b8 followed by ..., h5, and playing one of the knights to g4. 14 ... ♖e8; 15 e3, ♖e7; 16 ♗f2, e4; 17 ♕e2, ♖c5; If now ♖b1, one possibility is 18 ... ♖b6; 19 ♕c3, c5; 20 ♖b2, d4!?!; 21 e×d, e3; with complications that should be good for Black. After the exchange of Queens, White’s ♖-side pawns will prove more difficult to protect and Black’s can also offer the exchange of the dark-squared bishops with impunity. 18 ♖fc1, ♖×c2; 19 ♖×c2, ♖(e8)c8, played to vacate e8 for the knight and also to induce the ‘freeing’ move d3, which is impossible with Black’s rook on e8, when White will

have to worry about an additional weakness on e3. 20 g4. Rather reckless. 20 ♖g2 is safer. 20 ... ♗e8; 21 ♕×g7, ♖×g7; 22 d3. White obliges and frees himself. 22 ... e×d; 23 ♕×d3, ♗d6; 24 ♖g2; Unfortunately, White cannot complete the break-out with 24 e4 on account of 24 ... d×e; 25 ♗×e4 (or 25 ♕×e4, ♗b5), ♗×e4; 26 ♕×e4, ♖e8 followed by ..., ♖e3. 24 ... ♖e8; 25 ♖f3, ♗f6; 26 a4, ♗(f6)e4; 27 ♗d1,



After the game my opponent claimed he had an ‘easy draw’ here with 27 ♕×e4, ♗×e4; 28 ♗×e4, ♖×e4 and that the text was an attempt to win! 27 ... ♖e7; 28 a5, c5; White was threatening a6. 29 ♕×e4, ♗×e4; 30 ♖a4?. Still trying to win? With 30 ♗c3!, ♗×c3; 31 ♖×c3, b6; 32 ♖d1, White would have few problems in reaching a draw. 30 ... ♖(a8)e8; here White offered a draw. 31 g5, ♖e6; also possible was 31 ... h6; The text threatens ..., b5, hence forcing a decision. 32 ♗c3, ♗d2 +; 33 ♖g4? (33 ♖×d2, ♖×e3 +; 34 ♖f2, ♖×c3; 35 ♖×d5 is now White’s best try) 33 ... ♖×e3; 34 ♗×d5, ♖d3; 35 ♖×c5, ♖e2?. Even more powerful would have been 35 ... ♗f1! pointed out by Hübner after the game - but the text is quite good enough. White loses several pawns by force, after which he can

resign. 36 f5, ♖g2+; 37 ♜f4, ♖f2+; 38 ♜e5, ♖x f5+; 39 ♜d6, ♗x b3; 40 ♖b5, ♖x g5; 41 ♖a3, ♗d4; 42 ♖x d3, ♗x b5+; 43 ♜d7, ♖e5; 44 ♗b6, ♗a7; 45 ♗d5 and White resigned. 45 ..., ♗c6 wins another pawn.

In my notes to this game — written just after Hastings — I confessed to my ignorance as to the name of this particular variation. Since then I have discovered the following game which suggests it might be regarded as 'Buckle's Opening':

Buckle-Lowenthal, London 1851 — 1 f4, f5; 2 b3, ♗f6; 3 g3, e6; 4 ♖b2, ♖e7; 5 ♖g2, c6; 6 ♗c3, ♗a6; 7 ♗h3, d6; 8 0-0, 0-0; 9 e3, ♖d7; 10 ♜e2, h6; 11 ♖fe1, ♜c7; 12 ♗f2, e5; 13 f×e, d×e; 14 ♗d3, ♖d6; 15 e4! A remarkable prefiguration of hypermodern theory (pressure from the flanks onto the centre - holding back of central pawns). White has an excellent position and won in 41 moves. A branch of this system has recently found favour with Larsen - e.g. the following game:

Larsen-Bilek, Busum 1969 — 1 b3, d6; 2 ♖b2, f5; 3 f4, ♗f6; 4 ♗f3, g6; 5 c4, ♖g7; 6 ♗c3, 0-0; 7 g3, c5; 8 ♖g2, ♗c6; 9 d3, e5; 10 ♜d2, ♖e8; 11 0-0, ♖d7; 12 ♖ae1, ♗d4; 13 e3, ♗x f3+; 14 ♖x f3, e×f4; 15 g×f4, ♖c6; 16 e4, ♜d7; 17 ♖e2, ♖e7; 18 ♗d5, ♖x d5; 19 c×d5, ♖ae8; 20 ♖fe1, f×e; 21 d×e, ♜h3; 22 ♖g2, ♜h4; 23 ♖x f6, ♖x f6; 24 e5, ♖g7; 25 ♖f1!? (also very strong is 25 e6) 25 ..., ♖f7; 26 e×d, ♖ef8; 27 ♖e4, ♜d8; 28 ♖h3, ♜h8; 29 ♖e6, ♖f6; 30 d7, ♜b6; 31 ♖c4, ♜d6; 32 ♜e3, b5; 33 ♖e4, g5; 34 f5, ♖h6; 35 ♜g3, ♜b6; 36 ♜x g5, c4+; 37 ♜h1, ♜d6; 38 ♖e2, ♖g6; 39 d8=♜ 1-0

Recently I came across a copy of Dr.Tarrasch's *The Game of Chess*, published in 1931. Great player though he was, Tarrasch certainly had some blind-spots, and one of these was

Réti's Opening. His vicious diatribe against flank openings in general has a certain historical (not to mention humorous) interest and I have taken the liberty of reproducing some of his pronouncements in this book.

Dr.Tarrasch: 'I, personally, consider all these doctrines to be heresy. To many — and this is a matter of temperament and character — rather than the direct attacking strategy, the reverse will appeal. As a matter of fact, in the last few games there has arisen a school that preaches the holding back of the centre pawns. It is very significant that the strongest players — the present World's Champion, Dr.Alekhine, the former Champions, Capablanca and Dr.Lasker, and also Bogoljubow — do not belong to this school. Quite a century ago this idea, now proclaimed as new, was tried in the 'Fianchetto', as it is called, but was soon dropped because the opponents' centre pawns were too harassing.

'Supposing that the opponent also adopts the same petty and cowardly strategy and holds back his central pawns, what then? Then there is no question of a struggle at all, since the two armies do not meet! Let the following absolutely horrible game, played in the Mährisch-Ostrau Tournament of 1923, serve as an example. The names of the players I will keep secret.

' 1 ♗f3, ♗f6; 2 c4, c5; 3 g3, g6; 4 ♖g2, ♖g7; 5 ♗c3, ♗c6; 6 d3, 0-0; 7 ♖e3, d6; 8 ♜c1, ♖e8; 9 h3, ♖d7; 10 0-0, ♖c8; 11 a3, a6; 12 ♖b1, ♖b8; 13 b4, c×b; 14 a×b, b5; 15 c×b, a×b. After sixteen moves this caricature of a game was abandoned as a draw.

'It is the affair of the first player — and not the second — to bring about complications in the opening, to give the game a character, and, if he fails to do so, if he holds back his centre

pawns and thus makes a contest impossible, if from the very beginning he expects the plan of campaign to be dictated by his opponent, then it

simply serves him right if the latter pays him back in his own coin and answers stupidity with stupidity.'

Thus, Dr. Tarrasch.

PART VI

THE NIMZOWITSCH-LARSEN ATTACK

1 b3

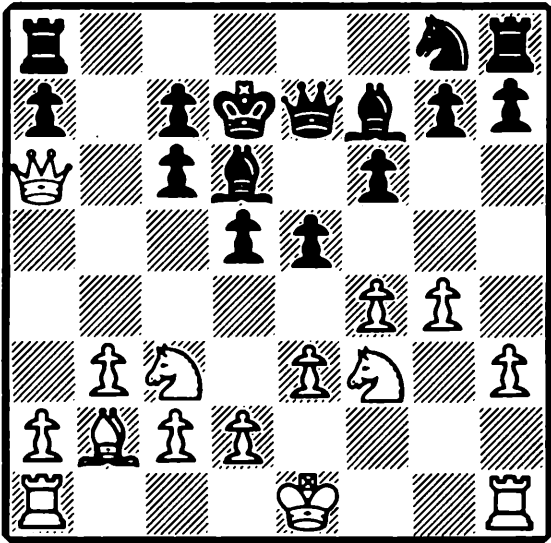
The most significant development in the Flank Openings complex since publication of the second edition has been Larsen's extensive patronage of 1 b3. Although pioneered by the Rev. J. Owen and his English colleagues one hundred years ago, 1 b3 did not gain any sort of foothold until adopted by Nimzowitsch in the 1920's, but real popularity had to wait until Larsen started to score heavily with it in the late 1960's.

In this new chapter I will deal only with the distinctive variations arising from 1 b3, e5 since alternative first-move replies by Black can transpose into the other Flank Openings examined in the present volume. Nimzowitsch's method of handling the opening tended to resemble a reversed Nimzo - or Queen's Indian (1 ♖f3, d5; 2 b3, c5; 3 ♗b2 or 3 e3, etc.) and for a

full examination of this and related lines which go beyond the scope of the ordinary Flank Openings, I would refer readers to my separate monograph devoted entirely to the Nimzowitsch/Larsen Attack, published by *Batsford*.

Keene-Martin, Alicante 1977 — 1 b3, e5; The critical answer to the early fianchetto of White's QB. 2 ♗b2, ♖c6; 3 e3, d5; 4 ♗b5 Initiating a more rapid form of central pressure than is normally possible in the orthodox Flank Openings. 4 ..., ♗d6; 5 f4 To exploit the absence of Black's KB from f8. 5 ..., ♜h4+ The point of this check is to weaken the light squares in the vicinity of White's ♜. 6 g3, ♜e7; 7 ♖f3, f6; 8 ♜e2! A theoretical novelty, vastly superior to accepting Black's pawn sacrifice (see

note below). 8 ..., ♔g4?! A preferable alternative is 8 ..., ♗h6! when a possible continuation is 9 ♗c3, ♕e6; 10 e4, d4; 11 ♗d5, ♖d8 ∞. 9 h3, ♕h5?! It would have been more prudent to exchange on f3. The text permits White to displace the position of Black's ♖, which proves to be an immense handicap in the middle-game. 10 g4, ♕f7; 11 ♕×c6+, b×c6; 12 ♖a6, ♗d7; 13 ♗c3,



If now 13 ..., e4 or 13 ..., e×f4 then 14 ♗d4 ++. Black's choice in the game is also too violent. 13 ..., d4?!; 14 ♗e4, ♕d5; 15 ♗×d6, ♕×f3; 16 ♖f1, ♕d5; 17 ♗f5, ♖c5; 18 0-0-0, ♕e4; 19 d3, ♕×f5; 20 g×f5, ♗e7; If 20 ..., d×e3; 21 d4 ++. 21 e4, e×f4; Antipositional, but the defects of Black's game (shattered pawns, badly placed ♖ ...) are already overwhelmingly clear. 22 ♖×f4, g5; 23 ♖f2, ♖e5; 24 ♖a4 1-0. Black loses a vital pawn for no compensation.

Cvetkovic-Krnic, Vinjacka Banja 1974 — 8 f×e5?, f×e5; 9 ♕×c6+ (9 ♗×e5?, ♕×e5; 10 ♕×c6+, ♗d8 ++; 9 ♗×e5?, ♕×e5; 10 ♖h5+, ♗d8++) 9 ..., b×c6; 10 ♗×e5, ♗f6; 11 ♗×c6, ♖e4; 12 ♖g1 (12 0-0!) 12 ..., ♕g4; 13 ♖c1, 0-0; 14 ♗c3, ♖e8; 15 ♗d4, ♖h5; 16 h4, ♕×g3+ 0-1

Planinc-Lengyel, Novi Sad 1972 — 7 ..., ♕g4; 8 h3!, ♕×f3; 9 ♖×f3, ♗f6; 10 ♗c3, a6; 11 ♕×c6+, b×c6; 12 0-0-0 ±.

Szilagyi-Vaisman, Wroclaw 1974 — 5 ..., ♖e7; 6 ♗f3, f6; 7 f×e5 (7 0-0! is good, given that White has not loosened his ♖-side with g3) 7 ..., f×e5; 8 ♗×e5, ♖h4+ 9 g3, ♖h3 ♣ 0-1 18

5 ..., f6; 6 ♖h5+!, g6; 7 ♖h4

5 c4!?, d×c4; 6 ♗f3, c×b3; 7 ♖×b3 ∞ (Gligoric)

Skipworth-Rosenthal, Bilsdale 1871 — 6 b×c4, ♕d7; 7 ♗f3, ♖e7; 8 0-0, ♗f6 ±.

Bird-Clerc, Paris 1878 — 4 ..., f6; 5 ♖h5+, g6; 6 ♖e2 (6 ♖h4!?) 6 ..., ♕d7; 7 ♗c3, a6; 8 ♕×c6, ♕×c6 ♣ 0-1 78.

Larsen-Balinas, Manila 1975 — 5 d4!, e4; 6 ♗e2, a6; 7 ♕×c6+, b×c6; 8 c4, f5; 9 ♗bc3? (9 ♖c2 plus ♕a3 is ±) 9 ..., ♗f6; 10 ♗f4, ♕e7; 11 c×d5, c×d5; 12 ♖c1, 0-0; 13 ♗a4, g5! ♣ 0-1 35. White's problems after 9 ♗bc3 are caused by his inability to exchange his QB for Black's KB.

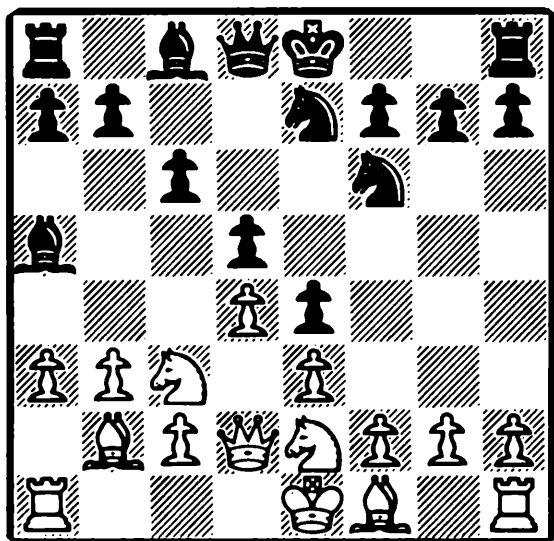
Analysis by Tal — 3 ..., ♗f6; 4 ♗f3, e4; 5 ♗d4, ♕c5; 6 g4!?, h6; 7 d3, e×d3; 8 ♕×d3 ∞.

Larsen-Parma, Vinkovci 1970 — 5 ..., ♗×d4; 6 ♕×d4, ♕e7; 7 c4, 0-0; 8 ♖c2, c6 (8 ..., d6!; 9 ♗c3, ♕f5; 10 ♖d1, ♖e8 =) 9 ♗c3, d5 10 c×d5, c×d5; 11 ♕e2, ♕e6; 12 0-0, ♖c8; 13 ♖b2 ± 1-0 44.

Clarke-Goodman, Portsmouth 1976 — 4 ♕b5, ♕d6! (a suggestion of William Hartston) 5 d4 (5 ♗a3!?) 5 ..., e4; 6 ♗c3, ♗e7; 7 ♖d2, c6; 8 ♕f1, ♕b4; 9 a3, ♕a5; 10 ♗ge2, d5 ♣ 0-1 47

See diagram on next page

Ljubojevic-Unzicker, Milan 1975 — 4 ..., d6; 5 ♗e2, ♕d7; 6 d4, e×d4; 7 ♗×d4, ♗×d4; 8 ♕×d7+, ♖×d7; 9



♖×d4, ♗e7; 10 0-0, 0-0; 11 c4, d5 = 0-1 127

Larsen-Eley, Hastings 1972-73 — 6 0-0 ♗e7 (6 ... , a6!; 7 ♗×c6, ♗×c6; 8 d4, ♖e7; 9 c4, g6 =) 7 f4!, e4; 8 ♗g3, 0-0; 9 ♗×c6, b×c6; 10 c4, d5; 11 ♗c3, ♗e8; 12 ♗c1, ♗g4; 13 ♗ce2, ♗d7; 14 h3, ♗×e2; 15 ♖×e2, ♗c5; 16 ♖g4, g6; 17 f5, ♗d3; 18 f×g6, h×g6; 19 ♗×f7!!, ♖×f7; 20 ♗f1+, ♗f6; 21 ♗×f6 1-0.

Larsen-Spassky, World v. USSR, 1970 Belgrade — 3 c4, ♗f6; 4 ♗f3?, e4; 5 ♗d4, ♗c5; 6 ♗×c6, d×c6; 7 e3, ♗f5; 8 ♖c2, ♖e7; 9 ♗e2, 0-0-0; 10 f4?, ♗g4!; 11 g3, h5; 12 h3, h4; 13 h×g4, h×g3; 14 ♗g1, ♗h1!!; 15 ♗×h1, g2; 16 ♗f1, ♖h4+; 17 ♖d1, g×f1 = ♖+ 0-1. Unfortunately for the reputation of 1 b3, this is probably the best known game with the opening.

Larsen-Spassky, Leiden 1970 — 4 e3!, d5; 5 c×d5, ♗×d5; 6 a3, ♗d6; 7 ♖c2, 0-0; 8 ♗f3, ♖e7; 9 ♗c3, ♗×c3; 10

♖×c3, f5; 11 ♗b5, e4; 12 ♗×c6, b×c6; 13 ♗e5, c5; 14 b4, c×b4; 15 a×b4, ♗b7 = ½

Nimzowitsch-Winter, London 1927 — 2 ... , f6?!; (suggested by Löwenthal and recommended by Steinitz); 3 e4!, ♗c5; 4 ♗c4 (4 f4!?), ♗e7; 5 ♖h5+?! (5 ♗f3 plus d4 is ±) 5 ... , g6; 6 ♖f3, ♗bc6; 7 ♗e2, ♗f8!; 8 g4, f5; 9 g×f5, d5; 10 e×d5, ♗×f5; 11 ♖e4, ♗b4 = 0-1

Ljubojevic-Kavalek, Manila 1973 — 2 ... , d6 (A very solid reply; Black blunts the power of White's QB without compromising his pawn structure by ... , f6 or creating a target for ♗b5 after ... , ♗c6); 3 c4, ♗f6; 4 ♗c3, g6; 5 d4?!, e×d4; 6 ♖×d4, ♗c6; 7 ♖e3+ (7 ♖d2!) 7 ... , ♗e6; 8 ♗f3, ♗g7; 9 ♗g5, 0-0; 10 ♗×e6, f×e6; 11 g3, d5; 12 ♖×e6+, ♖h8; 13 ♗×d5, ♗×d5; 14 ♗×g7+, ♖×g7; 15 c×d5, ♗e8; 16 ♖g4, ♖×d5; 17 f3, ♗e5; 18 ♗d1, ♗×f3+; 19 ♖f2, ♖×d1; 20 e×f3, ♖d2+; 21 ♖g1, ♗e1; 22 ♖c4, ♗ae8 0-1.

Larsen-Benkö, Monte Carlo 1968 — 3 g3, ♗f6; 4 ♗g2, g6; 5 c4 (5 e4!?) 5 ... , ♗g7; 6 ♗c3, 0-0; 7 e3, c6; 8 d3, ♗e8; 9 ♗f3, ♗f5 =

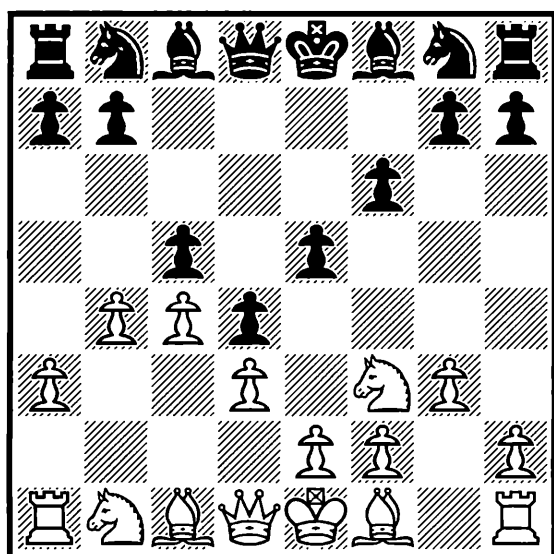
Owen-Skipworth, Hooton 1873 — 3 e3, ♗e7; 4 c4, ♗c6; 5 ♗c3, ♗f6; 6 ♗d3?!, ♗b4?!, 7 ♗b1, 0-0; 8 a3, ♗a6; 9 ♗ge2, ♗c5; 10 b4 ±

Ljubojevic-Savon, Wijk aan Zee 1972 — 3 ... , ♗f6; 4 c4, g6; 5 ♗f3, ♗c6; 6 d4, ♗g7; 7 d×e5, ♗d7; 8 ♗c3, d×e5; 9 ♖d2, 0-0; 10 ♗d1, ♗e8; 11 h4, h6; 12 h5, g5 =

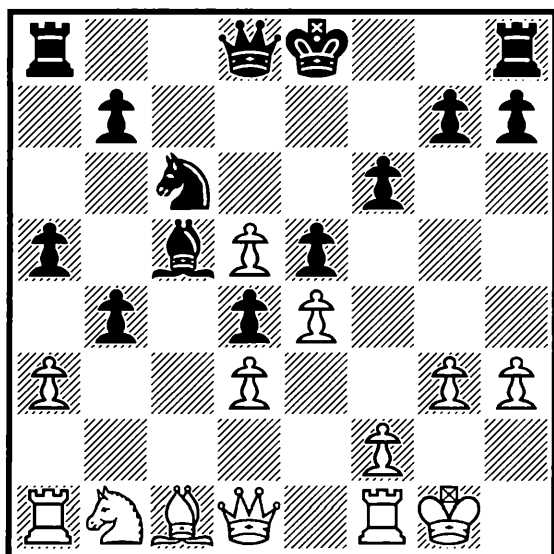
FLANK OPENINGS

Supplement to the Fourth Edition

The part of the main text relevant to the subsequent game is indicated: (Page 7) **Korchnoi-Seirawan, GLC London 1984** — 1 ♖f3 d5 2 c4 d4 3 b4 (Safer is 3 e3) 3... f6 (Preparing to construct a mighty pawn centre with ... e5) 4 d3 e5 5 a3 c5 6 g3?!

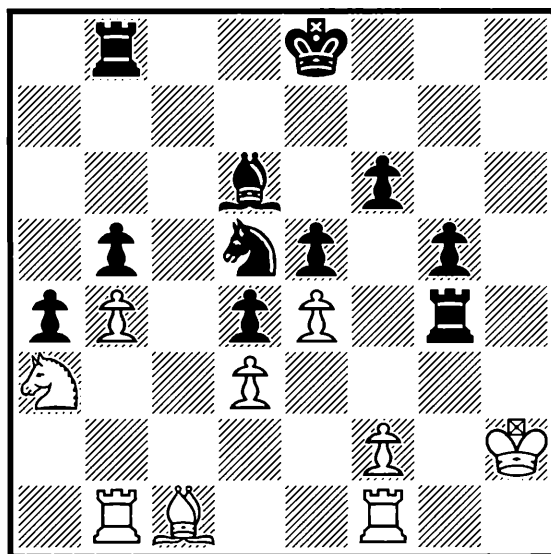


(A most un-Korchnoi-like sacrifice. White should content himself with 6 bxc5) 6... cxb4 (Yasser is not one to spurn extra material, rightly so in this case) 7 ♗g2 (White might expect more play from 7 axb4 ♗xb4+ 8 ♗d2) 7... ♗c6 8 0-0 a5 9 e3 ♗g4 (To reduce the pressure against d4 and to defend his QR) 10 h3 ♗xf3 11 ♗xf3 ♗c5 12 ♗d5 ♗ge7 13 e4 ♗xd5 14 cxd5?



According to Seirawan, White must play 14 exd5! Presumably the idea is to continue after 14... ♗e7 with 15 axb4 axb4 16 ♗xa8 ♗xa8 17 ♗d2 (to e4 or f3) and then ♗d2 and ♗b1 if given time. I am not very convinced by this, but Korchnoi's choice is much worse.

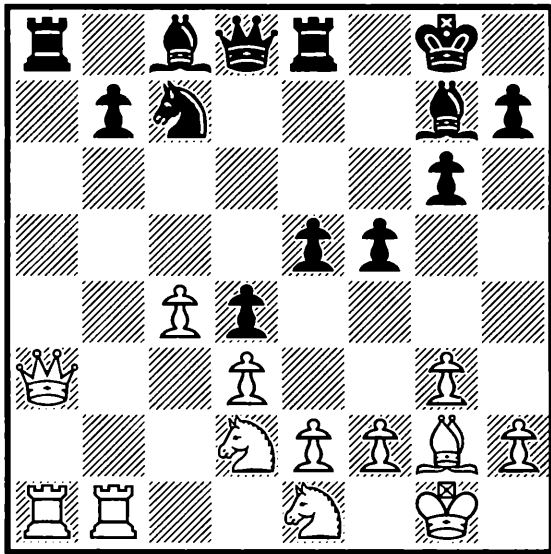
14... ♗e7 15 ♗a4+ (If now 15 axb4 axb4 16 ♗xa8 ♗xa8 17 ♗b3 b5! and... ♗a4 consolidating) 15... ♗d7 16 ♗b3 (Pathetic, but 16 ♗xd7+ ♗xd7 is also pretty hopeless) 16... a4 17 ♗c4 ♗d6 18 axb4 (Otherwise... b3 wins) 18... b5 19 ♗a2 ♗xh3 20 ♗a3 ♗b8 21 ♗b1 h5 (White is lucky to avoid immediate mate after this. White's position exhibits all the worst features of a Dragon or Sämisch King's Indian that has gone horrendously wrong) 22 ♗e2 g5 23 ♗f3 h4 24 ♗g2 ♗g4 25 gxh4 ♗xh4 (White is dead lost on both sides of the board) 26 ♗xg4 ♗xg4+ 27 ♗h2 ♗xd5!



(Murderous. If 28 exd5 ♗f7 29 ♗h3 f5 defending the rook and then... ♗h8 mate) 28 ♗xb5 (Hoping to deflect Black's QR from h8) 28... ♗d7 29 ♗h3 f5 0-1 (After 30 exf5 ♗h4+ 31 ♗g2 ♗xb5 wins, while 30... ♗f6 (Wade) is even quicker. This was possibly Korchnoi's most drastic defeat ever with the white pieces).

(Page 8)

Larsen-Chandler, Foreign and Colonial tournament, Hastings 1987-88. Réti Opening. — 1 $\text{d}3$ $\text{d}5$ 2 $\text{c}4$ $\text{d}4$ 3 $\text{g}3$ $\text{g}6$ 4 $\text{g}2$ $\text{g}7$ 5 $\text{d}3$ $\text{e}5$ 6 0-0 $\text{e}7$ 7 $\text{b}4$ (This advance sets the tone for the whole game. White gains space and creates a Queen's side initiative) 7 ... 0-0 8 $\text{b}d2$ $\text{a}5$ 9 $\text{b}5$ $\text{c}5$ 10 $\text{b}xc6$ ep $\text{e}xc6$ 11 $\text{a}3$ $\text{b}4$ 12 $\text{b}3$ $\text{b}8$ 13 $\text{a}xb4$ $\text{a}xb4$ 14 $\text{a}3$ (Opening more lines for his Queen's side offensive) 14 ... $\text{b}xa3$ 15 $\text{c}xa3$ $\text{e}8$ 16 $\text{f}b1$ $\text{f}5$ 17 $\text{e}1$ $\text{c}7$ (White enjoys the type of pressure normally associated with Black's counterplay in the Benkő Gambit: 1 $\text{d}4$ $\text{e}6$ 2 $\text{c}4$ $\text{c}5$ 3 $\text{d}5$ $\text{b}5$ etc ... but in this case he has not sacrificed a pawn. Black's 17th move challenges Larsen to offer a strategic queen sacrifice. Larsen promptly takes up the gauntlet)

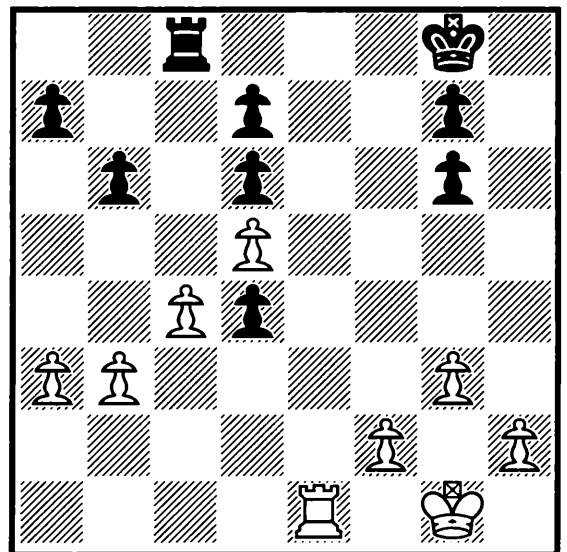


18 $\text{d}5+$ $\text{h}8$ 19 $\text{c}xa8$ $\text{d}xa8$ 20 $\text{e}xa8$ $\text{h}6$ 21 $\text{d}f3$ $\text{e}7$ 22 $\text{a}xb7$ (A neat tactical blow which Black may have overlooked and which guarantees White a prolonged initiative. If now 22 ... $\text{a}xb7$ 23 $\text{e}b7$ $\text{e}6$ — 23 ... $\text{c}xb7$ 24 $\text{e}e8+$ — 24 $\text{e}a7$ with terrible pressure) 22 ... $\text{d}7$ 23 $\text{e}e8+$ $\text{e}e8$ 24 $\text{d}5$ $\text{d}6$ 25 $\text{b}7$ $\text{g}5$ (In the concluding phase of the game Black tends to hasten his own demise by seeking over-active counterplay) 26 $\text{h}4$ $\text{g}xh4$ 27 $\text{d}xh4$ $\text{d}7$ 28 $\text{e}f3$ $\text{f}4$ 29 $\text{e}4$ $\text{f}xg3$ 30 $\text{f}xg3$ $\text{e}3+$ 31 $\text{g}2$

$\text{g}4$ 32 $\text{c}xh7+$ $\text{g}8$ 33 $\text{b}7$ $\text{c}a6$ 34 $\text{c}xe5$ $\text{e}6$ 35 $\text{e}7$ $\text{f}8$ 36 $\text{d}hg6+$ $\text{g}8$ 37 $\text{c}xe6$ (White's pieces now swarm in for the kill. If now 37 ... $\text{c}xe6$ 38 $\text{d}5$ wins) 37 ... $\text{c}a2$ 38 $\text{e}e8+$ $\text{g}7$ 39 $\text{e}e7+$ $\text{h}6$ 40 $\text{d}g4+$ $\text{h}5$ 41 $\text{e}e5+$ $\text{g}5$ 42 $\text{d}f4+$ $\text{c}g4$ 43 $\text{d}f3$ Mate.

(Page 46)

Korchnoi-Portisch, Candidates 1983 — 1 $\text{c}4$ $\text{d}6$ 2 $\text{c}3$ $\text{e}6$ 3 $\text{d}3$ $\text{b}6$ 4 $\text{e}4$ $\text{b}7$ 5 $\text{c}e2$ (More usual nowadays is 5 $\text{d}3$. The text was popular with Korchnoi in 1974) 5 ... $\text{b}4$ 6 $\text{e}5$ $\text{d}8$ 7 $\text{g}3$ (A new move. Korchnoi used to play 7 $\text{d}4$ in his old games with Karpov, but made very little progress after 7 ... $\text{d}e7$) 7 ... $\text{d}c6$ 8 $\text{g}2$ $\text{d}4$ 9 $\text{d}3$ (White's set-up looks rickety, but Portisch finds no way to exploit his opponent's artificial play) 9 ... $\text{d}xf3$ 10 $\text{d}xf3$ $\text{d}xf3+$ 11 $\text{c}xf3$ $\text{d}e7$ 12 0-0 $\text{c}6$ 13 $\text{c}e4$ 0-0 14 $\text{d}e2$ $\text{f}5$ 15 exf6 $\text{c}xf6$ 16 $\text{d}4$ $\text{e}5$ (An impatient move which weakens his pawn structure. 16 ... $\text{c}f5$ looks safer) 17 $\text{d}5$ $\text{d}4$ 18 $\text{d}xd4$ exd4 19 $\text{d}f4$ $\text{e}e8$ 20 $\text{d}3$ $\text{c}g6$ (Another panicky move which saddles him with a most fragile ending) 21 $\text{c}xg6$ $\text{h}xg6$ 22 $\text{a}3$ (If 22 $\text{d}xc7$ $\text{e}2!$ gives counterplay) 22 ... $\text{d}d6$ 23 $\text{d}xd6$ $\text{c}xd6$ 24 $\text{f}fe1$ $\text{e}e1+$ 25 $\text{e}e1$ $\text{c}c8$ 26 $\text{b}3$



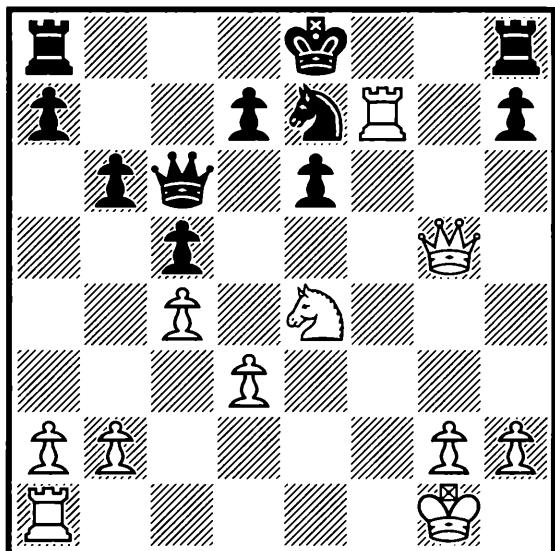
(Black's pawns are horribly weak and his subsequent bids for counterplay

never succeed in offsetting this permanent defect) 26... b5 27 cxb5 d3 28 e1 d3 29 a4 e7 30 a1 bxb3 31 e1 b2 32 a3 d2+ 33 e2 e6 34 f3+ e7 35 h4 a2 36 f4 e8 37 c4 e7 38 e4+ e7 39 d1 e6 40 e2 e7 41 f4+ e8 42 d1 e7 43 c4 e6 44 c7 xa4 45 xd7 b4 46 xd6+ f5 47 d7 xb5 48 xg7 xd5 49 xa7 g4 50 a2 f3 51 xd2 f5 52 d6 g5 53 hxg5 xg5 54 f6+ g2 55 e2 0-1.

(Page 47)

Tal-van der Wiel, Moscow Interzonal 1982 – 1 c4 e6 2 d3 e6 3 e3 b6 4 e4 b7 5 d3 c5 6 0-0 e6 7 e5 g4 8 e4 c8 9 d3!? (The standard move here is 9 e1, tried out in the Korchnoi-Polugayevsky candidates' matches. Tal offers a pawn instead to further his development. This was a highly important theoretical novelty, which Tal had discovered during preparation for the 1981 Karpov-Korchnoi match)

9... gxe5 10 dxe5 dxe5 11 f4 e6 12 f5 g6 13 g5 gxf5 14 dxf5 e7 (If 14... exf5 15 e2+ or 15 d5 both look strong) 15 h5 dxe5 16 xg5 e7 17 e4 xe4 18 xe4 c6 19 xf7!

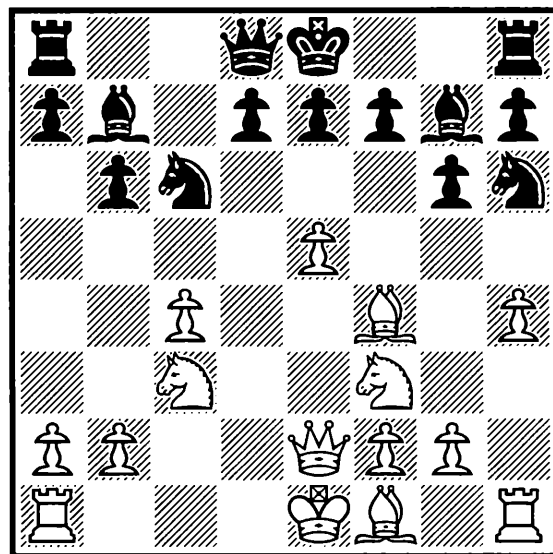


(Here the audience at the Sport Hotel in Moscow broke into premature applause) 19... e7 20 f6+ g8 21

x7 f8 22 f1! 1-0 (22... xf1+ 23 e1 and then f6+. Tal took just 35 minutes for this win).

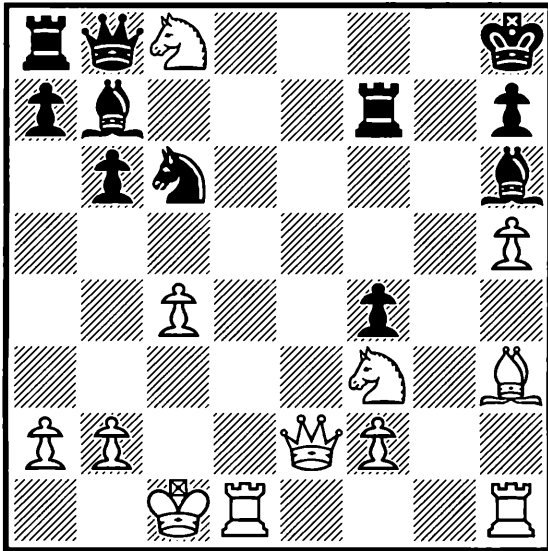
(Page 53)

Mestel-Miles, GLC London 1984 – 1 e3 e6 2 c4 c5 3 e3 b6!? (One of Black's most risky courses. More solid moves are 3... e6, 3... d5) 4 e4 b7 5 e5 g8 (The little-known game Mestel-Ftacnik, Hastings 1983-84, had gone 5... g4 6 h3 h6 7 d4 dxf3 8 xf3 e6 9 dxc5 b8 – good for White. 9 d5!? is also possible as an interesting pawn sacrifice) 6 d4 cxd4 (Here too, 6... dxf3 7 xf3 e6 is possible, but it looks rather artificial) 7 dxd4 g6 8 f4 g7 9 e2 e6 10 e3! (An excellent move, avoiding exchanges and maintaining White's space plus) 10... h6 11 h4!

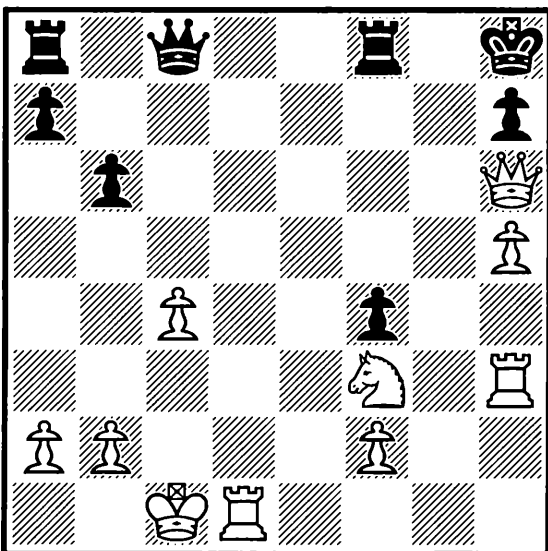


11... e5?! (Perhaps... b8!? should be tried. Black's opening is very eccentric, but it should not be condemned out of hand because it is cramped. There is great scope for counterattack if White is not careful) 12 h5 (Mestel, as usual, goes straight for his opponent's throat) 12... 0-0 13 0-0-0 c8 14 d5 d6 15 g4! dxe5 16 gxf5 (Less convincing is 16 dxe5 dcd4!) 16... exf4 17 fxg6 (After the game Mestel felt that 17 hxg6 xf5 18 gxf7+ might be

stronger) 17 ... ♖h6? (Now Black is losing. The only defence is offered by 17 ... f5! though 18 h6 ♖f6 19 g7, for example, still leaves White on top. White can also try to leave the g-file open for attacking purposes in this line by deferring g7) 18 g×f7+ ♖h8 19 ♖h3 ♖b8 20 ♖×e7! ♖×f7 (If 20 ... ♖×e7 21 ♖×e7 ♖×f3 22 ♖hg1 ♖g2! 23 f3!!, stopping ... f3+, still wins) 21 ♖c8!



(An excellent move, and a picturesque but temporary station for White's knight) 21 ... ♖×c8 (Or 21 ... ♖c7 22 ♖d7!! ♖×d7 23 ♖e8+ with mate to follow) 22 ♖e8+ ♖f8 23 ♖×c6 ♖×h3 24 ♖×h3 ♖c8 25 ♖×h6



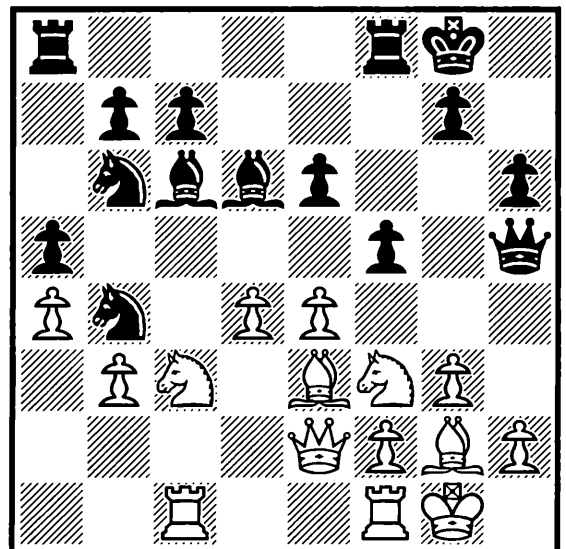
(The critical position. If now 25 ...

♖×h3 26 ♖g1 ♖f7 – or 26 ... ♖d7 27 ♖e5 wins, since ♖g6+ follows) 25 ... ♖×c4+ (Hopeless, but Miles had very little time left and may have hoped for a miracle in the concluding rush) 26 ♖b1 ♖ac8 27 ♖d4! f3 28 ♖g3 ♖f7 29 ♖c1 ♖a6 30 ♖g5 ♖e8 31 ♖b5 ♖a4 32 ♖e5+! 1-0. (A neat queen sacrifice finishes things off: 32 ... ♖×e5 33 ♖d8+ ♖e8 34 ♖×e8+ ♖f8 35 ♖×f8 mate)

My thanks to Jonathan Mestel for showing some key lines from the game.

(Page 60)

Korchnoi-Hjartarson, Match Game 8, 1988 – 1 c4 ♖f6 2 d4 e6 3 g3 d5 4 ♖g2 ♖e7 5 ♖f3 0-0 6 0-0 d×c4 7 ♖c2 a6 8 a4 ♖d7 9 ♖×c4 ♖c6 10 ♖f4 (In the game Chernin-Ehlvest, USSR 1987, the continuation was 10 ♖c3 a5 11 ♖g5 ♖a6 12 ♖ac1 ♖d5 13 ♖d3 ♖b4 14 ♖b1 c6 15 e4 ♖c4 16 ♖fd1 h6 17 b3 and White had the better position) 10 ... a5 11 ♖c3 ♖a6 12 ♖ae1?! ♖b4 13 e4 ♖d7 14 ♖a1 (Parrying the threatened 14 ... ♖b6 15 ♖b3 ♖d3 but at the cost of retracting his 12th move) 14 ... ♖d6! 15 ♖e3 ♖c2 16 ♖g5 ♖b6 17 ♖d3 ♖b4 18 ♖e2 ♖e8 19 b3 f5! (Black wishes to secure the d5 square for his minor pieces) 20 ♖ac1 h6 21 ♖e3 ♖h5



22 d5 f×e4! (Upon 22 ... e×d5 23 e5 ♖e7 24 ♖b5 White would have

compensation for the pawn) 23 dxc6
exf3 24 cxd1 bxc6 25 axb6 cxb6 26
fxd6 fxg2 27 ffd1

After 27 fxe6+ gh8 28 ffg2 ffae8
wins, White's queen has no good move,
for example:

a) 29 fh3 ff3+ 30 fg1 fd3 31 fc2
df4 or,

b) 29 fd6 ff3+ 30 fg1 fd3 31 fc2
de1 or finally,

c) 29 fc4 ff3+ 30 fg1 fd3 31 fc2
df4 or 31 ... de1. On the other hand, if
27 fxe6+ gh8 28 ffd1 then 28 ...
fxf2!! 30 fxf2 fxh2 is decisive, e.g. 31
fe3 (or 31 fg1 fd3+) 31 ... fxg3+ 32
fe2 (or 32 fe4 ff8) 32 ... ff8 when if

i) 33 fe3 ffg4+ 34 fd2 ffd8+ or

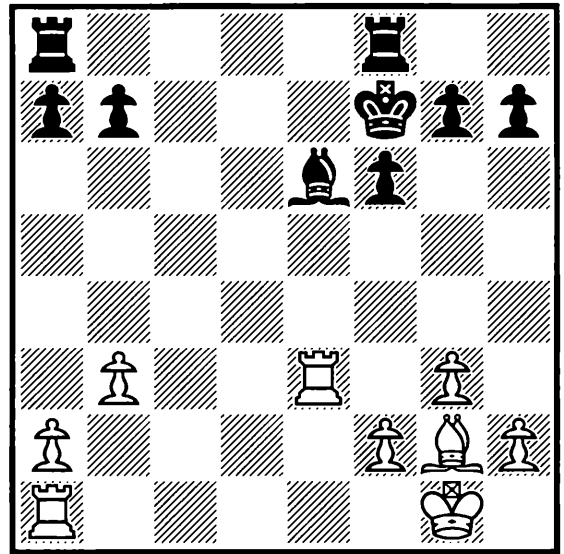
ii) 33 de4 ff3+ 34 fd2 fd3+.

The move in the text is likewise
inadequate to save the game for Black is
able to remain a pawn up and still keep
his raging attack: 27 ... ff5 28 fd2 fd3
29 fc2 de5 30 fe2 ffa8 31 ffg2 df3
32 ffd8 ffd8 (Black is threatening
both 33 ... fd4 and 33 ... fxc2) 33 fc1
dd4 34 fe3 c5 35 fd1 fc2 36 h4 ff8
(Now the main threat is 37 ... ff3) 37
fc1 fxf2+ 38 fxf2 fxc1 0-1

(Page 86)

Larsen-Yusupov, Reykjavik 1985 — 1 c4
df6 2 dc3 c5 3 g3 e6 4 df3 d5 5 cxd5
fxd5 6 ag2 dc6 7 0-0 de7 8 fxd5
exd5 9 d4 0-0 10 dxc5 dxc5 11 ag5 f6
(A well-known position in which White
normally continues with either 12 fc1 or
12 fc2, both answered by 12 ... db6)
12 ad2! (A simple new idea. White plans
to blockade Black's isolated queen's
pawn with e3 and then ac3. If Black
replies with 12 ... d4!? then 13 fb3+
seizes an important diagonal) 12 ... de6
13 e3 d4!? (A radical attempt to forestall
White's intended ac3 and clear up his
problems by eliminating all the central
pawns) 14 exd4 fxd4 15 ae3! (In
contrast, 15 fxd4 fxd4 16 axb7 ffa8
achieves nothing for White) 15 ...
fxf3+ 16 fxf3 fb6 17 ffe1 fxe3 18

fxe3 19 fxe3 ff7 20 b3!



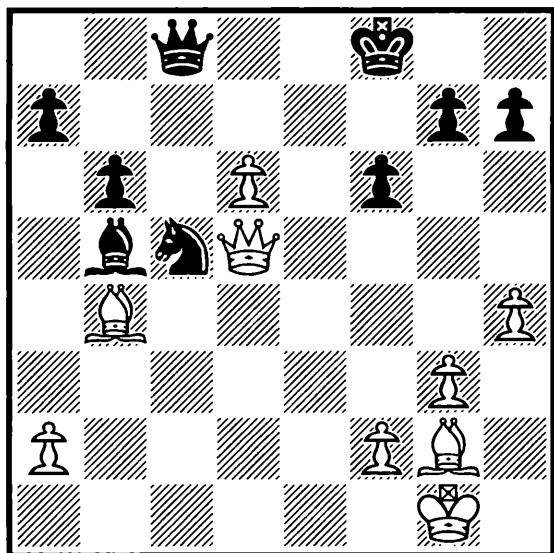
Yusupov has achieved his objective
and attained optical equality, but on
closer examination he is still not free of
White's subtle pressure. There is a threat
to double rooks on the e-file and White's
last move (by securing his own queen-
side pawns) adds the possibility of axb7.

20 ... ffae8 (Or 20 ... ffa8 21 ffae1
ffe8 22 fxe6 fxe6 23 ad5 fe8 24 f4 f5
25 g4! ff6 26 g5+ ff7 27 fe5 g6 28 ff2.
White can bring his king up at leisure to
d4 and advance his a- and b-pawns while
Black remains paralysed. A timely
liquidation at e6 will result in a won king
and pawn ending) 21 ffae1 ad7 (White
had been threatening fxe6 again) 22
ad5+ fg6 23 axb7 fxe3 24 fxe3 fb8
25 aa6 fb6 26 ac4 a5 (White's extra
pawn is sufficient to guarantee victory) 27
a4 fd6 28 ff1 fd2 29 fe1 fd4 30 fd3
fxd3 31 fxd3+ ff7 32 fd2 h6 33 fc3
fe6 34 b4 fxa4 35 bxa5 fd6 36 fd4
ac6 37 a6 1-0

(Page 86)

Christiansen-Portisch, Linares 1981 —
1 c4 c5 2 dc3 df6 3 df3 e6 4 g3 dc6
5 ag2 d5 6 cxd5 fxd5 (Portisch should
be an expert on this, since it occurred a
number of times in his 1980 candidates
match with Hübner. Curiously, his
American opponent seems better

prepared) 7 0-0 ♖e7 8 d4 0-0 9 e4 ♗xc3 (This strengthens White's centre, so stronger seems 9 ... ♗db4, when Christiansen would probably have continued with 10 dxc5) 10 bxc3 cxd4 11 cxd4 ♖f6 12 ♖b2 b6 13 ♖b1 (Protecting his queen's bishop in preparation for d5) 13 ... ♖b7 14 d5 exd5 15 exd5 ♖a5 16 ♗e5 ♖xe5? (He should play the calm 16 ... ♖c8. After the text White enjoys a passed pawn plus the bishop pair — usually a deadly combination) 17 ♖xe5 ♖c8 18 ♖c1 ♖d7 19 ♖c3 ♖a6 20 ♖e1 ♗b7 21 ♖d4 f6 22 ♖b4 ♖xc1 23 ♖xc1 ♖c8 24 ♖xc8+ ♖xc8 25 h4 ♖b5 26 d6 ♗c5 27 ♖d5+ ♖f8

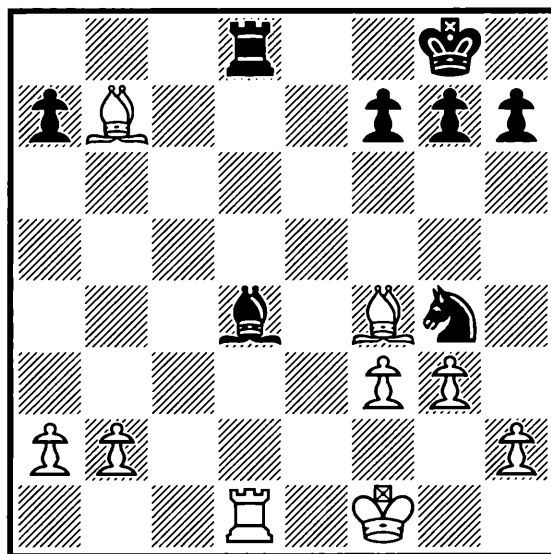


28 ♖e4! ♖f7 (If 28 ... ♗xe4 29 d7+ wins, or if 28 ... ♖g8 29 ♖xc5 bxc5 30 ♖e7 ♖d7 31 ♖d5+ ♖h8 32 ♖f7 and Black is paralysed) 29 ♖e7+ ♖g6 30 h5+ ♖xh5 31 ♖f7+ 1-0 (If 31 ... ♖h6 32 ♖d2+).

(Page 86)

Korchnoi-Wirthensohn, Bad Kissingen 1981 — 1 ♗f3 ♗f6 2 c4 e6 3 ♗c3 c5 4 g3 d5 5 cxd5 ♗xd5 6 ♖g2 ♗c6 7 0-0 ♗f6 (A curious idea. Normal is 7 ... ♖e7 8 d4 0-0, when White can either try 9 ♗xd5 or 9 e4) 8 e3 ♖e7 9 d4 cxd4 (Falling in too readily with White's plans. More resilient is 9 ... ♖d7) 10 ♗xd4 ♗xd4 11 exd4 0-0 12 ♖f4 ♖b6 13 ♖e2 ♖d7 14 d5 ♖fe8 15 dxe6 ♖xe6 16 ♖b5 (This accentuates the

pressure against Black's queenside) 16 ... ♖xb5 17 ♗xb5 ♖c4 18 ♗c7 ♖xf1 19 ♖xf1 ♖c5 20 ♗xa8 ♖xa8 21 ♖xb7 ♖d8 22 ♖c1 ♖d4 23 ♖d1 ♗g4 24 f3 1-0.



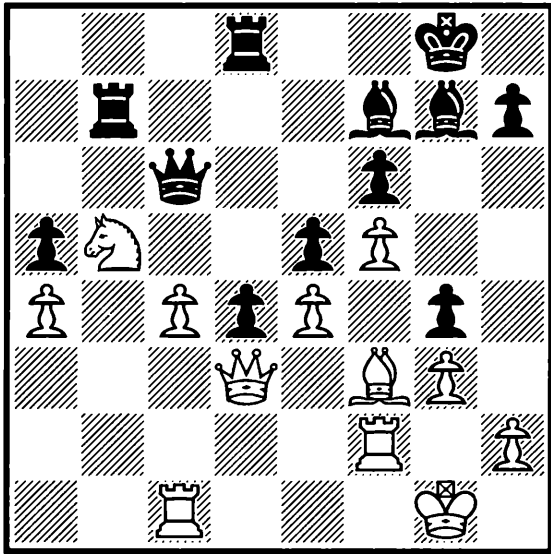
If 24 ... ♗e3+ 25 ♖xe3 or 24 ... ♗xh2+ 25 ♖g2. Finally, 24 ... ♗f6 25 ♖e3 ♖b6 26 ♖xd8+ ♖xd8 27 ♖xa7.

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Nimzowitsch-Lundin, Copenhagen 1934 — 1 ♗f3 ♗f6 2 b3 g6 3 ♖b2 ♖g7 4 g3 d6 5 c4 e5 6 ♗c3 0-0 7 ♖g2 c5 8 0-0 ♗c6 9 d3 ♖e6 10 ♗g5 ♖d7 11 ♗ge4 ♗e8 12 ♗d5 ♗e7 13 ♗xe7+ ♖xe7 14 ♗c3 ♖e6 15 e3 ♗f6 16 d4 ♖ad8 17 dxc5 dxc5 18 ♖c2 b6 19 e4 (Nimzowitsch wants to seize total control of d5, perhaps unaware that Black can also get his own knight to the parallel square d4) 19 ... ♖d7 20 ♖ae1 ♖d6 21 ♖c1 ♖dd8 22 ♖a1 ♗d7 23 f4 f6 24 f5 ♖f7 25 ♗d5 ♗b8 26 ♖d1 g5 27 ♖f3 ♖fe8 28 a4 a5 29 ♖f2 ♗c6 30 ♗xb6 ♗d4 31 ♗d5 ♗xb3 32 ♖b1 ♖b8 33 ♖c2 ♖b7 34 ♗c3 ♗d4 35 ♗b5 ♖c6 36 ♖d3 ♖d8 37 ♖xd4 cxd4 38 ♖c1 g4!?

(see diagram)

An ingenious way of winning the exchange which White might have overlooked. Unfortunately for Black, Nimzowitsch generates immense counterplay after his slight loss of material.



39 ♖xg4 ♗h6 40 ♜1c2 ♘e3 41 c5 ♙g7
 42 ♙g2 ♖x2 43 ♙x2 ♘e8 44 ♘e2 ♜db8
 45 ♜c1 ♙a6 46 g4 ♘c6 47 g5 f×g5 48 ♙g3
 ♙f6 49 h4 ♜g7 50 h×g5+ ♜×g5 51 ♙h4
 h5 52 ♗c7 ♙b7 53 ♗e6 ♜bg8 54 ♗×g5
 ♜×g5 55 ♜g1 ♙g7 56 ♘b5 ♘b7 57 c6
 ♘c8 58 ♘c4 d3 59 c7 d2 60 ♙e2 1-0 (A
 tremendous fight between the great
 theorist and the future grandmaster).

(Page 105)

Kasparov — Karpov (8) World Cham-
 pionship, Seville 1987 — 1 c4 (Kasparov
 switched entirely to Flank Openings
 during his 1987 showdown with Karpov.
 Since he must have used up a mere
 fraction of his preparation during that
 match, we will doubtless be able to look
 forward to many more examples of 1 c4
 in his future games) 1 ... e5 (In game 24
 Karpov tried 1 ... e6 when Kasparov
 stayed in the realm of Flank Openings
 with 2 ♗f3, rather than transposing to the
 Queen's Gambit with 2 ♗c3 d5 (as in
 games 12 and 22). The continuation was
 2 ... ♗f6 3 g3 d5 4 b3 ♘e7 5 ♘g2 0-0 6 0-0
 b6 7 ♘b2 ♘b7 8 e3 ♗bd7 9 ♗c3 ♗e4 10
 ♗e2!? TN. Botvinnik-Stahlberg, Moscow
 1956 had gone: 9 ♙e2 a5 10 ♗c3 ♗e4 11
 ♜fd1 ♘f6 12 d4 ♗×c3 13 ♘×c3 ♙c8 14
 ♜ac1 ±) 2 ♗c3 d6

Three critical Kasparov-Karpov games
 occurred in Seville with 2 ... ♗f6:

Game 2: 3 ♗f3 ♗c6 4 g3 ♘b4 5 ♘g2 0-0
 e4 7 ♗g5 ♘×c3 8 b×c3 ♜e8 9 f3 e3!? 10 d3
 d5 11 ♙b3 ♗a5 12 ♙a3 c6 13 c×d5 c×d5
 14 f4 ♗c6 15 ♜b1 ♙c7 16 ♘b2 ♘g4 and
 now best is 17 ♗f3!

In Game 4, Karpov varied with 9 ...
 e×f3?! 10 ♗×f3 ♙e7 11 e3 ♗e5 12 ♗d4 ±.

The last word was game 16 where
 Karpov tried 6 ... ♜e8 (instead of 6 ...
 e4) and play proceeded: 7 d3 ♘×c3
 8 b×c3 e4 9 ♗d4 h6 10 d×e4 ♗×e4 11 ♙c2
 d5 and now White stays on top with 12
 ♜d1!

3 g3 c5 4 ♘g2 ♗c6 5 a3 g6 6 b4 ♘g7
 (Karpov correctly avoids 6 ... c×b4
 7 a×b4 ♗×b4 8 ♙a4+ ♗c6 9 ♘×c6 b×c6
 10 ♙×c6+ ♘d7 11 ♙b7 and White exerts
 annoying pressure) 7 ♜b1 ♗ge7 8 e3 0-0
 9 d3 ♜b8 10 ♗ge2 ♘e6 11 b5 ♗a5
 (Black's knight goes into exile at the edge
 of the board and stays there transfixed
 more or less till the end of the game) 12
 ♘d2 b6 13 0-0 ♗b7? (A frightfully
 passive move. Karpov should simply
 have played ... f5. Unfortunately for
 Karpov, he seems to be obsessed by a
 bunker mentality throughout this game
 and ultimately pays the penalty for
 excessive caution) 14 e4 ♙h8 15 ♙c1 f5
 16 ♘g5 ♙e8 17 ♘×e7 (All part of a deeply
 considered plan to seize control of the
 light squares across the board) 17 ...
 ♙×e7 18 e×f5 ♘×f5? (Obviously a very
 weak move which betrays the fact that
 Karpov has never been a King's Indian
 player. He must, of course, capture on f5
 with the pawn. After this colossal
 strategic error Kasparov institutes a far-
 reaching blockade of the entire black
 army) 19 ♗d5 ♙d7 20 ♙d2 ♗a5 21 ♗ec3
 ♜be8 22 ♗e4 ♗b7 23 a4 ♗a5 (Black has
 to prevent White from rolling up his
 queen's wing with a5, which could even
 be played as an exchange sacrifice if
 Black were to leave his knight on b7. In
 the further course of the game Kasparov
 tries to win, and succeeds, by transferring
 his pieces towards Black's king. Had this
 direct approach failed, White could

always have reverted to the method of stationing one white knight on e4 and bringing the other one round to b3. That would ultimately have broken Black's queen's side barricades. As it happens, there is no need for this reserve action, since Karpov falls apart when the attack starts on the opposite wing) 24 h4 ♖b7 25 ♜h2 ♜b8 26 ♜a1 ♗a5 27 ♜a3 ♜f7 28 ♜c3 ♜d8 29 ♜a2 ♗h6 30 ♗g5 ♜7f8 31 ♜e2 ♗g7 (Rarely has Karpov been reduced to such utter helplessness) 32 ♜c2 ♜de8 33 ♗e3 ♗h6 34 ♗d5 ♗g7 35 ♜d1 h6 36 ♗e4 ♜d8 37 ♜a2 ♗c8 38 ♗c3 h5 39 ♗e4 ♜e6 40 ♗cd5 ♗h6 41 ♗g2 ♜g7 42 f4 (Botvinnik always taught that one should seal immediately given the option. Here Kasparov correctly breaks the rule, realising that Karpov will have a very difficult decision over his sealed move at the end of the first session. In fact Karpov spent around 25 minutes over his sealed move and made a poor one. When the game was resumed next day after the adjournment Karpov was swiftly blown away without trace) 42 ... e×f4? (The ? is from Kasparov, who claimed 42 ... ♗b7 was best, when he intended to continue with g4) 43 ♗g×f4 ♜e5 (An ingenious defence, but Karpov had clearly missed the combination Kasparov now unleashes. Kasparov moved almost instantly from now to the end of the game while Karpov was rooted to the board, desperately trying to find a means of salvation) 44 ♗xg6 ♜×f1 45 ♜×f1 ♜×e4 46 d×e4 ♜×g6 47 ♜f2 (For a modest material investment – remember the knight is still stuck on a5 – all of White's pieces pour into a devastating mating attack. This is just the kind of tactics the public love to see from Kasparov) 47 ... ♜e8 (Or 47 ... ♗g7 48 ♜f7 and Black is helpless) 48 e5! (Another crushing blow. If 48 ... ♜×e5 49 ♜e2 wins. Black must take with the pawn when he no longer has e5 available for his queen) 48 ... d×e5 49 ♜f6+ ♜g7 50 ♜d6 1-0 (If 50 ... ♗d2 51 ♜f6+ and

♜d8, or 50 ... ♜f7 – 50 ... ♜f8 meets the same fate – 51 ♜×f7+ and ♜×h6).

(Page 107)

Portisch-Romanishin, Reggio Emilia 1985-6 – 1 c4 e5 2 ♗c3 ♗f6 3 g3 d5 4 c×d5 ♗×d5 5 ♗g2 ♗b6 6 ♗f3 ♗c6 7 d3 ♗e7 8 a3 0-0 9 0-0 ♗e6 10 b4 a5 11 b5 ♗d4 12 ♗d2 (In 1971 10 ... a5 was considered a gross error and this position was thought generally advantageous for White. After some time theory has revised that judgement. 12 ♗b2 is less precise: 12 ... ♗b3 13 ♜c1 ♗d5 14 ♗×d4 ♗×g2 15 ♗e6 ♜d6 16 ♗×f8 ♗×f1 17 ♜×f1 ♗×f8 18 ♜g2 ♜e6 19 ♜×b7 ♜b3 20 ♗d1 ♜×b5 21 ♜×c7 ♜e8 22 ♜c2 ♜c8 with a good game for the pawn sacrifice, Miles-Steinbacher, 1983) 12 ... c6!

(i) 12 ... a4?! is an error: 13 ♗×b7 ♜a5 14 ♜b1 ♜d7 15 ♗c4 ♗×c4 16 d×c4 ♗×c4 17 e3 ♗×f1 18 ♜×f1 ♜b8 19 ♗c6 ♜h3+ 20 ♗g2 ♜e6 21 e×d4 ♜c4+ 22 ♗e2 ♜a×b5 23 ♜×b5 ♜×b5 24 ♗e4 with an edge for White, Portisch-Vaganian, Tilburg 1983.

(ii) 12 ... ♗d5? is equally poor, as 13 ♗×d5 ♗×d5 14 e3 wins a piece.

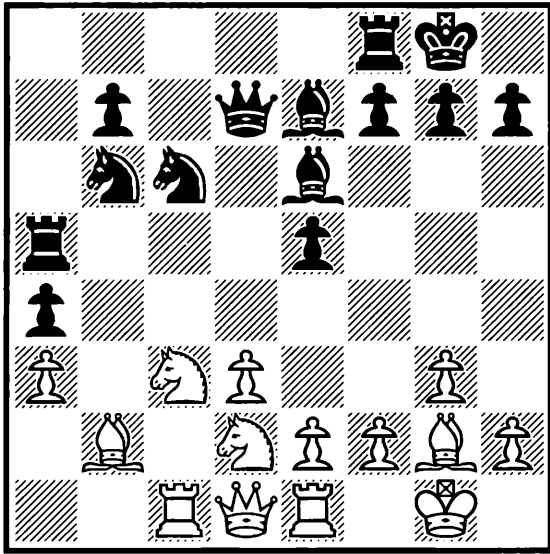
(iii) After 12 ... ♜d7 13 ♗×b7 ♜ab8 14 ♗g2 ♗×b5 15 ♗×b5 ♜×b5 16 a4!? and now:

(a) The game Petrosian-Taimanov, Vinkovci 1971, continued with 16 ... ♜e8? 17 ♗b2 ♗d6 18 ♗c3 ♗d7 19 ♗×a5 ♗×a4 20 ♜c1 ♗d7 21 ♗e4 ♗e6 22 ♗×d6 c×d6 23 ♜c7 ♗d7 24 ♜×d6 and White won; it was after this game that the theoreticians decided 10 ... a5 was not very good.

(b) 16 ... ♜d7 17 ♗b2 f6 18 ♗c3 ♗b4 19 ♗×b4 a×b4 20 ♜c2 ♗d5 21 ♗b3 ♗f7 22 a5 ♗c3 23 a6 c6 24 ♗c5 ♜a7 25 ♗a4 ♗b5 26 ♜×c6 ♗d4 27 ♜e4 ♜×a6 and Black, who stands better, won and so rehabilitated the line, Petrosian-Romanishin, USSR Championship 1983.

13 b×c6 (White, after this exchange, soon finds himself in an inferior position. 13 ♜b1, putting the rook in play, was probably better) 13 ... ♗×c6 14 ♗b2?!

(Again, 14 ♖b1 was more logical) 14 ... a4! 15 ♖c1 ♖a5 16 ♖e1 ♔d7



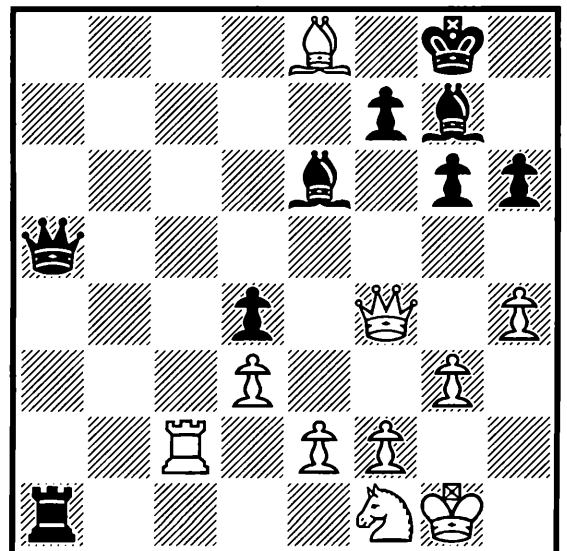
Black is already better – all his pieces are developed and harmoniously placed, while White has some problems with where to place his queen and how to activate his bishop on b2, as well as the knight on d2.

17 ♗c4 ♗xc4 18 dxc4 ♔xd1 19 ♗xd1 ♖c8 20 h4 (Portisch's idea is to play 21 ♗e3 without worrying about ... ♗g5, a logical plan but too slow. He had to play 20 ♗d5) 20 ... ♗d4 21 ♗e3 b5! 22 ♗d5 ♗f8 23 ♗c3 ♖xc4! 24 e3 (24 ♗xa5 ♖xc1 and ... ♗xe2+ wins) 24 ... ♗b3 25 ♖cd1 ♗xd5 26 ♗xa5 ♗xg2 27 ♗xg2 ♗xa5 28 ♖d8 ♗c6 29 ♖a8 g6 30 ♖b1 ♗g7 31 ♖xb5 ♗xa3 32 ♖b6 ♗e7 33 ♖8a6 ♗d8 34 ♖a7 ♗f8 (34 ... ♗c5 35 ♖c7 ♗xb6 36 ♖xc4 a3 37 ♖c3 a2 38 ♖a3 gives White some drawing chances) 35 ♖a5 a3 36 ♖5a6 h5 37 ♖b5 e4 38 ♖5b6 ♗e6 39 ♖b8 ♖c2 40 ♗g1 a2 41 ♗g2 ♗c5 42 ♖6a8 ♗d6 43 ♖e8 ♗e5 0-1

(Page 107)

Suba-Timman, Las Palmas Interzonal 1982 – 1 c4 e5 2 g3 ♗f6 3 ♗g2 d5 (Aiming for a reversed Dragon) 4 cxd5 ♗xd5 5 ♗c3 ♗b6 6 ♗f3 ♗c6 7 d3 ♗e7 8 0-0-0 9 a3 a5 10 ♗e3 ♖e8 11 ♖c1 ♗g4 (Black has achieved a harmonious development and has no real problems. His strategy

now will be to play for domination of the square d4 and ultimately to press against White's pawn on e2) 12 ♗e4? (An inaccuracy which hands the initiative to Black. White should try instead to intensify his queenside play with 12 ♗a4! ♗xa4 13 ♔xa4. He need not fear 12 ♗a4! e4? on account of 13 ♗xb6 exf3 14 exf3 with advantage) 12 ... ♗d4 13 ♗xd4 exd4 14 ♖e1 a4 (Black is gaining space, and also has a useful trump in his bishop pair) 15 ♔c2 c6 16 ♗c5 ♗c8 (Black's positional advantages are permanent, so this loss of time to shore up his queenside pawns is no setback) 17 ♔d2 ♗f8 18 ♖c2 g6 19 h4 h6 20 ♖b1 ♗g7 21 b3 (White is impatient for action, but this advance creates weaknesses in its wake) 21 ... ♔e7 (Not 21 ... axb3 22 ♖xb3, when Black's knight is pinned to the b7 pawn) 22 ♗h2 axb3 23 ♖xb3 ♗a4! (Eliminating his exposed knight and White's powerful knight on c5) 24 ♗xa4 ♖xa4 25 ♔c1 ♗e6? (25 ... ♖a7! gives Black a strategically won game) 26 ♖xb7! (Suba's tactical opportunism has netted him many points) 26 ... ♔xb7 27 ♗xc6 ♔a7 (The queen cannot protect both rooks) 28 ♗xe8 ♖xa3 29 ♗f1 ♖a1? (Forcing White's queen into the open. After 29 ... ♖c3! Black still has a marvellous position, in spite of his pawn minus) 30 ♔f4 ♔a5? (The final blunder)

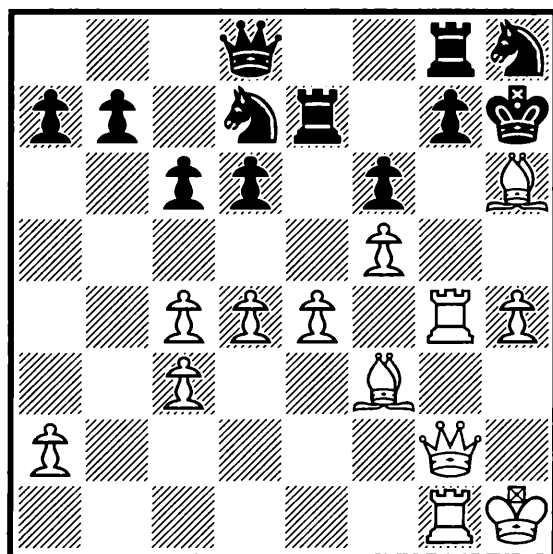


31 ♖xf7+ (“My man has been pole-axed,” said GM Jon Speelman, who was Timman’s second at this event) 31 ... ♖xf7 32 ♖c8+ ♖f8 33 ♖d6 ♖a3 34 ♖xf8+ ♖g7 (Now White is completely winning) 35 ♖xa3 ♖xa3 36 ♖d8 ♖a2 37 ♖xd4 ♖xe2 38 ♖e3 ♖e6 39 ♖e4 ♖e1+ 40 ♖f1 ♖xe4 41 dxe4 ♖f6 42 f4 g5 43 h×g5+ h×g5 44 ♖f2 1-0

(Page 107)

Portisch-Kavalek, Amsterdam 1981 — 1 c4 e5 2 ♖c3 ♖f6 3 g3 ♖b4 (A reliable method of defence, also chosen by Karpov against Korchnoi in game 25 of their 1978 match in Baguio City. That had continued 4 ♖b3 ♖c6 5 ♖d5 ♖c5 6 e3 0-0 7 ♖g2 ♖xd5 8 c×d5 ♖e7 9 ♖e2 d6 10 0-0 c6, when there was not much advantage for White to boast of. Portisch’s next move looks more sensible) 4 ♖f3 ♖e7!? (An unusual idea, but not necessarily bad. Normal here is 4 ... ♖c6, but Kavalek plans to lend added protection to the d5 square by playing ... c6) 5 ♖g2 c6 6 0-0 0-0 7 d3 ♖xc3 (Perhaps Kavalek had initially intended to establish a pawn centre with 7 ... d5 8 c×d5 c×d5, but White can then create an annoying initiative with 9 ♖g5 ♖d8 10 ♖d2 ♖e6 11 e4!. Still, Black could have tried 7 ... d5 8 c×d5 ♖xd5, which does not look too serious) 8 b×c3 h6 (Symptomatic of concern about the pin ♖g5, but now White is given time to seize the centre) 9 e4 d6 (Extremely modest, but after the more assertive 9 ... d5 10 e×d5 c×d5 11 c×d5 ♖xd5 12 ♖b2 ♖c6 13 ♖e1 Black’s e-pawn would be exposed as a liability, prone to threats by such moves as c4 and ♖e2) 10 ♖h4 ♖a6 11 f4 (Presaging a powerful offensive on the kingside) 11 ... e×f4 12 ♖xf4 ♖c5 (Of course not 12 ... g5? 13 ♖f5! escaping the fork and leaving Black’s king position a wreck) 13 ♖e3 ♖h7 14 ♖d2 ♖g5 15 ♖h1 ♖d7 16 ♖af1 ♖ae8 (Both sides mass their forces in the critical sector) 17 g4 ♖d8 18 ♖f5 ♖xf5 19 g×f5 (Portisch perceives an

open g-file as more conducive to his designs than an open f-file. The g7 point is a much harder target to defend than f7 or f6) 19 ... f6 20 ♖g4 ♖h7 21 ♖g1 ♖g8 22 h4 ♖f7 23 d4 ♖d7 24 ♖f3 ♖h8 25 ♖g2 ♖e7 26 ♖×h6!



It is hardly surprising that White has a winning combination, considering the vast extent of his advantage: total control of the centre, two bishops and a raging attack on the g-file.

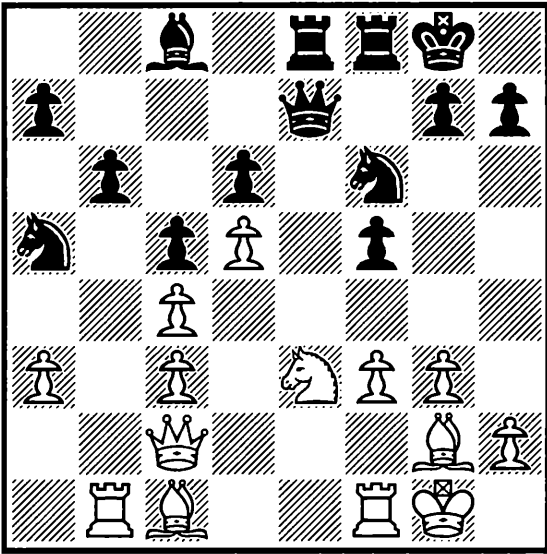
26 ... ♖b6 (Capitulation, but if 26 ... g×h6 27 ♖×g8, or 26 ... ♖×h6 27 ♖g6+ ♖h7 28 ♖g4 and mate is inevitable) 27 ♖×g7 ♖f7 28 ♖g6 1-0

(Page 107)

Shamkovich-Psakhis, Troon 1984 — 1 c4 e5 2 ♖c3 ♖b4 3 g3 (The most critical variation is 3 ♖d5 ♖a5 4 b4 c6!) 3 ... ♖xc3 4 b×c3 d6 5 ♖g2 f5 6 ♖b1 ♖c6 7 d4? (A strategic blunder which weakens White’s pawn on c4. Correct is 7 d3) 7 ... ♖f6 8 ♖a3 e4 9 ♖h3 0-0 10 ♖f4 b6 11 ♖d5 ♖a5 12 ♖e3 c5 (Black already has a winning position since White has nothing active to do) 13 0-0 ♖e6 14 d5 ♖d7 15 ♖c1 ♖e7 16 ♖c2 ♖ae8 17 a3 ♖c8 (Gives him the option of ... ♖a6) 18 f3 e×f3 19 e×f3

(see diagram)

19 ... f4! 20 g×f4 ♖h5 21 f5 ♖f4 22 ♖f2



♔g5 23 ♖h1 ♜xe3 24 ♘xe3 ♘xf5 25
 ♚c1 ♘xb1 26 ♜xb1 ♞xc4 27 ♘xf4
 ♜xf4 28 ♞e2 ♞e3 29 ♚d3 ♞f5 30 ♞e4
 ♚c1+ 31 ♘f1 ♜xa3 32 ♘h3 ♚c1+ 33
 ♜g2 ♜g5+ (I am most impressed by the
 black queen's raid on both sides of the
 board, from f4 to a3 and back to g5 in just
 four moves) 34 ♜h1 ♞h4 35 ♞e3 ♞g6 36
 ♘e6+ ♜h8 1-0 (A convincing strategic
 achievement by Black).

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Traditional chess openings emphasize control of the center. Flank Openings are opening systems first developed by such players as Reti and Nimzowitsch, in which the player of the white pieces concedes control of the center to Black, but then seeks to undermine the center and cause it to collapse from attacks from the sides.

Grandmaster Raymond Keene explains the concepts and ideas behind these chess opening systems.

RAYMOND KEENE, himself a Grandmaster, has written over one hundred sixty books on chess and is chess correspondent of the *Spectator* and *The Times*, as well as being a regular presenter of chess on *Thames Television*. In 1985 he was awarded the OBE for services to chess. His book on Nimzowitsch is regarded as one of the classics of chess.

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